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BLOCKING THE WRECKER.

Jay Gould Notified to Keep His Boys Out of the Market.

FAIRLY WHIPPED INTO LINE.

Measures Taken to Protect the Union and Missouri Pacifics.

"THE WIZARD" TO BE DEPOSED.

Reports That the Vanderbilts Have Been Asked to Take Control.

PIERPONT MORGAN READS THE RIOT ACT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Jay Gould was badly whipped today. Missouri Pacific, which he yesterday "pulled the bottom out of," rose about 4 per cent, and Union Pacific about 3. The latter stock closed at best prices, but the former was feverish and ended with a recession which still left the net advance 2⅝. At the start very plain and unmistakable notice was served on Gould and his gang that they were not running the stock market just now. Brokerage houses closely related to the Vanderbilts bid and bought Lake Shore up to 122 and advanced Canada Southern from 57½ to 60½. It was just as if the Gould crowd had been told in so many words: "You may go ahead and knock smithereens out of your own stocks if you can, but we propose to take care of ours. Now, sell 'em if you dare." People had had time to reflect, and as a result "the scare was all out of the market."

Traders recalled the fact that Gould's money had been made by plucking railroads of which he obtained control or by manufacturing chromos of more or less value on such roads and selling them by the ream, and that in mere speculative campaigns he had been almost uniformly beaten. The whole market gathered strength. London traders, being far enough away to see the Missouri dividend trick in its true perspective, came in as buyers. Local bulls took advantage of the lower range of prices made in yesterday's Gould slump to get back their stocks. Gould's little organ came out with a hint that the Union Pacific plan of salvation would fail and that a receivership for that property was imminent. This merely confirmed the impression noted yesterday that Gould had been playing false with the committee having the extension of that road's floating debt in charge.

Put the Onus Where It Should Be.

On this the stock was opened ⅝ lower and sold down ⅜ further to 68⅝. It soon became evident, however, that somebody was trying to buy the stock and a sharp borrowing demand betrayed the existence of a short interest. With money at 6 per cent as much as 11-16 was paid for the use of Union Pacific shares. Putting two and two together, the street concluded that if Gould's sons were short of the grangers the old man was short of Union Pacific. Then came statements from members of the salvage committee that if the plan of extension should fail it would be due only to the indifference of certain officials. This was putting the onus where it should be. Later it was estimated that Mr. Morgan and others—possibly the Vanderbilts, who, through the old Northwestern alliance, have an interest in Union Pacific—would "put up" enough money to make the extension a success. As a matter of fact, the amount of the notes necessary to be sold in order to secure success are offered to the public through the advertising columns of tomorrow morning's papers, and at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s office it was significantly predicted that they would all be taken in fifteen minutes tomorrow. At any rate, Union Pacific stock advanced 4 per cent from the lowest and closed strong on a net rise of 2⅝.

It was intimated that a dividend would probably be declared in Missouri Pacific after all, but the rumors about this matter were conflicting and the stock feverish. The net result, however, is a rise of 2⅝. It is thought that some sort of dividend will be made, if only ⅛ of 1 per cent.

Called a Halt on Jay.

"Look here, Mr. Gould, this sort of thing can't go on. This is not the time for you to trifle with investment securities. If you don't call your sons off I'll make them pay dearly for the stocks they have sold."

This is the strain in which Pierpont Morgan is reported to have talked to Jay Gould this morning. It is said Mr. Morgan sent word to Mr. Gould that he would be pleased to see him at his office. Gould is understood to have responded that he was ill and could not come down-town. Then Mr. Morgan is said to have written a note to Gould in which he stated that he would be at his office until 1 o'clock. And Gould was there.

Mr. Gould appears to have struck a snag, else he would have had Pierpont Morgan come to him. It must be a novelty to him to have to negotiate with anybody. But that is what he has been forced to do. And the unusual spectacle is presented of Jay Gould going to see a man, where, ordinarily, a man goes to see Jay Gould.

The interview between Pierpont Morgan-offense and Jay Gould-defense is said to have been hot. Wall street is compelled to assume, in absence of any reliable information, that the interview terminated unsatisfactorily to both.

The Wall street majority is of the opinion that Jay Gould is just now the under dog in a great fight. But the Wall street majority is not sure. It is but the beginning of a battle, and Mr. Gould is known as a strategist. The thought is uppermost in Wall street's mind that Jay Gould is on the wrong side again. But accompanying this satisfying thought—for where is the man who would not jubilate over Jay Gould's embarrassment—is the fear that he may yet have a card to play; an unsuspected card, a mighty and overpowering card.

George and Eddie Caught.

Gould has been confronted with the knowledge that his sons, George and Eddie, were heavily short of stocks in a bull market. He must have been convinced of it today. Otherwise he would not have paid a visit to Pierpont Morgan, and it is safe to state that the little wizard went to his luxurious home tonight, consulted or spanked George and Eddie, and then, alone, pondered long and earnestly.

"Which way," he probably said to himself, "shall I turn? Shall I allow my sons to accept their losses or shall I fight for them? Shall I insist upon the passage of the Missouri Pacific dividend and shall I throw Union Pacific into the hands of a receiver? Or shall I instruct my sons to cover as best they can and shift to the bull side and go with the public?"

Will the Missouri Pacific pass its dividend? Russell Sage said today that "the Missouri Pacific earnings warrant a dividend. Of course, it rests with the full Board of Directors what shall be done. But I think the payment of one-half of 1 per cent will be ordered by the directors next week."

He was asked if he thought the dividend had been earned.

"I do not think it has, honestly speaking," he replied. "But I am in favor of a dividend. The incomes warrant its payment."

Jay Gould said this morning that the Missouri Pacific directors would meet next week to determine whether a dividend should be paid or not. George Gould declared a few moments later that no meeting had been called. These varying statements are a good indication that the Goulds are worried. Never before have they been known to contradict each other even in small matters.

There were, of course, many conferences today. Mr. Gould conferred with Mr. Morgan. Samuel Sloan conferred with Mr. Sage. Other people who are on the Gould side conferred with those who were opposed to Mr. Gould. So far as the Union Pacific matter was concerned there was a conclusion. The Union Pacific railroad's floating debt is about $18,000,000. Creditors to the amount of $12,500,000 have agreed to extend the time of payment three years. Other creditors—Massachusetts savings banks are among them—have demanded cash. The Massachusetts savings banks say that the law of their State does not permit them to receive notes; therefore, to cover this $5,500,000, an appeal is made to the public. Five and a half million of gold collateral trust notes, bearing 6 per cent and obtainable at 92½, are offered for sale. The principal matures Aug. 1, 1894, unless sooner called for redemption at par.

Are the Vanderbilts Interested?

A local news agency sent out this bulletin:

> We are told that a number of the largest stockholders of the Union Pacific will ask the Vanderbilts to assume control of their property, as it is known that the Grand Central people have always expressed a desire to be very friendly to the Union Pacific.

President Stewart of the United States Trust company declined to affirm or deny the above rumor.

The significant remark of a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. that the $5,500,000 of Union Pacific notes to be offered to the public tomorrow would all be taken in the first fifteen minutes is believed to indicate that the notes have already been underwritten by the Vanderbilts. In the street the opinion was unanimous that if Gould and his friends did not "come to time" in the matter of Union Pacific the control of it would be taken from him whether he wished it or not. One financial paper took this view of the situation:

> The Goulds must retire from the Union Pacific. There is a hitch in the plan but it does not arise from the inability to raise money. The hitch is the unwillingness of the Goulds to get out. A fact like this is more important than scores of the most circumstantial rumors. It forms a solid base upon which to build other facts.

Tonight's *Wall Street Journal* says:

> Mr. Gould has yet a powerful card to play if he is in a position to wage a prolonged war. He can do nothing in breaking the price of Gould stocks except to disgust people with the Gould outfit. If he and Mr. Sage should withdraw the money they have loaned to the street they would probably be able to make a panic in stocks. Can Mr. Gould afford to take this step? It is unusual for a great operator to expose his hand as Mr. Gould has, but, as has been said, Mr. Gould has been showing the street just how he felt for a month. He wanted a receiver appointed for the Union Pacific. Last week he caused a large amount of Atchison shares in his name to be delivered in order to check the advance in that property. He then bid up the price of money, and now he goes to the length of passing the dividend on Missouri Pacific, which will cost him personally $120,000 in cash if he still holds his 120,000 shares. So far his success has been marked, but to accomplish anything of substantial benefit to such a great operator as he is Mr. Gould must go still further. Will he dare do it?

The general impression in Wall street this evening was that Gould is badly whipped, and that at present market prices the loss on the short contracts on himself and his sons amounts to over $2,000,000. It is likely, however, that they covered some of their shorts in the Grangers yesterday, and perhaps got long of others to offset their short interests.

It was reported on the street tonight that Gould has agreed to take $1,000,000 of the Union Pacific notes.

STRIKE THEM FROM THE LIST.

Advice of the "Wall Street News" Anent Jay Gould's Securities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The *Wall Street News* says editorially:

> If the New York Stock Exchange desired to emphasize its position as a conservative body of business-men it could with advantage to itself and to the public on whose patronage its members rely strike the tainted securities which bear the Gould trademark from its list. The statements which made their appearance yesterday in regard to the probable passing of the next quarterly dividend on the stock of the Missouri Pacific railway would furnish ample justification for such a step. We can safely say that greater misuse of corporate power apparently for the purpose of influencing speculation has never been witnessed since Wall street existed, even since Mr. Gould himself first became a destructive agency in it. The matter is so plain that he who runs can read, as though it was placarded through the street. That it will check the influence of the great development of prosperity through the country on the speculative market we do not believe. But its unsettling influence for the time being is real, and might be even more severe, but for the universal disgust which the employment of such unscrupulous tactics has aroused.
>
> We do not, indeed, think that the public will be badly left on Missouri Pacific itself. The stock, as everybody knows, has been shunned in the past as a property about which there was no real knowledge and the future of which depended on the caprice of an individual. It must, nevertheless, be asked, how has the road been managed? Why is it that the Atchison, running through the same territory, has shown a steady improvement in earnings? Are its accounts falsified to affect the market? Or is Missouri Pacific grossly mismanaged? The answer of Wall street to such inquiries is emphatic, and the effect will be seen when later on the Gould interest comes forth with reports about the large earnings, etc., of the system. No one will believe them. The stock has been distrusted in the past. It and the other Gould "traps" will, in all probability and most righteously be boycotted in the future.
>
> There remains, however, one feature of the matter which cannot be passed over in silence. We are told, forsooth, that the directors are conservative and have declined to pay dividends that have not been earned. What self-denying virtue! But how suddenly it has been acquired. Let us examine the list of the Missouri Pacific directory. Here they are, and their relationship to Mr. Gould:
>
> | Name. | Relation to Mr. Gould. |
> |---|---|
> | Jay Gould | — |
> | George J. Gould | His son. |
> | Edwin Gould | His son. |
> | S. H. H. Clark | In his employ. |
> | Russell Sage | Business associate. |
> | Sidney Dillon | Business associate. |
> | Thomas T. Eckert | His telegraph manager. |
> | John P. Munn | His physician. |
> | John G. Moore | His broker. |
> | A. L. Hopkins | An employé. |
> | Samuel Sloan | Independent. |
> | D. D. Parmly | Independent. |
> | C. S. Greely | Independent. |
>
> Here are three members—Messrs. Sloan, Parmly, and Greely—out of the whole board who could, if they wished, exercise independence or conservatism. The others are simply creatures of Gould and occupy the positions they do merely to register his wishes.

FLUCTUATING MARKET IN LONDON.

Union Pacific Securities Advance on Buying Orders from New York.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The American market had an attack of nerves today, and brokers, dealers, and speculators alike were afraid to act or give any opinion. Stocks opened at parity of the low prices established in New York, and for the first hour or so fluctuated within a half point above this range. Shortly after noon the market hardened and Louisville sold at 82¾; St. Paul, 76¾; Denver preferred, 51⅝; Atchison, 46⅛; Eries, 31⅜; Missouris, 19, and Unions, 42¼. Just before 2 o'clock the latter began to decline, and by the time New York prices came in had dropped to 40, carrying the balance of the list down about 1 per cent. Then began a rally, led by buying of Unions for New York, and prices quickly advanced about the highest of the morning. Norfolks were bought on dividend announcement, Denvers on renewed reports of control by the Atchison, Pennsylvania on rumors of large increases in earnings and other stocks on continental purchases.

THEY WERE AFTER BLOOD

POLICE CALLED UPON TO PREVENT A DUEL BETWEEN ANGRY EDITORS.

Twenty-one Officers Required to Keep Two New Orleans Journalists Apart—Red-Hot Dispute Over the Lottery Between John C. Wickliffe and George W. Dupre—Both Men Are Landed in Jail Before They Have a Chance to Settle Things on the Field of Honor.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A Captain and twenty policemen patrolled Camp and Natchez streets this afternoon. They were there to prevent a hostile meeting between Col. John C. Wickliffe, editor of the *New Delta*, and Gen. George W. Dupre, editor of the *Evening States*. Shortly after, both parties were arrested on warrants for being about to commit a breach of the peace, and placed under bonds and the police were withdrawn.

The unpleasant relations between the two editors grew out of the different views entertained by the two gentlemen on the lottery question. Gen. Dupre is a strong and uncompromising advocate of the passage of the constitutional amendment extending the State lottery franchises twenty-five years in consideration of the sum of a million and a quarter of dollars per annum, while Col. Wickliffe's paper was established for the purpose of combating the lottery, which it has done with great vigor. The issue was brought about in the following way:

Yesterday afternoon the *States* contained a lengthy editorial under the caption "The Amendment and the Blair Bill," which was in the nature of a reply to an editorial in the *New Delta* of a few days ago entitled "Consistency." The following is the opening paragraph of the *State's* editorial:

> Defamation, scurrility, and ignorance are the argumentive stock in trade of the anti-lotteryites, and the *New Delta* is the well-equipped and fitting organ of such a faction. That journal has sought to befoul the Supreme Court of the State because it pronounced the law in the lottery case. It has systematically assaulted the integrity of every journal in the State which has advocated the adoption of the lottery amendment for the support of our schools, charities, and levees, and it has brought the State into dispute abroad by the iteration and reiteration of the charge that a majority of its people are in the market to be bought up by a lottery company, and it is only by the resort of a few especially righteous patriots to shotguns and Winchester rifles that the honor and manhood of the State can be protected against the corrupt and degraded masses of its people.

"They Simply Lie."

After quoting liberally from the *Delta* editorial the *States'* article continues as follows:

> It is a matter of profound indifference to us what they think of the Blair bill, but when they asperse the motives of the *States* in opposing that measure of centralization and advocating the lottery amendment they simply lie.

A column of figures and arguments upon the Blair bill here ensues, and then comes this paragraph:

> We are told that "they say" the *States* is advocating an "infamous gambling institution which is preying upon the people of this and other States." If such is the real opinion, or the pretended, or purchased opinion of the *Delta* assumed in the interest of a gang of officeholders and with indifference to the interest of Louisiana, or paid for by the Whitney National Bank and the Mexican Lottery company, it is as unimportant as the utterance of the veriest tramp in the community. If, however, it is as it purports to be, the opinion of a number of gentlemen who are leaders in anti-ranks, and whom we have always esteemed, then they place themselves in a very unenviable position.

In this morning's issue of the *New Delta* was the following signed article:

> In the issue of the New Orleans *Daily States* of yesterday we find an editorial purporting to be an answer to one of a recent date which appeared in the *New Delta*. In the editorial in the *States* we find the usual billingsgate and blackguardism in which that paper indulges whenever it refers to anybody or anything with whom its editor has a difference. In the course of that article reference is made to the *New Delta* in language which would call for something besides verbal notice, did it emanate from any source save its own. But in the present instance we are precluded from adopting this course. The editor of that paper is one George W. Dupre, a person who cannot be engaged in a serious difficulty on the streets, as is evidenced by the fact that in the last one in which he engaged he lied to induce his adversary to disarm, and even had he not placed himself outside the code which usually governs gentlemen in the settlement of personal matters by refusing to accord satisfaction when the same was demanded, the fact that he stands as a self-confessed thief and perjurer in the courts of the States would prevent any notice save this. With this character of a man neither the *New Delta* nor those who are esponsible for it can bandy words, exchange insults, nor have a difficulty. With just enough boldness to commence a difficulty and not enough to continue it, with just enough courage to give an insult and not enough manliness to apologize or courage to fight for it, this eunuch in head, conscience, and heart is beneath the notice of a gentleman save such notice as may be given to any other cur which might bark at your heels—to kick him when he becomes too annoying.
>
> JOHN C. WICKLIFFE,
> Editor *New Delta*.

Reply of the "States'" Editor.

The *Evening States* comes out at 2 o'clock this afternoon with an article from which the following extracts are made:

> John C. Wickliffe, a cross between a shyster, a mendicant, and a tramp, prints this morning a personal card in his paper, called the *New Delta*, in which he makes a cowardly and lying attack in his customary style of rhetoric on one of the editors in the *States*, Mr. Dupre. Wickliffe takes especial pains in his card to assure us that he will neither fight a duel with the gentleman he singles out to be spattered with his filthy mouthings, nor engage with him in a street encounter. Yesterday we quoted the observation of Dean Swift relative to a certain class of controversialists—that "those whose teeth are too rotten to bite are best qualified to revenge that defect by their breath." We pointed to the editor of the *Delta* as one of that breed of disgusting scribblers. Mr. John C. Wickliffe in his card of this morning fully exposes the species to which he belongs. He will neither fight a duel nor engage in a street encounter.

Charges Shown to Be False.

> Any honest man, before repeating or referring to an ancient and malicious charge to the injury of a gentleman's reputation, would have taken the trouble to ascertain the real facts. But a coward and scoundrel such as John C. Wickliffe, editor of the *Delta*, is, does not deem any such consideration for the personal character of an opponent, which is foreign to the matter in hand, necessary. Having no character of his own, which he himself respects, he naturally has no respect for the good name of anybody else. The charge which this fellow has revived, and now seeks to bandy around the State, was squarely met by Mr. Dupre at the time. It was judicially investigated and so clearly proved to be a malicious lie that the trial judge turned to the jury and ordered them to acquit the accused, which they did instantly, and without leaving the jury box. Subsequently the charges were made a subject of investigation by a joint committee of the Legislature and the report of that committee not only acquitted Mr. Dupre on every point, but found in the investigation that his course as Public Printer had been characterized by such strict integrity and regard for the interests of the State that they deemed it proper to highly compliment him and recommended the appropriation of $4,050 for his relief as State Printer, which recommendation was carried out by the Legislature, as can be seen by referring to Act 15 of 1879.
>
> We quote here only the finding, elsewhere we print the legislative report in full. This, then, shows what a contemptible and dastardly lie John C. Wickliffe is capable of concocting in debate—this report bands the editor of the *Delta* "liar" in letters of fire. Begone, foul-mouthed defamer, but hope not to escape future excoriations when you seek by lying, scurrility, and slander to serve your masters to the detriment of the people of Louisiana.

This led to the rallying of the police and the arrest of the parties.

First Snow of the Season.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 25.—The first snow of the season fell here last night and snowed all night, but is melting rapidly.

CAPTURED IN BERING SEA.

A British Sealer Seized by the United States Steamer Mohican.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The British seal poacher Otto was captured by the United States steamer Mohican in sight of an English cruiser Monday, Sept. 21. The Otto was in the company of another sealer, the Oscar and Hattie. It ran one way and the Otto the other. After an exciting chase of an hour and a quarter a blank charge fired by the Mohican brought the Otto to. It was boarded by a boat from the Mohican with two officers, who examined the ship's papers and indorsed the registry, which was found irregular, having the master's and owner's names incorrect. Upon Ensign Beale reporting the same to Capt. Cotton the latter seized the Otto and put a prize crew, with Ensign McDonald in charge, on board, with orders to take the Otto to Unalaska, to be turned over and dealt with by the British authorities.

The Mohican at once went in pursuit of the Oscar and Hattie, now ten miles off. It was chased out of the sea, but was saved by the darkness, when the Mohican was within two miles of it. The Captain of the Otto had never been officially warned, but his vessel was seized by Capt. Cotton of the Mohican at the request of Commander Turner of H. M. S. Nymphe, the senior British naval officer, who informed Capt. Cotton, as senior American officer, that before the Nymphe left Esquimalt he (Turner) had requested the Collector of Customs of Victoria to warn the Otto, then lying in port and about to sail to Bering Sea.

Commander Turner said he considered the Otto a warned vessel, and requested Capt. Cotton, a senior American officer, to have her seized wherever seen. Capt. Reilly, the master of the Otto, says he was never warned by Collector Milne of Victoria, and Lieut. Cately, commanding H. M. S. Pheasant, who took the order to Collector Milne, says the latter told him the Otto was going cod-fishing, not sealing. In spite of this the Otto's clearance papers are for Bering Sea for hunting, signed by Milne. He must either have been grossly careless or willfully deceived Lieut. Cately.

One hundred and sixteen vessels were reported to Capt. Cotton as having reported for the sea. Of these eighty-nine were known to be sealers, fifty-three having sailed from British Columbia, an increase of twenty from thence over last year. Of the eighty-nine seventy-four have been warned, two reported lost, and six seized, leaving only twelve unaccounted for. The seized are the Otto and Marvin, British; Nymphe, Ethel, Harriet Gage, and Hamilton G. Lewis, American.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—Capt. George Wester of the sealing schooner City of San Diego is in the city. He gives the first authentic account of the capture of the sealer Hamilton G. Lewis by Russians for poaching in the Bering Sea. The City of San Diego, Geneva, and Hamilton G. Lewis were sealing together near Copper Island when they saw the Russian cutter Alert approaching. All took flight and the Alert opened fire, but did no damage, and all three vessels escaped. They ran into a dense fog and saw nothing of each other for two hours. When again in the sunlight it was found that the Alert had captured the Lewis. The latter had over 200 skins on board at the time. The Geneva and the City of San Diego made good their escape.

AMENDING THEIR ARTICLES OF FAITH

Rochester Presbyterians Make Important Changes in the Confession.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Presbytery of Rochester has held its stated fall meeting at Nunda, N. Y. The matter of chief interest and importance that came up for consideration was the confession of faith as revised by the committee of the General Assembly. In Chap. III., the clause "God hath predestinated some of mankind unto life" was changed to "predestinated a multitude whom no man can number." The last sentence in the sixth section of the same chapter was struck out, to-wit: "Neither are any other redeemed by Christ effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified, and saved, but the elect only."

The most remarkable thing done was to vote that the seventh section, both in the original form, which declares that "the rest of mankind God was pleased to pass by and to ordain to dishonor and wrath," and the revised form should be omitted altogether and the following adopted as a substitute for it: "The decrees of God concerning all mankind are to be so construed as to be in harmony with these declarations of scripture—viz.: that Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world and that God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance and live." This change having been made it was decided to be necessary to strike out the last section of the chapter which relates to the high mystery just expunged.

Other changes were made, such as the following: In Chap. VI., Sec. 2, the statement, "defiled in all the faculties and parts of soul and body," was modified. In the third section of the same chapter the clause, "the guilt of this sin was imputed," was dropped because, they say, "We all sinned in Adam" is to say what is utterly unintelligible and inconceivable, and the whole idea is contrary to natural justice and to the express declaration of scripture, "the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father." In Chap. VII. the clause "promising his holy spirit to all that are ordained unto life" was changed to "all that ask him." A similar change was made in Chap. X., Sec. 4, where it is said "the non-elect may have some common operations of the spirit," should read "may have the gracious operations of the spirit." These were all of primary interest that were passed upon by the presbytery.

COMBINED AGAINST YALE STUDENTS.

New Haven Boarding-House Keepers Form a Trust.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—While the students of Yale were enjoying their summer vacation the landladies got together and the result is a regular first-class boarding-hous trust. Now the students—1,800 of them—are back and watering-place prices confront them. The air is filled with anathemas, with the landlady of New Haven as the text. For the decent table board the student must pay $7 per week, while if he is at all fastidious and wants a few of the comforts of home he must surrender $8, $9, or even $10 of his father's heard-earned money once a week. They are few restaurants at all desirable, and the students are at the mercy of the landlady. The price since last year has risen at least $2 on an average. Besides this matter of table board there is the matter of rooms. Rooms everywhere near the campus have risen enormously in price. There are many instances of from $6 to $8 being charged for rooms a little larger than a good-sized stateroom on a sound boat. The student who is not wealthy must practically live in the suburbs. The faculty is powerless.

ST. PAUL RAILWAY OFFICERS IN PERIL.

Their Special Train Narrowly Escapes an Attempt to Wreck It in South Dakota.

ELK POINT, S. D., Sept. 25.—A daring attempt to wreck a train bearing high officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has just become public, having been kept secret in order that the perpetrators might be caught. Iron obstructions were placed on the track, but the section foreman passed over the place a few minutes before the train and he discovered the fiendish attempt. If it had not been discovered the train would have dashed into the Sioux River.

Hope for Henry Watterson's Father.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—Harvey Watterson rallied somewhat yesterday and today. He passed last night comfortably, and if he can bear the warm weather his case is more hopeful.

"HE TRIED TO KILL ME."

MICHAEL C. M'DONALD'S CHARGE AGAINST JOSEPH W. HAMLIN.

Personal Encounter Between the Former and the Man Who Swore Out the Warrants for the Wholesale Arrests at Garfield Park—The Affair Takes Place in the Grand Stand Early in the Evening—Hamlin's Alleged Record.

"That man has been loafing around looking for a chance to kill me, I am convinced," declared M. C. McDonald last evening, referring to an exciting incident succeeding the wholesale arrest of jockeys and others on State warrants at the Garfield Park race track late yesterday afternoon.

M. C. McDonald is interested in the track. The warrants were sworn out by a man named Joseph W. Hamlin.

No one seemed to know Hamlin. His name is not in the city directory. It appears that he is an ex-Pinkerton detective.

It had been supposed that the man Hamlin was acting as agent or go-between for Corrigan. Other theories were advanced. It now seems probable that the arrests were all a matter of personal spite on the part of the man Hamlin for an affront at the hands of McDonald, which was also the occasion of a personal encounter between the two, during which Hamlin pulled a revolver on McDonald.

Took Place at Dusk.

It was about dusk last evening when the encounter referred to took place.

McDonald was pacing up and down in front of the grand stand at Garfield Park. Generally his son drives him home from the races, and last evening the son and carriage were in waiting. But McDonald let them wait and resumed his patrol.

He thought he would go up-stairs and look at the refreshment tables being set just outside of Col. Clark's rooms. At the tables were Constables Bolksom and McInerny and Justice Pearsall. They were fixing up the bail bonds of the jockeys, and the tables were littered with legal-looking documents.

"Who has been swearing out all these warrants, Mr. Bolksom?" asked McDonald of one of the constables at the table.

"Don't know. Hamlin, maybe, knows something about it."

"Not that Hamlin there!" exclaimed McDonald, turning toward the individual who leaned against an adjacent pillar.

"I told you when I saw you in the grand stand last week, Hamlin, not to show up on this track," continued McDonald wrathfully. "You know why I told you. I caught you stealing money from a woman in the grand stand. What right have you, you blackmailer and common thief, to be swearing out warrants against any one?"

"Well, may be I did swear 'em out," said Hamlin.

Thereupon McDonald grew angrier than ever. He recounted various alleged discreditable stages in the career of Hamlin, his acquiring $1,500 on one occasion and various things that Hamlin thought might have remained unmentioned.

"What are you doing here?" savagely concluded McDonald.

Attempts to Shoot McDonald.

In reply Hamlin turned partly around and drew a revolver from his pocket.

The revolver was not given a fair chance. McDonald has witnessed many a glorious ring fight. He has profited thereby. He called to mind one particular left-hand swing. Hamlin got the benefit of the recollection. He rallied and attempted again to raise the revolver, but McDonald landed again with telling effect and Hamlin loosened his hold and half ran and half fell down the stairs. Here officers took him in charge and carried him away.

McDonald said last evening that he had had no trouble with Hamlin previous to last night with the exception of one day last week, when he had him ejected from the grand stand for an attempt to purloin money from a woman sitting in the grand stand.

"I believe he staid out at the track for the purpose of killing me," said McDonald. "He had no business there other than that and did his best to do it. I intend he shall be made to keep the peace. He tried to kill me and I don't intend he shall be given another chance.

"His attempt to murder me was only a part of the whole damnable plot and I intend it shall be sifted to the bottom."

The Story That Hamlin Tells.

Joseph Hamlin was seen in a cell at West Forty-third Street Station by a reporter last night. He is an ordinary looking man, 38 years old, of medium build. His story of the affair was as follows:

"I was standing inside of Col. Clark's room in the grand-stand when Mike McDonald, whom I knew by sight, approached with several of his friends. I was alone, leaning against a post with my arms folded. McDonald came up and looked at the warrants and saw the name Hamlin on them. He angrily demanded: 'Who's Hamlin? Where is he?' Some man in the crowd pointed me out to him. He came over and began cursing me. After he had sworn at me a moment and called me a thief and a scoundrel he whirled quickly and struck me a stunning blow on the left cheek. It staggered and whirled me 'round and he struck me again on the back of the head, knocking me down. He shouted, 'Now you get out of here.' He and his friends then caught me by the arms and pushed and crowded me out to the gate. They tried to pick a fight with me on the way out of the grounds, but I knew if I tackled 'em on their own territory I would get done up. As we neared the gate some one said, 'Take his ticket from him.' Stanley said: 'You'd better search the scoundrel. He may have something on him he has taken.'

"They searched me. A policeman stood by and saw them do it and said nothing. They found a 38-caliber revolver on me, which they took."

"Why did you have the revolver?"

"O, I just happened to have it."

Continuing, Hamlin said:

"Stanley then called an officer, turned me over to him, and he locked me up here. McDonald came here and preferred against me the charges of disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons."

"Why did you swear out those warrants?"

"I don't care to say anything about that just now."

Takes the Matter Easily.

When McDonald came to the station he at first wanted to prefer a charge of assault with intent to kill. After a little consideration, however, he decided to make the less serious charge under which the prisoner was booked. Hamlin took matters easily, and at midnight was sound asleep on the hard bench in his cell. He expected to be bailed out before morning, and said that the charges against him would not hold.

"I've done nothing," said he, "to warrant my arrest. I did not strike a blow or attempt to use my revolver in any way. Throughout the whole trouble I merely acted on the defensive. When McDonald struck the first blow I merely put up my hands to guard my face, and did not offer to strike back. I don't generally believe in letting a man hit me without giving him as good as he sends, but what chance did I have in the midst of that gang? I believe if I had made a fight I would have been badly hurt if not killed."

"Do you expect Corrigan to bail you out?"

"Why should he? I have friends here who will not permit me to remain in jail all night."

Secretary Blaine at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 25.—Secretary Blaine arrived at 3:48 this afternoon from Ellsworth. He is looking well and his cheeks showed the color of health. He went immediately to his residence.

BULLETIN

—OF—

TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

SEPT. 26, 1891.

Pages.
1 Jay Gould's Wrecking Schemes Blocked.
New Orleans Editors Thirsty for Blood.
Attempt to Kill "Mike" McDonald.
Riots at Chicago Democratic Primaries.
2 Boss Buckley Starts for Montreal.
New York's Latest Religious Sensation.
Liquor Dealers Desert Tammany.
3 Disappearance of the Syrian Boy Preacher.
Presentation and Dinner to Mr. Howland.
5 England Tired of China's Delay.
Bob McBride's Bitter Fight at Eldora, Ia.
Plan to Increase Taxes in Cook County.
6 Row in the Chicago-Pittsburg Ball Game.
Gravesend Race Reports by Flash Light.
Constables Make a Raid on Garfield Park.
7 Proceedings of the Rock River Conference.
Trade Continues to Improve.
Robbers Raid the Town of San Antonio, Mo.
8 Shocking Condition of the Canal.
Meet of the Cyclists at Parkside.
James J. Gore Dies at His Home.
Lucky Baldwin's Advice to the Government.
9 Foreign Envoys Pleased with the Fair.
Sites for Sixteen State Buildings.
Would Have the Fair Open Sundays.
Increase in Chicago Bank Capital.
10 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Doing Well.
Howell Charged with Concealing Property.
12 Bountiful Harvest of Corn Assured.

ANNEXATION MAY FOLLOW THE ROW.

Rumors That Premier Mercier Will Defy Lieut.-Gov. Angers.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—Lieut.-Gov. Angers, who is said to be harassing his Ministers into doing something that will warrant him in dismissing them, today demanded that the government name a public accuser or prosecutor to conduct the case against the Ministers before the royal commission and refused to allow their claim to be represented by counsel at the investigation. The wildest rumors are current with regard to Premier Mercier's intentions in the event of a dismissal. It is said that he will take no dismissal from Angers; that he will remain in office and defy him; that he will call together his supporters, who are a large majority of the Legislature, and adopt resolutions or take some other proceeding censuring the Lieutenant-Governor and calling upon the Governor-General to remove him at once, otherwise this province will declare itself out of the confederation and take the consequences, which may lead to annexation.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Wreck of an Accommodation Train Causes Excitement in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Bissell accommodation train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran into an open switch at Linden station, three miles east of here, at 9:30 o'clock tonight and was wrecked. The engine went over a high embankment and a combination baggage and smoking car turued completely over. The other cars did not leave the track. Fireman Frank Maloy was fatally scalded and Engineer Thomas Burton was seriously hurt. Prof. Luckey of this city and a number of other passengers sustained slight injuries. The wreck caught fire, but was extinguished before much damage was done. The first reports of the accident caused great excitement in the city, as it was said that the wrecked train was the Washington express and that a large number of passengers had been killed and injured.

BURSTING OF A PONDEROUS FLYWHEEL.

A $30,000 Accident in a Power-House in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—A remarkable accident, fortunately not attended with loss of life, happened this afternoon. At the electric power-house on Reading road, near McMillan streeet, the ponderous fly-wheel, weighing twenty tons, twenty feet in diameter and five feet in width at the rim, burst while making seventy revolutions a minute. The effect was disastrous. The flying pieces tore their way through the building to the roof and cut the structure into two sections. One piece struck and badly damaged the great smoke stack. Six men were in the building at the time but only one was hurt, and he but slightly. The damage is estimated at $30,000. The power-house furnished power for four electric car lines and was one of the largest in the city.

MACQUEARY IS NO LONGER A PRIEST.

Bishop Leonard of Ohio Formally Deposes Him from His Office.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—The Rev. Howard MacQueary, who a few days since resigned from the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church pending his sentence of temporary suspension on proven charges of heresy, was this evening formally deposed by Bishop Leonard. The impressive ceremony occurred at Trinity Cathedral just after the close of the evening prayer service. There were but eighteen persons present besides the Bishop and presbyters.

The Extradition Papers Were Defective.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill this afternoon heard arguments on the application for the extradition of Horace A. Green and Julius Grouse, wanted in Chicago to answer the charge of larceny for $12,000. The extradition was denied, the Governor explaining that his reason was solely because the papers were defective.

Found the Art of Tempering Copper.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—Peter Johnson of Dassel, Minn., thinks he has discovered the long lost art of tempering copper. He and Nils Nilson, a machinist, want to organize a company to build a factory in Minneapolis. The new process will make copper as hard as steel.

Defalcation in the Montana Stage Company.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Joe Bacon, agent of the Montana Stage company of this city, left a few days ago when he heard that C. G. Feit of Salt Lake City, the General Auditor, was coming on his regular inspection tour. Bacon's shortage is about $7,000.

Struck Gold in Pennsylvania.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Sept. 25.—While workmen were prospecting for coal yesterday on the farm of Thomas Heaver Jr., in Silver Lake township, Susquehanna County, a paying vein of gold was discovered. Small quantities of gold were found a year ago. The discovery has caused great excitement.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The examination of Actor Curtis for the murder of Policeman Grant begun at San Francisco, Cal., yesterday.

Ten negroes were sentenced to be hanged at Charleston, S. C., yesterday Oct. 23 for the murder of an another negro.

E. B. Smith, father of Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, died at Mansfield, Conn., yesterday, aged 84 years.

Maj. Bitters & Son, proprietors of the Rochester, Ind., *Republican*, have purchased the Rochester *Tribune* and consolidated it with the *Republican*.

At the inquest into the killing of the Carr family at Quincy, Ky., today evidence was adduced leaning toward the fact that Thomas Carr did not do the killing.

Washouts on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway near La Guna and Rio Puerco, N. M., have delayed mails from the east and west for several days. Rains are heavy and general.

At Newark, N. J., Thursday night Emma Bush was poisoned by Ernest Lehman, her rejected lover. He treated her to soda-water in which he had put paris green. She died shortly afterward.

LAST EDITION.

IN THE HANDS OF A MOB.

Bitter Feuds Bear Fruit at the Democratic Primaries.

RIOTERS IN THE FIFTH WARD

The Ballot-Box Thrown Out of a Window in the Voting-Place.

SLATES FOR TODAY'S CONVENTION.

Agreements Made by the Bosses Likely to Come to Naught.

SCHEMES OF THE HUTCHINSON PARTISANS.

Contrary to expectation the Democratic primaries yesterday were lively affairs in some of the wards. The bosses were out early. But the workers were on hand before them, headed by the numerous candidates for County Commissioner. The rivalries between those persons caused considerable ill-feeling and there were numerous rows during the day.

Down in the Fifth Ward it required the best efforts of Sergt. Edward Loughran and eleven policemen to preserve order and prevent bloodshed. An attempt was made and was all but successful to throw the ballot-box out of the window and make way with it. The contest was most bitter all day. The polling-place was surrounded till long after the ballots were counted by a mob spoiling for a fight. The contest of course was over the candidates for County Commissioner. Commissioner Thomas lives in the ward and is a candidate for renomination, and until recently had little opposition. Only last Monday John Schaefer, who runs a saloon at Hanover and Twenty-fifth streets, felt that he would like to have a hand in spending the county's money next year. Hence the two tickets in the field.

At 3 o'clock a row started among the judges and clerks and some one seized the ballot-box and threw it through the window. Malachi Kelly, a would-be delegate, tried to catch it. Sergeant Loughran, however, was too quick for him and caught the box as it was coming through the window. Several bluecoats surrounded it and it was safely landed inside again. Stories are conflicting as to who threw the box, some saying it was D. W. Bills, one of the judges, and others that it was "Dick" Fitzgerald, a clerk. Although the Thomas delegates received 357 votes to their opponents' 199, the contest will have to be decided in the convention today. After the vote was counted Judges D. W. Bills and Ed Corey refused to sign the credentials of the successful candidates.

A Row in the Eighth.

There was a row also in the Eighth Ward. Friends of William Loeffler urged the election of delegates favorable to his nomination in the convention as County Commissioner. Opposed to them were two factions fighting for W. J. Gordon and Jacob Steiner. There were frequent rows, but Loeffler's men won.

In the bloody Nineteenth the polls were surrounded by a mob all the afternoon and the feeling ran high, and there were numerous "engagements" of a combative nature. William Habercorn carried the Ward for County Commissioner.

In the Twenty-sixth Ward there was a sharp contest caused by the alleged high-handed methods of Committeeman J. W. Mulhern. It was claimed that Mulhern located the primary at the extreme end of the ward at No. 922 Clybourn avenue, instead of at the proper polling-place, Belmont and Lincoln avenues. The fight was more of a personal nature between Mulhern and C. J. Schmidt, but Mulhern won by something like 30 votes.

In most of the other wards the committeemen had so changed the primaries and the judges that contests would be useless and the regulars were elected as follows:

The Delegates Chosen.

Following is a list of the delegates chosen:

Ward.
1. Charles Leindecker, John J. Coughlin.
2. B. I. David, James Howard.
3. J. M. Quinlan, William Gavin.
4. Owen Murray, Edward McDonough.
5. John S. Oehman, John Murray.
6. William Joyce, William Carberry.
7. Henry P. Carmody, William H. McGovern.
8. Edward Prindiville, Joseph Kuttina.
9. E. F. Cullerton, Thomas Cusack.
10. P. J. McMahon, J. J. Cullerton.
11. John Synon, T. Danihy.
12. Thomas Fitzgerald, J. C. Strain.
13. Patrick Donohue, F. Keneare.
14. Dr. George Leminger, Sol H. Marks.
15. R. N. West, J. Durkin.
16. S. H. Kunz, Richard Cullen.
17. James McHale, Jacob Meiser.
18. Horace Banyou, Dennis Galvin.
19. Steve Grace, James Gleason.
20. J. J. O'Donnell, Joseph Stafford.
21. F. T. Brandecker, Herman Tives.
22. Charles S. Crain, J. T. Sewards.
23. J. F. O'Malley, John E. Dunne.
24. M. B. McAbee, Fred Griesheimer.
25. William Quinlan, Harry Geohegan.
26. J. W. Mulhern, Joseph Stitch.
27. H. S. Southworth, William N. Julien.
28. E. J. Williams, John Furlong.
29. Thomas Carey, Michael McInerney.
30. Thomas Byrne, John Fitzgerald.
31. Michael Callahan, John P. Doheny.
32. F. X. Combs, W. C. Asay.
33. William J. Kenney, A. W. McLaughlin.
34. John McLaughlin, William A. Quinn.

As far as could be ascertained at the polling-places those delegates were pretty fairly divided between W. J. English and Jonas Hutchinson for Judge. Mr. McKey has some following and may develop more strength than he is credited with. The delegates are divided between Thomas Kelly and Walter S. Bogle for Drainage Commissioner. Each ward has a candidate for County Commissioner. They are too numerous and most of them of too little importance to mention. What may be the outcome of the convention it is impossible to predict, as influences are at work which may effect a change at any moment.

OUTCOME OF TODAY'S CONVENTION.

Bosses Said to Have Agreed on a Slate—Chances of the Candidates.

It was utterly impossible at 1 o'clock this morning to predict the outcome of the double-barreled Democratic convention which meets today at the North Side Turner Hall. The bosses, it is true, have agreed upon a slate, but as each ward is entitled to two delegates and only to two, the bosses do not count for as much as they did in the past. Heretofore in Democratic conventions a combination of the Stock-Yards wards with the Bridgeport wards and the Nineteenth Ward practically controlled the convention. Under the present arrangement those wards will be entitled to only ten delegates, or less than one-ninth of the convention, and they are not potent either for good or for mischief. The delegates chosen yesterday are as a rule bosses in their own way. Malachi Kelly of the Fifth Ward thinks he is as big a man as William Calhoun Asay, of the Thirty-second, and Mr. McAbee of the Twenty-fourth thinks he is the peer of Mr. Geoghegan of the Twenty-sixth, while Hank Carmody hopes to wield as much influence in the convention as Ald. Cullerton. The slate of the Stock-Yards-Hyde

Park-Bridgeport combination for the County Democracy is as follows:

Superior Judge—Jonas Hutchinson.

Drainage Trustee—Walter S. Bogle or A. W. Cooke.

Commissioners—Fleming, Thomas, and Bardonski of the present County Board and two others to fill out.

But the field is against this combination, and is likely to concentrate on William J. English for Judge, Thomas Kelly for Drainage Trustee, and Habbercorn, Bill Kelly, and William Loefler and Fred Rohde for Commissioners. The bosses in preparing for today's combination have left Ald. Cullerton out of their calculations.

Concerning the action of the Chicago Democracy there is not more certainty than there is about the action of the County Democracy. Forty of the delegates of that organization met at the Tremont House last evening. Somebody suggested Jonas Hutchinson as a candidate for Judge, whereupon ex-Ald. Gaynor assailed him most bitterly. He said he was a factionist and an intriguer. He was not fit to be Judge. He knew no law, and he (Gaynor) would neither vote for him nor support him. John Ludden of the Fourth Ward followed Mr. Gaynor, and also scored Mr. Hutchinson, who, he said, as a committeeman, had intrigued to capture the Judgeship—had used his office as Chairman of the County Democracy to trade for it. He, too, could not support Mr. Hutchinson. Others spoke to the same effect.

Adolph Kraus then suggested Leroy E. Cooley for Drainage Commissioner, and there was a protest from all parts of the house. "We want no carpetbaggers," shouted some. "Can't we find a man in the district who is fit to serve?"

William Fitzgerald, from the fullness of his wisdom and experience, indorsed Mr. Cooley, who, he said, was a brilliant engineer.

"What work has he ever done?" asked Mr. Keane.

Fitzgerald could not reply. The mention of Mr. Cooley was not received with favor, and the subject was dropped.

Mr. Speer, as candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, seems to be the favorite of the Chicago Democracy, and as Mr. Babcock has made no effort in his own behalf it is quite probable that Mr. Speer will be the nominee. Charles F. Clarke or A. J. Toolen will probably be selected for Drainage Trustee. Judge Brentano will be indorsed for reelection by the Chicago Democracy.

The County Commissionerships will be divided up among the factions as follows:

The Chicago Democracy will name two from the North Side, two from the West Side, and one from the South Side. The County Democracy will name two from the South Side, two from the West Side, and one from the North Side.

H. S. Robbins will preside over the joint convention, which will be called to order this morning at 10 o'clock in the North Side Turner Hall by Jonas Hutchinson, the same who is a candidate for Judge. James C. Strain and William Fennimore Cooper will officiate as Secretary. After a permanent organization is effected the convention will split up, each faction holding a convention of its own and nominating the candidates allotted to it. They will come together later on for the ratification of the respective tickets.

From present indications the conventions will be entertaining. An attempt made last night by the bosses to secure enough delegates to insure the nomination of Messrs. Hutchinson and Bogle by the County Democracy failed miserably. Not more than twenty-five responded to the call, but those said they could get twenty-one more.

The caucus of the County Democracy was held in an office on La Salle street and the only thing they could agree on was that in case the Chicago Democracy presented the name of Dr. Brandt for Commissioner it should be rejected.

DETERMINED TO HAVE HUTCHINSON.

The Democratic Bosses Will Try to Force Him on the Convention.

There was a long conference late yesterday afternoon at the office of Adolph Kraus between the Executive committee of the two factions. Frank Wenter, Charles Thornton, Adolph Kraus, Thomas Gahan, F. X. Brandecker, Austin J. Doyle, and John P. Hopkins were present. The conference lasted two or three hours. It was decided at this gathering to use every effort to force the nomination of Jonas Hutchinson for Judge of the Superior Court. The little coterie of bosses also determined that if it is to have its way W. W. Speer of Oakland will be selected for Superintendent of Schools, notwithstanding the protest of the *Staats Zeitung* because Speer is opposed to the Normal School and to its principal, Col. Parker. L. E. Cooley was urged by Mr. Kraus and Mr. Wenter for Drainage Commissioner, the Chicago Democracy standing out for his nomination. To this Mr. Doyle and others objected and no agreement was reached. Walter S. Bogle will be the other candidate, providing the County Democracy side of the convention can be whipped into placing another member of the Executive committee on the ticket. If this fails Ald. Kelly will be presented to the delegation.

The Executive committee will try to secure the nomination of Gen. Smith for President of the County Board, providing there is a delegation in the hall that will present his name. If not, an effort will be made to give George Edmanson the place. The County Democracy committee is all at sea regarding its end of the County Commissioner nominations. The Chicago Democracy committee is sure it can secure the nomination of Gen. Lieb and Dr. Brandt. The other three places are to be given to either Theodore Josephson, Dan Wall, Commissioner Stainer, or ex-Representative Burns. At least that was the conclusion reached by the self-constituted bosses of yesterday afternoon's meeting.

But there is little doubt that there will be a lively kick against this slate and against all the doings of the Kraus committee. The senior Democratic organ came out flat-footed yesterday against committee manipulation, saying:

> He that at this juncture prefers himself to his party can gain no sympathy from any one if he is beaten down and defeated. The one important business for the local Democracy in this campaign is to come together. All candidacies are subordinate to this consummation. The personnel of candidates is next to nothing. The reunion of the party is everything. So important is this matter that the convention would be justified in disposing summarily of any committeemen who have the audacity to seek place now that party harmony is the overwhelming question. Whoever obtrudes his selfishness as embarrassment to such reunion ought to be stricken down as a self-seeker, not a Democrat. The further away from committeemen the convention gets in presenting nominations the better for the party and the better the character of party nominees the greater the chance of party success. It is no time for cheap, self-seeking politicians. Pass them to the rear. They may vapor, but they are impotent.

There is little doubt that this is aimed at Jonas Hutchison and Walter S. Bogle, two members of the Executive committee who will seek nomination in today's convention.

Harvey B. Hurd was trotted out in one of the Democratic organs yesterday to vouch for Mr. Cooley's eligibility for Drainage Trustee. Mr. Hurd did it without a grimace, though it is a well known fact that Hurd's principal object in trying to get Evanston into the drainage district was to give himself a chance to run for trustee. Should he succeed in getting Mr. Cooley elected legally or illegally, perhaps Mr. Hurd thinks he could be elected attorney of the Drainage Board.

The members of the Chicago Democracy, however, protest against Mr. Cooley as a carpet bagger, and the others fear that he will be declared ineligible by the committee that is to pass on the sufficiency of the nominations.

On the Republican side two or three new candidates for Drainage Trustee are mentioned with increasing frequency. These are: Stedman H. Hale, ex-Mayor Boldenweck, B. A. Eckhardt, and S. W. Allerton. Mr. W. D. Preston and D. V. Purington refuse to be candidates.

MEETS IN CONVENTION TONIGHT.

The People's Trade and Labor Party Will Then Name Its Ticket.

The People's Trade and Labor party convention will be held tonight, following closely on the heels of the Democratic gathering. It will be the first party to place its candidates in nomination by nomination papers. Several interesting points are raised on account of this being the first election to be held under the Australian law. A chief one is the fact that the new law practically does away with the indorsement by one party of the nominees of another; that is, they cannot be indorsed on the face of the ballot. The name of a candidate can only appear once for the same office. The nearest an indorsement possible is to make the indorsement in convention, then leave the space for the candidate's name blank on one ticket and printed on the other. To voters who know few of the candidates personally or by reputation this is equivalent to no indorsement. Politicians wonder whether the Labor ticket will be an indorsed one composed of old politicians from the other parties or a straight workingmen's ticket.

As a motive for nominating a straight ticket there is the desire to put the party on record under the new law so that hereafter it will not be compelled to resort to nomination papers but will be recognized as a separate party. To attain this end it will have to make a straight ticket and poll 3,460 votes, or 2 per cent of the 173,000 votes for Sheriff last fall. Conservative Labor men claim they can do this. "It all depends on the ticket we put up," said an active participant in the new movement. "If we are careless in our choice or dabble in the indorsement business we will get left. If we put up good men we will surprise politicians and elect some of our candidates, for the Australian law has made of the whole vote now a 'vest-pocket vote.' Another thing: The entire Labor vote can be polled under this law, for it compels employers to allow their employés two hours to go to the polls and vote in under penalty of a fine. It frees the laboring man from the domination of an unscrupulous employer. There will probably be plenty of trouble and litigation over that clause, but under its protection the chances are that there will be a larger number of workingmen vote at this election than ever before. Heretofore many were prohibited from leaving work to vote; others were compelled to vote as the employer demanded. But under this clause and with the secret ballot the voter is freer than ever before to vote as he pleases. If our selections are good we may elect some of our candidates, besides placing our party on its feet under the new law. The outlook is highly favorable."

The People's Trade and Labor party held a mass-meeting last night in French's Hall in Harvey. P. B. Lamb, President of the Town Board, presided. Four hundred persons attended. Several addresses were delivered. Then on motion of J. W. Kerr, who is a member of the Town Board, seconded by Banker Miller, Charles Henry Carpen was nominated as County Commissioner. Carpen is editor of the *Harvey Headlight* newspaper and an ex-member of the County Board.

Studying the Australian Ballot Law.

Members of the Ninth Ward Republican club met at Schubert's Hall, Loomis and Twelfth streets, last evening to receive tuition concerning the Australian ballot law. Chairman Schubert explained the system briefly and then adjourned the meeting until next Tuesday evening. A voting booth will be placed in the hall today to enable the voters of the ward to gain practical knowledge of the new system. The Republicans of the Town of Lake View have established six voting schools, three in each ward, all of which are now in full operation. They have established headquarters at No. 622 Lincoln avenue, where copies of the new Election law, specimen ballots, and all information can be obtained.

The Fifth Ward Regular Republican club and the Swedish-American Republican club held a joint meeting at Swedish Music-Hall, No. 456 Thirty-first street, last evening. John Alm, President of the Swedish club, was made Chairman for the evening, and Dr. E. H. Smith acted as Secretary. The Hon. Edward Morris made a short address, explaining the Australian ballot system, and the Hon. G. F. Rohrbach spoke briefly in regard to the coming primaries. Mr. Lindstrom made a brief address in the Swedish language.

Thirty-second Ward Republicans Meet.

At a meeting of the Thirty-second Ward Republican Club in Worle's Hall last night speeches were made by Col. Cockrins, ex-Gov. Hamilton, Senator Crawford, Senator Condee, George F. Morgan, Andrew Hamilton, T. P. Harvey, E. L. Joyne, James W. Cooper, and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted criticising the committeeman from that ward for "gerrymandering the primary election districts" and advocating the election of a new committeeman.

Mr. Boyle Not a Candidate.

The following communication has been received by THE TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Inasmuch as my name has appeared in the columns of your paper as a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, permit me to say that I have not been and am not a candidate.

LAWRENCE P. BOYLE.

ELEVEN DEAD AND A SCORE INJURED.

Later Returns from the Explosion at the Italian Fete in Newark Thursday Night.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Later returns from the explosion at last night's Italian celebration place the number of killed at six and the wounded at twenty. The killed were frightfully mangled and the wounds of those who are injured are terrible. The nature of the explosion was such that the havoc was necessarily frightful. The corrected list is as follows:

The Dead.

ANSOLONA, MICHAEL.
CHIEFFO, ANTONIO.
CAROLIN, CHARLES STEWART.
FLYNN, ARTHUR.
MILLER, FRANK.
MURPHY, LIZZIE.
O'NEILL, PATRICK.
O'NEILL, MICHAEL.
REJILINO, PASQUALE.
WEISS, FRED.
YARROSA, GUISEPPE.

The Injured.

BOWE, JAMES, policeman, foot hurt.
BRENNAN, GEORGE, right arm broken.
CHENEY, DANIEL, wounded in abdomen.
COSTELLO, JOHN, right arm blown off.
FENELY, JOSEPH, internally injured.
FRANK, ANTONIO, right hand blown off.
GALLAGHER, JAMES, skull fractured.
GRIGGS, CHARLES J., cut in the groin.
HOLLENBACH, CHARLES, thigh injured.
HUGHES, LIZZIE, head cut.
LAFFO, CATHERINE, thigh injured.
OGDEN, LILLIE, leg broken.
ROSSO, PASQUALE, knee fractured.
SMITH, GEORGE, head cut.
THUM, MAX, foot torn off.
TREPANIO, JOSEPH, injured in abdomen.
UNKNOWN ITALIAN, foot blown off.
UNKNOWN ITALIAN, skull fractured.
UNKNOWN ITALIAN, head cut.
UNKNOWN ITALIAN, arm blown off.

Several of the injured will probably die.

A big copper casing mortar was used for the bombs. These were filled with colored fire and shot in the air, where they burst, throwing out a shower of vari-colored sparks. It was this mortar that exploded and caused all the harm. The bomb casing is about five inches in diameter and thirty inches long. About 11 p. m. a large bomb was put in the mortar and lighted. It was supposed that the bomb exploded in it. There were hundreds of men, women, and children standing around watching with great expectancy. When it exploded the air was filled with the shrieks of the injured and dying. Intense confusion followed. A platoon of police were on the scene and they had great difficulty in preventing the frightened multitude from trampling the injured to death.

Rumors were abroad that there had been dynamite in the bomb, but this is denied. There is a city ordinance forbidding the display of fireworks except on legal holidays and at military reviews. The Superintendent of the Fire Department granted the permit for the fatal exhibition.

CLOSE OF WORCESTER'S FESTIVAL.

Magnificent Performance of Handel's Oratorio "Israel in Egypt."

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Worcester festival closed this evening with a magnificent performance of Handel's Oratorio "Israel in Egypt," to which the orchestra played for the first time in America the occasional overture by the same composer. The difficult choruses were given with superb effect, and the soloists were admirably adapted to their work. The list included Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, Mrs. Carl Alves, Herbert Johnston, Carl Dufft, and Myron W. Whitney. The afternoon concert was mainly devoted to orchestral music. The vocalists were Mrs. S. C. Ford and Dr. G. R. Clark. The former sang the Bolero from the "Sicilian Vespers" very nicely. The gem of the concert was Franz Rummel's performance of Rubinstein's Concerto No. 4 for piano and orchestra in D minor. The pianist easily took first place among the instrumental soloists of the festival. During the intermission in the evening concert President Davis presented Carl Zerrahn, who for twenty-five years has conducted the chorus of the association, with a purse of $1,500 made up of voluntary contributions from members of the association and of the chorus and outside friends of the festival.

Murder and Lynching in Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 25.—Fred Tyler (white), engineer on the West Carolina road, and one Rankin (colored), got into an altercation at a roundhouse last night. Tyler struck Rankin with a lump of coal. Rankin ran off, got a pistol, and, coming back fired at Tyler, striking him in the abdomen. A crowd of railroad men caught Rankin, and taking him across the river hanged him to a tree. Tyler will die.

BUCKLEY MOVES AWAY.

THE CALIFORNIA BOODLER TO JOIN THE MONTREAL COLONY.

News from San Francisco Was Disquieting, So the Boss Took His Departure from Vancouver—His Phenomenal Power of Discernment by Acute Hearing—Story of His Rise from a Small Groggery-Keeper—Some Big Scandals with Which He Was Connected.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 25.—Christopher A. Buckley, the San Francisco politician who is wanted in that city to testify before the grand jury, has been in British Columbia for a week past. He left here yesterday for Montreal.

"Boss" Buckley, whose departure from San Francisco between two days caused consternation among the Democratic politicians on the Pacific slope, is well known in Chicago. Although blind, Buckley was considered to be the best judge of men on the coast.

Before he lost his sight he was merely a political rounder and half the time he did not know where he was to get his next breakfast or dinner. He was popular with the "boys," however, and when he lost his sight they helped him all they could. He soon forsook his bad habits and was made Secretary of one of the Democratic clubs, which gave him enough salary to live upon. His ability as a political manager immediately met with recognition and it was not long before his power was felt throughout the whole State. One of the chief reasons of his success was his ability to choose subordinates in whom he could rely. If he once heard a voice he never forgot it, and, though he might not meet the speaker for years, he would at once recall his name and the circumstances under which he first came in contact with him.

"How is it," asked Prof. Barrett, the city electrician, of Buckley the last time he was in Chicago, "that you are able to form so accurate a judgment of men when you are unable to see them?"

"Ears are a great deal better than eyes," was the response, "and I can tell more about a man by listening to his voice than you can by looking at his face. A man may control his features while he is talking, but there are certain inflections in his voice which crop out in spite of himself. The human voice is to me like the notes on a piano to a trained musician. It rings either true or false, and I can distinguish the false note as easily as a musician can notice a discord."

Buckley's Peculiar Power.

This peculiar power which Buckley possesses is regarded as something almost supernatural in San Francisco. Several years ago the Democratic committee was considering the advisability of sending a certain man into the southern part of the State on a difficult mission. In order to make the mission a success it was necessary to place entire confidence in the emissary. The committee was doubtful whether it could trust him or not.

"Let me hear his voice," said Buckley, who was told of the quandary. "I can tell whether he's to be trusted or not."

The man was introduced to the "boss" and talked with him for a short time.

"Don't trust him," said Buckley afterwards. "He'll sell you out."

Time proved that Buckley was right. There was a split in the party at the time and the man whom the committee thought of intrusting with the secret negotiations was really acting in the interest of the opposing faction.

Buckley is now living with his second wife. His first wife was an invalid, whom he nursed with great care. The attendant was a comely young woman, who had a great affection for the first Mrs. Buckley. The affection was reciprocated, and they bore the relation of intimate friends rather than that of patient and nurse. As the end approached Mrs. Buckley began to be solicitous about her husband's welfare after her death. She had been in the habit of attending to his correspondence and did not see how he would be able to live without her. One of her last wishes was that he should marry the nurse. Buckley himself had been touched by the devotion which the nurse had displayed towards his wife and about a year after her death they were married. Their wedded life has almost been an ideal one, and if the Democratic "boss" is obliged to "leave his country for his country's good" he is sure to have a faithful companion in his exile.

Buckley Sold Out His Lambs.

Last fall the blind boss found it convenient to make a trip to Europe and winter in Belgium. At the time there were rumors of an indictment to be found, but the opinion current was that he fled from the wrath of his lambs, whom he basely deserted on election-day, and by which he was credited with having netted half a million dollars.

The earliest authentic history of the man who held California's Democracy in the hollow of his hand begins at Vallejo, opposite the Mare Island navy yard. Buckley had a saloon, not a very prosperous one, it is said, but he mixed politics with his drinks, and if the groggery did not pay the politics did. There are those who remember when he was an ardent Republican, although Buckley denies this. Vallejo, even with the navy-yard attachment, proved too small a field for Buckley's ambition. He went to San Francisco and opened a saloon on Bush street. The political destinies of San Francisco, oftentimes of the State, were settled in the well-furnished back rooms, over which, by turns, Jerry Driscoll and Jake Rudolph acted as Cerberus.

Although blind Buckley manifested a wonderful genius for politics. He was a spoilsman, but he divided the spoils. Everything took the form of tribute. There were percentages from every department in the municipality. Buckley took the big end, but the remainder he divided among his henchmen. They were attached to him, as was natural, since he fed them. His creatures were the clerks in every office in San Francisco. If a young woman desired a position as teacher Buckley, it was conceded, must have a percentage of her salary. Positions at the city hall were obtained through the means of brokerage.

In all his revenue was great enough to enable him to become wealthy and at the same time support a vast throng of adherents known as his lambs.

Judges were subservient to his will. They obtained their nominations through him. He was shrewd enough to so entangle others in guilt that it was deemed impossible to attack him through a legal process.

Then came a time when certain papers in the celebrated "Little Pete" Chinese case showed too much. There was an accurate account of moneys illegally paid Buckley by the Chinese, who referred to him in their papers as the "blind white devil." The safe containing the papers was opened, the papers disappeared, and the man credited with causing their disappearance received a lucrative position at the city hall. There was enough in these Chinese papers to have sent "Boss Buckley" to the penitentiary but their disappearance after having been placed in the custody of the court saved him. The San Francisco *Examiner* the Democratic organ of the coast, attacked Buckley severely for a time, and then the scandal subsided.

Last fall Buckley's friends found that his word was not good. He sold his party out. Of 120 members in the two houses of the California Legislature there were only eighteen Democrats. In the whole of San Francisco only two minor offices were captured. Buckley's lambs were turned out of the sinecures they had held, and there was no pasture for them. Buckley did not divide. He took all and went to Belgium. The stylishly-dressed mashers who thronged Market and Kearney streets, insulting women as they passed, and who drew salaries from city or State for duties which they never performed, grew in need of clothes and food when their positions were vacated. They threatened to kill Buckley when he returned from Europe, if he ever did. More than this, they said they would "squeal." Buckley came back not long ago. The lambs probably "squealed," and he has found it convenient to absent himself for another season.

History of the Waste-Basket Scandal.

The last session of the California Legislature was known as that of the thousand scandals, beginning with the electric railway steal, drawing its slow length through the Bruner investigations for the sale of positions on the San Francisco police force, and culminating with the unfinished waste-basket investigation, for which Dick Chute is the only one to receive punishment. Chute failed to answer a summons to appear and testify, and has been fined $500 and sentenced to five days in jail by Judge Wallace of the Superior Court of San Francisco.

The facts connected with the waste-paper basket scandal were peculiar. Morris M. Estee and Charles N. Felton were the leading candidates for the United States Senatorship made vacant by the death of Senator Hearst. One morning Mr. Estee and Assistant State Librarian Leake found in a waste-basket in the office of the State Librarian at Sacramento names of assemblymen and Senators checked off, and wrappers, such as are used to inclose rolls of greenbacks. A consultation was held. It was thought that the money might have been used to influence the Senatorial contest. An investigating committee was appointed. It was found that Assemblyman Dibble of San Francisco and Assemblyman Marion of Los Angeles had been in the room a short time before. The names of Senators and Assemblymen and the checks opposite were in their writing, but they did not give a very clear account of why they should have been engaged in checking the names. Both denied any knowledge of the greenback wrappers. It was proved that the money came from the Bank of Fresno. It was traced through Wells, Fargo & Co. to Messenger Jones of the Southern Pacific and it was learned that on the evening of the day that Messenger Jones took the money to the office of the Southern Pacific Dick Chute left for Sacramento. Messenger Jones hid and could not be found. Dick Chute, who is connected with the Southern Pacific company, and is reputed to attend to little political matters in which that company may be interested, found it convenient to disobey the summons to appear. The Legislature adjourned, the Investigating committee's powers ceased, but in the struggle for a division of the spoils the matter came into the courts of San Francisco, where George Taylor, lobbyist, sued twenty-odd Senators and others for services rendered and called on "Dick" Chute as a witness.

SETTING FIRES ON THE STRIP.

Disappointed Boomers Revenge Themselves by Burning the Grass.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Sept. 25.—A great many wagons are trailing back over the Cherokee strip with people who failed to get claims in the Indian lands opened last Tuesday. Almost all of them will drift about, living under canvas, waiting for the strip to open. They seem to feel as if every one on the strip is their enemy, and are said to be firing the grass in hundreds of places. They do not know when they are on the strip or when they are on the Indian reservations, and the reservations along the Santa Fé have suffered greatly. About Ponca yesterday the grass was burning on every side and it was only after a hard fight that the houses a little way from the station were saved. To the west of the whole line of the horizon was a wall of smoke. The grass is getting very dry and burns readily, and the fires are sure to cover the larger part of the strip and render it useless for winter grazing.

CHANDLER, Ok., Sept. 25.—Gov. Steele arrived here yesterday afternoon. As soon as his presence became known large crowds gathered around him to inquire when the town site would be opened. He addressed the people in a brief speech. He said the surveyors were hastening their work as rapidly as possible, but he could not say when it would be completed. It is expected the opening will take place tomorrow at noon. The people are scattered about so that it is impossible to make a very close estimate as to their number. Enthusiastic men placed the number at 5,000, but including the military 1,500 seems to be a fair estimate. The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the section has been reserved for a public park, possibly because it is so cut up with cliffs and gullies that it has been impossible to make a survey of it. The site occupies an edge of a cliff. It is impossible to go a distance of twenty yards without the use of a ladder. The public square and principal streets are to be located on the west half of the east half.

Capt. Stiles with his company of infantry arrived this morning. Capt. Hayes with his troop of cavalry has been temporarily relieved in order to take a much-needed rest. Gov. Steele intends just before giving the signal for occupying the town site to have the military deployed facing both north and south and drive all the people from the town site. There will be soldiers and Deputy Marshals enough to place the men at intervals of twenty-five yards. The water supply is still a source of considerable annoyance. There seems to be plenty of water just below the surface, and wells are now being dug. Considerable lumber is arriving, and as soon as people who intend to transact business get a location they will commence to put up buildings. The reported killing of the man Wood, a former resident of Guthrie, has been confirmed. Another man was killed south of this place while engaged in the race Monday by his horse making a lunge over a deep gully, and horse and rider were both killed. An amusing feature of the preparations for the rush is the practicing for the race. Expectant claimants strip themselves of all superfluous clothing and, with watch in hand, note the time it takes to make the race in.

STORY OF A DEBT AND A SIGHT DRAFT.

Douglas S. Grant Imposed on a Stranger and Barely Escapes Arrest.

Douglas Stewart Grant of New York is a son of the founder of the Grant Locomotive Works and a son-in-law of George S. Scott, the millionaire coal man. He wears bracelets, is a chronic plunger at the races, and poses as a swell of the Anglomaniac type. Sept. 4 Grant and W. E. Farlow, a wealthy ranch owner, were guests at the Palmer House, while a mutual friend named Smith was at the Auditorium. That day the three attended the races. Smith borrowed $400 from Farlow and then introduced him to Grant, who was also financially embarrassed. During the afternoon Farlow loaned Grant $200 on condition that Grant repay him as soon as they returned to the hotel. Grant claimed that he had plenty of money on deposit at the Palmer House. The money was lost and on arriving at the hotel it was found that Grant did not have a dollar on deposit, and to satisfy Farlow Grant gave him a draft on his father-in-law for $215. The draft came back protested, but by that time Grant had gone to Dwight. Farlow and Detective A. K. Persons of the Palmer House went to Dwight Thursday, and in spite of Grant's show of indignation informed him that if the money was not paid at once he would be arrested and taken to Chicago. The young man wanted to give a draft on his cousin in Chicago, but Farlow demanded spot cash this time. He was saved from arrest by a representative of Dr. Keeley, who paid the necessary amount and costs.

BRIEFS FROM ABROAD.

Poor Monument of Garibaldi.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NICE, Sept. 25.—From an artistic point of view the monument erected to Garibaldi here is simply grotesque, especially as regards the face. As it has been in full view of the public for more than a month it will be necessary, in order to carry out the ceremony of inauguration, first to veil it for the second time and then unveil it again. The proceeding will savor of the ludicrous, as the population of Nice is by this time thoroughly familiar with its merits and demerits.

Big Collection of Bugs.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Natural History Museum will in all probability soon have a wonderful collection of spiders and beetles. It has just been offered, under certain conditions, the largest known collection of the insects—a collection which numbers fully 10,000 different specimens, collected in all parts of the world, and which form a most interesting and instructive show.

Work of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows this morning voted down a proposition made by Lieut.-Gen. Underwood to the effect that members could become eligible to the degree of Patriarchs Militant without going through the encampment. A resolution was presented to remove the headquarters of the Grand Secretary from Columbus, O., to Baltimore, Md. It was referred to a committee. It is said this resolution will likely be favorably reported and pass. Efforts were made to have another convention of the degree of Rebekah next year, but the movement was overwhelmingly defeated.

The committee on the proposed demonstration of Odd Fellows in Chicago during the World's Fair recommended that the Grand Sire and Lieutenant-General be authorized to take such steps as they may deem necessary or expedient to accomplish the desired purpose provided no expense is thereby entailed, for which the grand lodge is held responsible. The I. O. O. F. building and loan associations were given a cold shoulder and it was determined to deny the use of all emblems of the order to the promoters of such enterprises. The lodge then went into executive session to investigate the charges preferred against Grand Secretary Ross.

Red River Valley Farmers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25.—Owing to the scarcity of farm laborers in the Red River Valley of North Dakota the Great Northern railway is making special rates for thrashing outfits and carrying five men free with each. Without additional help thousands of acres of wheat will not be thrashed before snow flies. Hundreds of men can get work at from $2 to $3 per day.

IN LINE FOR FASSETT.

THE LIQUOR MEN OF NEW YORK ABOUT TO DESERT THE DEMOCRATS.

They Are Weary of Being Blackmailed by Tammany—Secretary Blaine's Views on the Contest in Ohio—The Illinois Republican State Central Committee To Meet in Cairo Next Tuesday—Gossip About the Candidates—Doings in the Political World.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, the accredited organ of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, will Monday come out flatfooted for the Republican ticket. This is an important move. It is universally recognized by all politicians in the State that the Democratic party must have the solid vote of the liquor dealers in order to win. While the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association does not in itself control many votes, being purely a business organization, it has a great influence on the retail men and it has contributed liberally to campaign funds before now.

"I am glad to say the *Gazette* will come out for Mr. Fassett next Monday," said a member of the association tonight. "This means that the association has definitely determined to break with the Democrats. It will be remembered that the *Gazette* gave voice to the complaints against that blackmail from which we are all suffering, and it was owing to the stand it took that Tammany was defeated when it attempted to elect Tekulsky as President of the Liquor Dealers' Association. The *Gazette* followed this up by an indorsement of the Republican scheme of taxation in place of license and of county local option. Now it will come out and support the Republican ticket. This means that the members of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association have determined not only not to support the Democrats but to throw all their influence against Mr. Flower. They have been driven into this position to save themselves. There will be no coercion attempted in order to bring the retail men into line on this matter, for we have no desire to interfere with them in any way. But no persuasion, I think, will be needed. This attempt to free the liquor business from the leeches that are blackmailing the life out of it is first and foremost in the interest of the retail men. While blackmailing by diminishing the power of the retailers to pay their bills has hurt the wholesale men, it has nearly ruined the retailers. The business of many of them has been broken up and they live in constant terror that the next extortion will wipe them out. With many of them they can see it is merely a question of time before they will be milked dry. Under these circumstances they can see that the effort to put a stop to blackmailing is before all things one to help them, and while many of them will not come out boldly in opposition to the power that controls the excise board and the police they will no less vote and work for their own good.

"It may be safely believed that the wholesale liquor men would not have taken this step had they not known beforehand the result. They are moving in the matter solely from business reasons and they cannot afford to make any mistakes. Their support of the Republican ticket will mean the election of Mr. Fassett."

The first public meeting of the Italian Independent Political clubs will be held next Monday evening. The object of the meeting is to form into a compact organization all the naturalized Italians in this city for the purpose of placing the Italian vote where it will be of the most service to the Italians themselves. What action will be taken in this respect is not clear, but it is certain that thousands of Italians are disgusted with Tammany Hall on account of the action of the authorities during the recent Italian parade and would need but a litle persuasion to go over boldly to the enemy's camp.

BLAINE ON THE OHIO CONTEST.

McKinley's Election Means the Policy of Protection and Honest Money.

AKRON, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—In a letter written to Col. A. L. Conger of this city and received today Secretary Blaine says:

STANWOOD, BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 23.—Col. A. L. Conger, Akron, O.—My Dear Sir: Your favor received. I cannot take part in the Ohio campaign this year, for reasons which I need not give, but hope no effort will be spared to elect McKinley. His victory at this time is important to the country and to the party. He and Mr. Campbell represent the honest difference between the two parties at this time. There is no dodging and no evasion, and the voter need not be deceived. The election of McKinley means the policy of protection and honest money; the election of Campbell means free trade and corruption of the currency. I believe Ohio will stand by McKinley. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

TO MEET IN CAIRO NEXT TUESDAY.

The Illinois Republican State Committee Makes an Innovation.

The Republican State Central committee in July agreed to depart from its old custom of assembling in Chicago or Springfield. A number of meetings will occur in various parts of the State during the fall and winter. The first will be held in Cairo Tuesday. The committee feels that by holding meetings in large cities in all parts of the State, from Cairo to Rock Island, it will meet with the masses of the party and in every way promote harmony and prosperity. This meeting will attract quite an assemblage of prominent Republicans, particularly from the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Congressional Districts. These are by no means deficient in organization, for the Republicans in Southern Illinois can almost invariably be relied on to do their full duty in support of a national or State ticket. The session will virtually amount to an opening of the Illinois campaign of 1892.

The State is for Blaine first, last, and all the time. Every delegate in the next Republican State convention will shout himself hoarse for Blaine. All affection for local leaders is forgotten in this particular issue. While the friends of some of the distinguished Republicans of Illinois are just as loyal as men can be to their leaders, they catch the inspiration from all over the land and shout for Blaine.

The gossip about the next State ticket points towards the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. It seems as if Fifer and Ray would be renominated without opposition. But other candidates, particularly for the head of the ticket, may present themselves, and in that event the nomination cannot be had without a contest. Lieut.-Gov. Ray can be renominated if he only says the word.

There will be a contest for Auditor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General. New candidates for these offices are being suggested all the time. George Prince of Knox will go to the convention with a great many delegates supporting him for Attorney-General. The incumbent of the office, Mr. Hunt, who is serving his second term, has not given expression of his desire in the matter but will probably not allow the use of his name a third time, as precedent in this matter is against him. George Struckman of Cook is the latest and a rather formidable candidate for Auditor. He has served two terms in the Legislature and is now a member of the County Board. He is a representative German-American, an old soldier, wears a Grand Army button, and is well known in Northern Illinois.

CONNECTICUT'S POLITICAL ROW.

More Quo Warranto Proceedings Commenced—Plans of the Democrats.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Ex-Gov. Ingersoll, ex-Judge Stoddard, and State's-Attorney Doolittle put in an appearance in the Civil Superior Court this morning. Mr. Doolittle informed the court that he had issued two more writs of quo warranto in the political controversy. They are brought with the State as relator in the names of Marvin H. Sanger against E. Stevens Henry, State Treasurer, and John J. Phelan against R. Jay Walsh, the State Secretary. Mr. Doolittle asked that they be made returnable Oct. 6. Judge Thayer so decreed and the papers were delivered to Sheriff Tomlinson for service. This morning's proceeding was a new and surprising move and was the result of a conference between counsel and the parties concerned yesterday immediately after Judge Stoddard's return from Europe. The Democrats are anxious to get all the cases into the Supreme Court by next term.

The Tacoma Convention Scheme.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Judge W. H. Calkins, formerly of Indiana, but now the leading Republican of the State of Washington, was seen today at the Plaza Hotel and spoke concerning the proposition of Editor Lane of Tacoma that the National Democratic convention be held in that city. "I am in hearty sympathy with the scheme," said the Judge. "The citizens of Tacoma, without regard to party, stand ready today to subscribe every cent that might be necessary to defray the expenses of the convention and all the expenses of the delegates, including payment for special trains."

Alger to Help McKinley.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Gen. Russell A. Alger is here in his special car looking over his Northern Michigan interests. He will go to Ohio next month to help McKinley. He feels sure of Republican victories in both Ohio and New York, based on latest personal advices.

Kentucky Constitutional Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The Constitutional convention today completed the revision of its work and will at once hear the whole instrument read as enrolled, whereupon the final vote will be taken. Final adjournment is expected Monday.

End of a Long Election Contest.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Thomas A. McIlvane, who has been contesting the election of E. L. Root, Republican, who had a plurality of seven votes, has at last withdrawn his suit after nearly a year of litigation.

THOUSANDS OF MEN FIGHTING FIRE.

Flames in Wisconsin Forests Drawing Dangerously Near to Green Bay.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—All day the smoke from the surrounding forest and marsh fires has hung like a black pall over the city and tonight away to the west the flames can be seen as they leap from tree to tree in the great pine forest. The situation on the Upper Peninsula, especially in the Peshtigo and Abrams district, is growing desperate. Thousands of men are out battling with the fire in an almost vain attempt to stop its course. Southwest of this city the little hamlet of Snyderville is threatened with destruction. It is reported that fifteen farmhouses to the southwest in the path of the fire were destroyed. At Peshtigo all the inhabitants are engaged in digging fire trenches as a safeguard against the fire, which is drawing dangerously near. Unless rain falls soon hundreds of houses will be burned and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed.

NEENAH, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The marsh fires to the west of this city still continue to burn brightly and everything in their path is destroyed, while in many instances the fire has eaten several feet into the earth.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—The total loss in yesterday's fire was $167,500 and the insurance $117,700. Fireman Mitchell is thought to be fatally injured, but the others injured will recover, although Assistant Chief Canterbury will be crippled for life and Capt. Foster's recovery will be long delayed on account of serious internal injuries. According to the story told by Henry Hanson, the origin of the big blaze was an incendiary. Several children saw a man pour coal-oil in the rear of the elevator engine-room and set fire to it.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 25.—S. Guckenheimer and Son's six-story wholesale grocery and liquor building and its entire stock were burned tonight. The total loss will be $375,000 to $450,000, with estimated $100,000 insurance on stock and $40,000 on the building. Half a dozen adjoining buildings were damaged.

Henry Solmon & Son, wholesale grocers and liquors, were also burned. Stock valued at $70,000 and fully insured. G. A. Hudson, wholesale fish and oysters, was damaged $1,000; fully insured. Three tenements were burned and damaged to the extent of $12,000.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 25.—Fire at Oakcliffe, the beautiful suburb of Dallas, today destroyed thirteen houses. Loss, $39,000; insurance, $16,000.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Fire last night destroyed the barn of John Unger near this city, entailing a loss on building and contents of $2,500. There was an insurance of $1,000 in the Commercial Union of Rochester.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 25.—Fire broke out last night in the Ramsey Building and destroyed $15,000 worth of property. Insurance, $4,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—S. D. Wester's warehouse and contents were destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a loss of from $150,000 to $200,000. Five loaded cars of lumber and three empty cars were also burned. The insurance cannot be learned.

FOUND CUMBERLAND'S TWO VICTIMS.

The Bodies of the Robertsons, Father and Son, Exhumed at Harlan, Ia.

HARLAN, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—J. K. Cumberland, who was in jail here, yesterday confessed to the murder of James and Jasper Robertson in the north part of this city two years ago. By order of the court he was immediately removed from the county to avoid a lynching. Last night Cumberland made a more complete confession of the crime. He claims the Robertsons sold him their household goods, team, etc., that he had trouble with them over the pay, and that he killed them during a quarrel Sept. 7. According to Cumberland's story the Robertsons called on him to settle and they quarreled. Cumberland left them and went out to his barn. As he entered the barn Jasper shot at him twice. Cumberland immediately got under cover and brought both the Robertsons down with a shot apiece. He then concealed their bodies until night when he took them out and buried them on the river bank. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the bodies of the murdered father and son were uncovered. The skull of Jasper was shot through from the front. That of the father was broken and crushed as though with a club. The bodies were taken possession of by the Coroner and a jury impaneled. The jury has adjourned until morning without finding a verdict.

FATAL COLLISION IN NEW ENGLAND.

Two Freight Trains Come Together Near New Milford, Conn.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—Two freight trains on the New England road collided about two miles west of Hawleyville about 7:30 last evening. Engineer William Day, Fireman James Gardner, and Brakeman G. A. Sprague of the eastbound train were killed. They all belonged in Hartford. A brakeman on the westbound train was badly injured. The westbound train was running on the time of the other, which, though late, had the right of way. The wreck was one of the worst the road has had. The accident occurred about 7 o'clock last evening, and the bodies were not recovered till 4 o'clock this morning. The two trains were under full headway when they collided on a curve near Holbert's Crossing.

Engineer Heeney and Fireman Monshan of the westbound train jumped, escaping with slight injuries. Engineer William Day and Fireman James Gardner, together with Head Brakeman Sprague of the eastbound train, who it is supposed was riding in the cab of the engine, leaped also, but were buried beneath the wreck, which piled upon them. All the bodies were at the very bottom of the débris and all were frightfully mangled, Sprague's having every bone broken. The locomotives were almost demolished and five cars on each train. The accident was due to carelessness of Conrad and Engineer Heeney, who left Hawleyville without orders. Both disappeared immediately after the accident and no trace of them has yet been found.

Rainmaker Melbourne's Opportunity.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 25.—Whether it is the method or simply the presence of Frank Melbourne which produces rain must now be determined. Dispatches received here this morning from Goodland state that it has been raining there since 4 o'clock. The great rain test is to occur tomorrow, and the rainmaker arrived at Goodland this morning in a disgusting drizzle. The conditions in the Northwest have been perfect. Rain has not fallen over the Territory in which the test is to be made for six weeks until this morning. Great interest in the test has been awakened in all parts of the State and large delegations from all the principal cities have signified their intention of being present.

Gould Convicted at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The jury in the United States Court in the case of William Gould Jr. of Albany, charged with aiding and abetting in the misapplication and embezzlement of funds of the Albany City National Bank, came into court at 1 o'clock this afternoon with a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. Sentence was deferred until some future day. The case will probably be appealed.

San Quentin Conspirators Confess.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Warden Hale of San Quentin Prison, Cal., says the conspirators who have been in solitary confinement have confessed at last, and the revolvers and cartridges concealed by them have all been surrendered.

DR. MILLIGAN TO RESIGN.

A NEW YORK REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR WITHDRAWS.

His Particular Heresy Consists in Holding That a Member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church May Vote as an American Citizen Without Violating Any of Its Laws—He Will Stand Trial Oct. 29—S. V. White & Co's. Affairs—General New York News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. F. C. K. Milligan, who for the last quarter of a century has been the pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on West Nineteenth street, has surprised his congregation by announcing that he would resign his charge at the meeting of the New York Presbytery of the Reformed Church, before which he has been cited to appear Oct. 29 to stand trial for alleged violation of the canons of the church. It is probable that the congregation will oppose his resignation.

Dr. Milligan's particular heresy consists in holding that a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church may vote as an American citizen without violating any laws of the church. It will be remembered that at a meeting of the synod in Pittsburg last May there was a fierce fight over this question. It was won by the conservative element in the church, which maintains that under its canons a member has no right to vote until God is recognized in the Constitution of the United States. Dr. Milligan was one of the leaders of the minority.

As a result of the decision reached charges were made against several prominent clergymen in the church who believed in the right to vote, and they were summond to stand trial before their respective Presbyteries. Most of them anticipated expulsion by resigning their charges and entering the United Presbyterian or some other branch of the Presbyterian Church. But Dr. Milligan, although he has little doubt that the verdict will go against him, intends to meet the issue fairly and squarely and stand his trial.

SENSATIONAL WILL CASE.

Legal Battle for the Estate of Gordon, the Printing-Press Manufacturer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—There was a sensational development in the Chancellor's chambers at Jersey City today during a hearing in the Gordon will case. The case has been on trial several months. Experts from all sections of the country have testified regarding the writing in the will, which was drawn by Lawyer Adams. It is claimed that it was found by Adams' son several years after his death. The proponents had what is considered to be a strong case, but the contestants today produced a chemist, Harry Hodges of Boston, who deposed that the interlineations in the document were made with an ink which was not discovered until 1874, or six years after the date of the will.

Gordon was the inventor and manufacturer of certain printing presses, and his estate at his death was valued at $1,000,000. A will was offered for probate in Brooklyn, which was declared irregular and was rejected. The estate was divided between the widow and daughter, both of whom married and have since died. The other relatives of Gordon were practically ignored in the will. Gordon lived for many years at Rahway, N. J., and the late Lawyer Adams was his legal adviser.

Lawyer Adams' son produced a will, about a year ago, dated in 1868, which he said he found among his father's papers, and with it he discovered the original draft, with corrections in red ink made by Gordon. This will dealt liberally with the relatives, who were neglected when the estate was distributed by the administrator. This will was offered for probate in New Jersey. The beneficiaries under the wills of the widow and daughter declared the document was a forgery, and the fight began in the Court of Chancery before Chancellor McGill.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

S. V. White & Co.'s Liabilities and Assets to Be Scheduled Within Twenty Days.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Charles W. Gould, the assignee for S. V. White & Co., hopes to have the schedules of assets and liabilities prepared within twenty days. The clerks are hard at work on a trial balance sheet. Mr. White spends most of his time in his office, but he declines to see reporters or make any further statement in relation to his failure. It is said that he is not in a condition of health to fatigue himself more than is necessary. Regarding the probable resumption of Mr. White, Mr. Gould said there could be no doubt that he would be able to resume business, but any statements to the effect that he would be able to do so immediately were mere friendly conjectures. Archibald A. Hutchinson has obtained an attachment against the firm of Rea Brothers & Co., the Pittsburg bankers and brokers, who failed on account of the White crash. Mr. Hutchinson has a claim of $13,800, the market value of 100 shares preferred stock of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company. He purchased this stock through the defendants and they failed and refused to deliver it to him.

No Statue of Mrs. Schuyler.

In Supreme Court chambers today Judge O'Brien announced a continuance of the injunction restraining the Woman's Memorial Fund Association and the Ladies' Art Association from placing a statue of the late Mrs. George L. Schuyler, under her maiden name of Mary Morris Hamilton, beside that of Susan B. Anthony at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. Mrs. Schuyler was the granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, and during her lifetime did many things to elevate her sex. The Woman's Memorial Fund Association, wishing to commemorate her deeds, started to raise money by public subscription for a life-sized statue of her to be designated as "The Typical Philanthropist," which they intended to place beside that of Susan B. Anthony as "The Typical Reformer" at the Chicago Exposition. Philip Schuyler, on behalf of himself and other living relatives, protested against such unnecessary prominence being given to Mrs. Schuyler, declaring that it would be obnoxious and distasteful. Their objection is sustained on the ground that she was not a public personage. The sculptor had been selected when this proceeding was begun, but the court's prohibition, unless reversed on appeal, ends the project.

Chicagoans in Gotham.

Chicago arrivals at Gotham hotels today included:

C. Lumbholtz, Everett; G. F. Weis, Belvidere; J. A. Newman, J. F. Lyons, C. C. O'Reilly, Continental; J. H. Freeman, Bartholdi; W. H. Parcells, Morton; E. Rudert, St. Stephen's; H. E. Grepe, H. S. O'Donnell, Albert; A. B. Perrigo, F. S. Bernstein, Occidental; W. H. Rabb, C. A. Van Anden, P. Wright, H. F. Randall, Astor; G. W. Powell, F. T. West, C. A. Coffin, Murray Hill; T. D. Jones, J. McNulta, J. B. Drake Jr., R. H. Poole, Windsor; F. B. Suthman, F. L. Thompson, Metropole; C. G. Rose, Gedney; J. H. Westover, Oriental; F. H. Stanwood, Imperial; W. H. Van Arsdale, J. W. Ayer, Gilsey; W. D. Douglas, St. James; J. Charnley, C. F. Langdon, Brunswick; N. C. Keeran, P. A. Montgomery, H. V. Lester, J. H. Chandler, Hoffman.

Criticises the Census.

"I must say that, so far as I looked into it, the work in New York City seemed to have been very carelessly and inaccurately done." Thus spoke William Dudley Foulke concerning the Porter census of last year. Mr. Foulke is the Chairman of the special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League to inquire into the worth and accuracy of Commissioner Porter's work. The report of the committee is completed and it is unanimous. Mr. Foulke would not go into the details of the report in advance of its presentation to the Executive committee, but he said more than enough to justify the belief that it will arraign Mr. Porter and his work in emphatic terms.

Death of a Chicagoan.

George Douglass, 33 years old, of Chicago, died at 8 o'clock tonight of consumption, on the train arriving at the Grand Central Station at 8:50 o'clock. Douglass was accompanied by his wife.

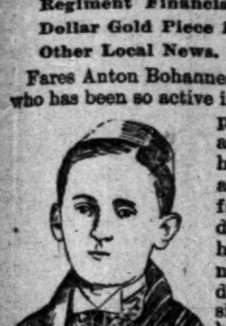
No Reflection on Secretary Chapleau.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—At the Public Account committee inquiry into the scandal of the Printing Bureau today, Secretary of State Chapleau announced that he had no objection to the reading of the evidence taken in the case of the New England Paper company against Berthiaume, which had caused such a row in the committee yesterday. George Holland, the stenographer, read his notes, and it was found that they contained absolutely nothing to incriminate Mr. Chapleau in any boodling that may have been carried on by Berthiaume of *La Presse*, Montreal, and the New England Paper company.

HAS HE BEEN KIDNAPED?

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SYRIAN BOY PREACHER, FARES.

Supposition That His Relatives May Have Something to Do with the Case—Private Soldiers File Complaint Against Capt. Hedberg of the Fifteenth Infantry—First Regiment Financial Troubles—Twenty Dollar Gold Piece Lost in a Street-Car—Other Local News.



FARES ANTON BOHANNESEY.

Fares Anton Bohannesey, the Syrian boy who has been so active in preaching the gospel to his countrymen and the Greeks here, has mysteriously disappeared, and his friends in the Methodist churches fear that he has either been kidnaped by relatives, who disapproved of his missionary work, or has been foully dealt with. Fares is but 12 years years old and came to this city from Damascus two years ago. He is a bright, intelligent boy and speaks fluently in English. There came with him here four relatives named Elias Shamhoom and his sister, Rosa Shamhoom, who are his uncle and aunt, and also Dos Shamhoom and the latter's sister, Nazarene. Until recently Dos and his sister lived at No. 186 Pacific avenue and Elias and sister on Sherman street, near Polk.

A careful search among the Syrian and Greek colonies in the neighborhood last evening could find no trace of either of the four beyond the statement that Elias, the uncle, and Rosa, his sister, had gone to New York to return to their native land. They made a good deal of money by selling throughout the country and neighboring towns Oriental goods and knickknacks.

The boy Fares and his relatives had a good deal of trouble lately about money matters, and three weeks ago they badly beat him at No. 186 Pacific avenue, and after escaping from them hatless he went to the Armory Station, where he complained of being kicked and injured. Capt. Laughlin sent an officer for his hat and told him to procure a warrant for the Shamhooms, which he did, but afterwards failed to appear against them.

The intelligence and earnestness of the boy made him many warm friends and the Rev. A. J. Marks and his wife became particularly interested in him and took him to their home, No. 287 Oakley avenue, where he has for some time past been living. He left there Wednesday morning last to see D. W. Wood, a lawyer in the Methodist Church Block, but did not appear there, nor can anything of his movements or whereabouts since then be ascertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks and several other of his Methodist friends have been making an active and anxious search for him, but without result. Young Fares was to speak at Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon, but was not there. Nazarene and her brother Dos have left the city and are in the country, it is said, peddling their wares.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. HEDBERG.

Privates of His Company Complain of His Treatment of Them.

Complaint has been made against Capt. Hedberg by Privates Hart and Gauter of the Fifteenth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Sheridan.

Monday evening, it is claimed, Hart and Gauter went to Dahl's tailoring establishment, which is outside the military reservation. Among those in the store was Capt. Alfred Hedbarg, commander of Company F. As Hart and Gauter passed they saluted the Captain and entered the store. The Captain entered shortly after, and finding the men did not notice him or pay any homage to his rank he is said to have ordered the men to remove their hats, which they did. After transacting their business they went at once to Col. Crofton's quarters, told the story, and asked that the Captain be court-martialed, alleging that his conduct was overbearing and that he constantly sought means of humiliating the enlisted men. Col. Crofton gave the men a patient hearing and instructed them to place their complaint in writing and forward it to headquarters through the regular channel.

The regulations provide that when in quarters enlisted men shall uncover to commissioned officers, but the rule does not apply to places without the reservation, and it is claimed that Capt. Hedberg's action is without precedent.

In July last Capt. Hedberg in company with a boy who was visiting his family, took a boat ride on the lake. Private Meyers of Company F was detailed to row. The boat was capsized and Meyers in attempting to swim to shore was drowned. The Captain and the boy were rescued by Privates Brindley and Oakman and another soldier.

Capt. Hedberg came into the regular service from the volunteer army. Aug. 8, 1872, while stationed at Santa Fé, N. M., he was court-martialed on a number of charges and dismissed from the service. During President Cleveland's administration he was reinstated and assigned to Company F, Fifteenth Infantry. When he took command the company was in excellent condition and there had not been a single desertion from it in two years. Since assuming command, it is said, desertions have been frequent until at the present time the company is the smallest in the regiment.

URGENT NEED OF PROMPT ACTION.

How the First Regiment's Financial Troubles Will Be Relieved.

A meeting of the officers of the First Regiment has been called for Monday evening at the new armory. Since the publication in THE TRIBUNE of the condition of affairs in the regiment's finances both officers and men have awakened to a realization of the necessity of prompt action if the armory debt is to be cleared, and at the meeting arrangements for a series of entertainments during the next three months will be completed.

Military concerts will be given by the First Regiment at the Auditorium the evenings of Oct. 20 and 27, the proceeds to go to the regimental fund. Among the features will be the Elgin Band, the Hecker children, soloists, and regimental choruses. Gen. Miles and Gen. Fitz-Simons, with their staffs, will be present.

Drills are being held in the new armory the first three nights of each week and the companies are hard at work getting their quarters into shape. Capt. Bristol, Company G, First Infantry, is in New York and Second Lieut. Culver of the same company has tendered his resignation. The company is at present in command of First Lieut. W. F. Rea. Maj. B. G. Johnson of the Ninth Colored Battalion has at last secured arms from the city and is drilling his men nightly. The command will parade Oct. 7.

TWENTY DOLLARS LEFT ON A CAR.

The Loser in Too Much of a Hurry to Get Some Money He Dropped in the Street.

The man who fell on his face in the mud getting off an Indiana avenue car on Wabash avenue near Fifteenth street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon is requested to call at the Chicago City railway company's office and obtain a $20 gold piece. The man, whatever his name may be, dropped a handful of money while fishing a nickel out of his pocket for the conductor. The $20 gold piece remained in the car and the rest of it was spilled along the track. The passenger tumbled off to pick up the money in the street, in such haste that he nearly broke his neck. The other passengers laughed heartily, and the man, after gathering up the money along the track, set his face in the opposite direction and disappeared around the corner, oblivious to the frantic gestures of the conductor, who was waving the $20 gold piece aloft.

LOUISVILLE LEGION TO ATTEND.

Out-of-Town Military to Participate in the Big Parade.

Preparations are being made by the local military organizations to turn out the full strengths of the several commands Oct. 7, when the Grant monument is to be unveiled. Owing to the lack of funds for such purposes the Adjutant-General will be unable to order the entire division of the Illinois National Guard to Chicago to participate in the parade, but nevertheless a good representation of country companies is expected, the individual members paying their own expenses.

The most prominent out-of-town organization will be the Louisville Legion, composed of five companies of the First Infantry of Kentucky under command of Col. John B. Castleman. Color Sergt. Cunningham was in the city during the week making arrangements for the reception of the command, which will rendezvous at the armory of the First Regiment. Col. Castleman served under Gen. Morgan in the Confederate army, and the regiment will be brought here at the expense of the Colonel and his officers. Capt. George W. Bristol's Company G of the "First" will act as escort to the Legion.

It has been frequently asked whether the general public is to be admitted to the Auditorium Oct. 7, the occasion of the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. Col. Sexton, who is Vice-President of the association, says the seats will be given to those who assist in defraying the expenses of the reunion. Five hundred seats in the parquette will be reserved for members of the association and their families. The boxes will be taken by those who subscribe $50 to the expense fund. The upper galleries are to be reserved for old soldiers, and the seats on the lower floor, except those reserved for association members, will be placed on sale.

The naval display at the unveiling of the Grant monument bids fair to be a great success. Fire Marshal Swenie said yesterday that he would have two of the fire boats in line. General Manager Henry of the Lehigh Valley line gave orders just before returning to Buffalo to have one and if possible two fine steel steamers of the line in the display. The point was raised that taking part in these ceremonies would vitiate marine insurance. George L. McCurdy, C. W. Elphicke & Co., P. H. Fleming & Co., and Crosby, Macdonald & Co., general insurance agents, decided yesterday that full permission would be given to vessels both entering and leaving Chicago to take part in the display.

SWIFT & CO. CENSURED BY A JURY.

The Verdict Results from the Death of an Employe—Other Events.

A Coroner's jury yesterday censured Swift & Co. for the death of an employé named Frank Madden. The latter was caught in a shaft at the packing-house and crushed to death. The jury decided that Swift & Co. ought to have the shaft properly covered and guard the lives of the employés.

A gasoline stove exploded in Aline Feusselle's house, No. 166 West Madison street, yesterday afternoon. The burning fluid ignited the clothing of Nellie Godfrey, a domestic, who was standing near the stove, and she was severely burned about the arms and body before the flames were extinguished. Her injuries are not considered fatal.

Peter Kolth, a 15-year-old boy who lived at No. 134 Henry street, was drowned while bathing with some companions in the river at the foot of Kinzie street yesterday noon. The body was recovered several hours later by the Hinman street police and removed to the boy's home, where an inquest will be held.

Andrew Hammstrom, an employé in Ayer's telegraph pole yard on the North Pier, sustained a fracture of the spine yesterday morning while at work. In company with others he was engaged in shifting large poles when he was struck down and pinioned by a pole which had rolled off a stack. He was taken to the Augustina Hospital, where the physicians are doubtful of his recovery. The injured man resides at No. 235 Sedgwick street.

The still animate body of a man about 35 years of age was found by railway employés at Oak Park at 6 o'clock last evening. The unfortunate had evidently been struck by a train and badly injured. He was unconscious and died soon after his removal to the County Hospital. He looked like a painter and it is believed his name was Tolie.

The badly-mangled body of Mrs. Katie Russ of No. 4725 Paulina street was found by a tramp early yesterday morning at the Forty-ninth street crossing of the Grand Trunk tracks. The body was removed to the morgue by the police, who had been notified, and there, some time later, it was identified by the husband. Thursday night Mrs. Ross went out to get a doctor for one of her children. It was while she was on this errand that she met her death. What train killed her is not known.

Florence Church, 2 years old and a daughter of Clarence A. Church, No. 466 Wells street, was run over by a scavenger wagon in front of her father's house and almost instantly killed late yesterday afternoon. The child was being wheeled along the sidewalk in her carriage by two little girls who live near Mr. Church's residence, when a wheel of the carriage ran off of the sidewalk, the carriage upset and the child rolled into the street directly under a rear wheel of a scavenger wagon, the wheel passing over her breast. Frederick Hinkle, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and locked up at the Larrabee street police station, but was released on bonds.

WORKMEN ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

One Has an Arm Broken and Two Others Are Badly Bruised—Other Labor News.

Three cabinetmakers while leaving the factory of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company were assaulted by strikers last evening. Their names were Adelbert Molasch, Frank Bedner, and C. M. Koranda. Molasch had an arm broken and was beaten into unconsciousness. Bedner and Koranda were badly bruised about the face. Their assailants escaped. Molasch was taken to a hospital.

The boss painters organized a union at No. 208 La Salle street last night to be known as the Contracting Painters' Association. Eighty members were enrolled. The Master Painters' Association, an organization of several years' standing, tried hard to capture the new body but failed. The object of the new body, it is claimed, "is to run out of business the painters who pose as bosses, carry their shops on their backs, and leave town as soon as a bill is presented to them." The new body will ask the City Council to pass a law compelling "boss" painters to secure license at say $50 a year. They also want workmen graded as to skill. They will meet again the night of Oct. 9 at No. 208 La Salle street.

The Building Trades Council met last night. It unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Council emphatically condemns the undemocratic action of County Commissioner Brandt in voting against the weekly pay-day resolution presented to the County Board for adoption, thereby placing himself on record as opposed to progressive ideas and to all laws enacted for the welfare of the working classes.

The Council also appointed a committee to coöperate with a similar committee from the Carpenters' Council in preparing petitions asking for the pardon of Oscar Neebe, the Anarchist. It is understood that all the Central Labor bodies of the city will join in the agitation for the release of Neebe from the penitentiary.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Y. M. C. A. Convention at Jacksonville.

The nineteenth annual State convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this State will assemble at Jacksonville Oct. 14 to 18. An excellent list of speakers has been secured, among them being Prof. R. F. Weidner, D. D., of Rock Island, Ill.; the Rev. Alexander Patterson of Chicago: J. R. Mott of New York, International College Secretary, and others. Peter Bilhorn, singing evangelist of Chicago, will conduct the music. A program of unusual interest has been prepared. Five hundred or more delegates are expected. Railroads have given reduced rates. All Christian young men are invited to attend. Jacksonville will entertain delegates. For program or further information write to L. A. Bowman, Assistant State Secretary, 148 Madison street, Chicago. The Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., of Chicago, will deliver the annual convention address.

Result of a Charivari.

Ald. Salo W. Roth and Thomas F. Grady appeared in the Desplaines Street Police Court yesterday against Edward and Michael Breslin and J. J. Kelly. The cases were continued until next Monday under $500 bonds. Joseph McMahon, a neighbor of Ald. Roth, was married Thursday and settled down at St. Louis avenue and Walnut street. In the evening there was a party followed by a charivari, in which Ald. Roth participated, but it was carried too far to suit the bridal couple and their friends. Kelly and the Breslin brothers came out to stop the noise. In the fight which followed Ald. Roth and Grady were knocked down but escaped serious injury.

His Shots Cost Him $25.

A. S. Guillot was fined $25 for assault by Justice Prindiville yesterday. He quarreled with Frank Shaw, clerk of a Clark street hotel, over a woman, and fired several shots, for which he was arrested and fined. Guillot is said to have once been prominent in New York financial circles.

A. G. Van Schaick's Health.

Reports from Colorado were received yesterday to the effect that Anthony G. Schaick, who some time ago went out to the mountains for his health, was in a critical condition, and that his death was expected. Mr. Van Schaick has been for many years prominent in the lumber trade, being a member of the firm of Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick. The company of which he is Vice-President has large interests in Menominee, and maintains a yard and office in Chicago. Mr. Van Schaick is Treasurer of the Vessel Owners' Towing company, and is interested in the Marinette Barge line. He is 62 years old and resides at No. 1714 Michigan avenue.

Trouble in a Lodge-Room.

In Justice Wheeler's court the case of Oliva Olsen, Secretary of Harmony Lodge No. 31, Order of Chosen Friends, against Messrs. Wildaur, Clifford, and Reed for assault in ejecting her from the lodge-room was decided yesterday. The defendants were fined $10 and costs each. Miss Olsen had been charged with misappropriating certain moneys and had been found guilty by the lodge, but she appealed the case to a higher council. Pending the result of the appeal Miss Olsen had presented herself at a meeting of Lodge No. 31, when she was ejected from the room.

Turner Hall Concert.

The Rosenbecker orchestra will render the following program at the North Side Turner Hall tomorrow afternoon:

Marsch, "Vom Fels zum Meer"	Em. Bach
Overture, "Alfonso and Estrella"	Fz. Schubert
Walzer, "Landliche Bilder," Nos Bonnes Gents de Village	A. Czibulka
Selection, "The Gondoliers"	A. Sullivan
Overture, "Der Prätendent"	Fr. Kucken
(a) Ein Albumblatt	Rich. Wagner
(b) Trot de Cavalerie	A. Rubinstein
Grand Fantasie, "The Prophet"	G. Meyerbeer
Potpourri, "Der Musikalische Rattenfanger"	E. Scherz
Gavotte, Cupido	C. Raida
Galop, Castilianer	H. C. Lumbye

Trial of Thomas Clinch.

The trial of Thomas Clinch for the murder of Ambrose Dinnin is drawing to a close in Judge Brentano's court. Philip Wagner, a witness for the defense, who testified that Mrs. Shea, one of the State's witnesses, attempted to bribe him, utterly broke down under cross-examination by Assistant State's Attorney Neely. The witness denied the several statements he had made for the benefit of Clinch. Attorney Anderson, for the defense, placed Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court J. Flynn on the witness stand and also placed the court records in evidence, which showed that Dinnin had been convicted for manslaughter on one occasion.

Bankers' Athletic and Social Club.

At the Sherman last night was held a large meeting of the Bankers' Athletic and Social club, of which Lyman J. Gage has accepted the Presidency. S. T. Cawthorne was elected Captain of the football team and W. C. Carr Vice-Captain. Uniforms and rules governing the game were adopted. Both Rugby and the association games will be played. It was announced that a final cricket game would be played, and that practice would then at once commence for football. For the latter the club's grounds, covering nearly three acres at Fullerton and Racine avenues, are thought to be perfect.

Conference on Christian Literature.

A conference on Christian Literature will be held in the First M. E. Church Monday morning. The following papers will be read: "Tracts and Tract Distribution," the Rev. R. O. Torrey; "Undenominational Christian Literature," the Rev. William A. Rice, D. D.; "The Religious Newspaper and Its Mission," Dr. W. C. Gray. Addresses will be made on "Denominational Christian Literature," by the Rev. P. S. Henson; and "Religious Literature and World's Religious Congresses," the Rev. John H. Barrows, D. D.

Court of Appeals.

The new Court of Appeals will be formally opened for business a week from Monday next by Judges Harlan, Gresham, and Blodgett. The new Marshal, Capt. Gilman, wrote to Justice Harlan regarding the ceremonies to be used in opening the court, but Justice Harlan replied that these details would be arranged for on his arrival Oct. 3. All the Judges, it is understood, have procured the gowns they decided to wear. The Marshal's costume has not yet been decided upon, but he will wear a uniform and wield a mace denoting his rank.

Public Service Committee Meeting.

The Public Service committee of the County Board at its meeting yesterday voted against the weekly payment of wages to county employés. The recommendation of the country members to buy 130 election booths from E. C. Cook & Bro. was concurred in. The committee also decided to pay Contractor M. J. Tierney's bills for $1,407 worth of extra work done at the asylum. The contract for boilers at the poorhouse was awarded to the Porter Boiler company on a bid of $4,650.

Paid Tolleston a Visit.

F. H. Winston, P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris, Mr. Swift, Vice-President Sherman, and Secretary Walker of the stock-yards took a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railway yesterday to Tolleston. The object of the visit was to look over the 1,000 acre purchase recently made. Mr. Winston had never seen the tract and the others had never thoroughly examined it. No definite time was fixed for beginning work on the new stock-yards.

Sold Game Out of Season.

The Illinois Sportmen's Association is waging a relentless war on people who sell game out of season. Yesterday Aaron & Son, commission merchants on South Water street, were arraigned before Justice White for selling prairie chickens out of season, two barrels of birds being found in their store. They pleaded guilty and were fined $30 and costs.

Millions for Pensioners.

Pension-Agent Clements received $2,200,000 from Washington yesterday to be used in paying pensions for the last quarter, Oct. 10. This sum is the largest ever received at the agency since the office was opened. The number of pensioners to be paid next month will reach over 60,000, an increase of 13,000 since April, 1890.

Mme Chatterton Takes Out Her First Papers.

Mme. Josephine Chatterton, who has been given a position in the Woman's Auxiliary committee of the World's Fair Musical Department, received her first naturalization papers yesterday. Mme. Chatterton is a native of England and came to America ten years ago. She intends to make this city her home.

Ran Over an Elderly Woman.

Joseph Aha, a beer wagon driver who knocked down and seriously injured an elderly woman, Mrs. Margarita Junglas, while driving furiously on North avenue, was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bail by Justice Kersten yesterday.

Chief-Justice Fuller's Daughter Ill.

Mrs. Archibald Brown, a daughter of Chief-Justice Fuller, is seriously ill of typhoid-fever at No. 3600 Lake avenue. Last night her condition was considered a little more favorable.

Items.

In the exhibition billiard game at Schaefer's last night Schaefer defeated Carter by a score of 500 to 275. They will play again tonight.

The South Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union adds its voice to the protest of the Central and West Side unions against the proposed all-night saloon ordinance.

William Metz of No. 6401 Wentworth avenue, Frank Stibbings of No. 5917 Stewart avenue, and James Wells of No. 5940 School street, youths between 12 and 14 years, ran away from home Saturday. Yesterday Capt. Elliott received a telegram from Detroit stating that the boys were under arrest. They were sent for.

Engine Company No. 63, the "World's Fair Company," was put in commission by Fire-Chief Swenie yesterday to take charge of the station at the Fair grounds. Following is the roster: James Fitzpatrick, Captain; Frank Haering, Lieutenant; John Meadows, Engineer; Frank Moutague, Assistant; James Powers, Pipeman; William Welch, Charles Scanlin, Drivers; Fred Hartwell. Captain Fitzpatrick was formerly Captain of Engine Company 28.

No Openers for Champagne Required.

By means of a small seal attached to wire the latter can be broken and easily removed by hand, together with the top of cap, on G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Extra Dry.

G. H. Mumm & Co., having bought immense quantities of the choicest growths of the excellent 1884, 1887, and 1889 vintages, the remarkable quality and delicious dryness of their Extra Dry can be relied upon for years to come.

"By chemical analysis the purest and most wholesome champagne."—*R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, N. Y.*

GOOD-BY AT A BANQUET.

LAST MEETING OF MR. HOWLAND AND THE SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

A Happy Reunion at the Sherman House Presided Over by Prof. Kirke—The Late Superintendent Presented with a Diamond Pin—His Practical Address on "Our Calling"—Teachers Should Not Seclude Themselves—Speeches by Supt. Lane, Assistant Delano, and Others.

That the members of the Board of Education and the teachers of the public schools regret the loss to them of the services of George W. Howland as Superintendent was clearly demonstrated by the banquet given at the Sherman House last night. Nearly every school Principal in Chicago was present, a majority of them being women. The throng gathered in the parlors early in the evening, where an informal reception was held.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the door of the dining-room was thrown open. Covers were laid for 160 guests. Alfred Kirke, Principal of the Mosely School, presided. Ex-Supt. Howland sat at his right and Albert G. Lane, the present incumbent, at his left. No attempt at decoration was made, the bright eyes and pretty costumes of the schoolma'ams being deemed sufficient to give beauty to the scene. A huge bank of red and pink roses reposed on the table in front of the President and these were the only flowers. A spirit of cordiality and good will was manifested throughout the dinner and Mr. Lane came in for his share of compliments and good wishes as well as Mr. Howland.

The usual order of things was reversed last night, and instead of dining and then speaking the speech-making came first. After a blessing had been invoked by the Rev. Dr. Barrows, Principal Kirke introduced Mr. Howland, saying that his reluctance to preside at the dinner was only overcome by his desire to do honor to the ex-Superintendent, who had won the love and respect of every one present.

"Our Calling" was the subject of Mr. Howland's address, the reading of which was listened to with close attention and frequently interrupted by applause. After speaking of the difficulties which surrounded the work of teaching he said that the teacher must come to it with no backward glance at the attractions of a mercantile or professional career, but with a deep love of childhood and an overpowering desire to guide and aid it into ways of intelligence and usefulness. His present enjoyment he must find in observing the development of young minds, hearts, and their growth in all the thought, the learning, and the good that make up and adorn the life of today. For his future satisfaction the genuine living teacher would meet in all the years to come the thanks, the congratulations, and the sympathies of those who in public life look to the time passed under his instruction as the most pleasant, useful, and productive period of their lives.

The Teacher Too Much of a Recluse.

Mr. Howland thought that the teacher was too much of a recluse, too closely bound up in his calling. According to his idea it would be much better for pupil and master should the latter mingle more with the world and keep in touch with the times. He was often on the side of the pupil as opposed to the teacher, whose stupidity at times was merely the result of a false system. "There is nothing," said he, "that children love better than learning, not always of the best kind, or in the wisest ways, but the reality, the genuineness of their search after knowledge, after truth, is shown by all their child-life before entering school, by their interminable and often annoying questions, by their run into the fields the woods, and even into the alleys of the city."

Mr. Howland commented on the value of normal schools in educational work. He said that the great need of the present day was a broader scholarship in the teachers, a wider culture, and a more extended knowledge. "Some of the language in the books," said he, "is set too low for their understanding." However, he thought that a good teacher could not be spoiled by a poor method, nor a poor teacher helped by a good method. In conclusion Mr. Howland expressed his love for the calling which he had made his life vocation and his appreciation of the kindness which he had met at the hands of the teachers.

Presented with a Diamond Pin.

As Mr. Howland finished his speech Charles Bartholf, Principal of the Burr School, stepped to the table where the ex-Superintendent was seated and presented him with a handsome diamond pin, the gift of the Principals of the Chicago schools. He said that it was impossible to let such an occasion pass without testifying to the esteem in which the ex-Superintendent was held. "On behalf of the Principals of the Chicago public schools," said he, "I present you with this gem. Accept it with the good wishes and blessings of the Principals, and as you go down life's pathway and the shadows deepen may all your memories be as bright as ours are of your administration."

There were tears in Mr. Howland's eyes and a tremor in his voice as he arose to reply. He said that if he had accomplished anything in the work which he had undertaken it was purely on account of the coöperation of the teachers. He thanked the teachers heartily for the present and said he would value it from its association and from the spirit in which it was given.

After the guests had enjoyed the repast, Prof. Kirke introduced the present Superintendent of Schools, who was greeted with applause. Mr. Lane said that he was very glad that he had not been entirely separated from the assemblage for the last twenty-five years. He had known Mr. Howland for over thirty years and could well appreciate his good qualities. He spoke of the men now occupying prominent positions in the city whose lives had been molded by his teaching. In the characters which he had formed would be found a better monument than any shaft of granite or marble that could be erected. He did not think it out of place to praise, even in his presence, Mr. Howland's great work, which Chicago would remember when all present had passed away.

E. C. Delano said he became a teacher in the Chicago public schools in 1856, a short time before Mr. Howland, and he had worked in harmony with him. It was difficult, he said, to measure the moral and intellectual force of a man. That was left for those who come after.

"Mr. Delano," said Mrs. E. F. Young, "spoke of his long acquaintance with Mr. Howland, which was never marred by a ripple. Now, I can't say that. Our association has been marked by occasional storms from the time I first went to school under him. But the storms have only added zest to our friendship. I have always been worsted in the encounter, but I returned to the charge again with undiminished assurance only to be defeated again. I have been associated with Mr. Howland for—well, I will not say how long, because if I do, being school-teachers, you will at once begin figuring on my age. But, seriously speaking, I as well as others have been greatly benefited by being brought into contact with a mind so keen as that possessed by Mr. Howland. Another thing which has been of benefit to me and to all of us, I think, is his oft-repeated assertion that 'two wrongs do not make a right.' That has been his motto in the face of adversity and injustice, and I think that every school-teacher should take it to heart."

Speeches were also made by A. R. Sabin and others.

IT IS THE REAL CHICAGO ARTICLE.

Cool, Pleasant Weather Comes at Last and to Stay Awhile.

Chicagoans will enjoy comparatively cool, good September weather today, with the thermometer ranging from 70° to 75°, and possibly touching 78° as the high mark. At least that is what Sergt. Frankenfield promises.

Starting in early yesterday morning at 72°, the mercury climbed to 80° at 9 o'clock, and then gradually dropped four or five degrees, remaining in the seventies all day, with a cool lake breeze of twelve miles velocity.

It was cool all over the North, but at Springfield, the Capital City, folks sweltered under 94° weather. St. Louis was enjoying a temperature of 90°. In Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas there were light rains, possibly due to the rain-makers who are working in that section of the country.

Today, for Chicago and vicinity, the forecast is generally fair weather. New York and all the cities on the Eastern coast will have pretty hot weather, with the temperature in the neighborhood of 90°. There are no cold waves in sight, and the rain market seems to have been cornered.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 78°; 9 a. m., 80°; 10 a. m., 81°; 11 a. m., 81°; 12 m., 78°; 1 p. m., 78°; 3 p. m., 76°; 6 p. m., 74°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.68.

BIG SCORE MADE BY THE ENGLISHMEN.

Lord Hauke's Team of "Gentlemen" Cricketers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Lord Hauke's team of English gentlemen cricketers appeared here today against the gentlemen of Germantown, and scored 259 runs in their first inning. The English appear like giants against the Philadelphians, so great is the disparity in size. In the opening of the contest the home team seemed nervous and rattled. Coates muffed a hit off Wright's bat, and all the others except Sudlaw acted as if they were out of trim. Later on their play became steadier. Lord Hauke led the batting for the visitors, scoring 74 before he was caught by Scott's easy bowling. The Philadelphians started their inning late in the day, and had rolled up 29, with none out, when the stumps were drawn for the day. Woods, the so-called demon bowler, did not bother the home team much. He was swift, but could be readily handled by the Germantowns, who are accustomed to fast bowling. The dates set for the game with New York have been canceled because the money could not be raised. The Englishmen are anxious to play Chicago, but will not have the time.

Yesterday's playing in the Reed-Barker checker contest resulted in both games being drawn. "Ayrshire Lassie" openings were used. The score now stands: Reed, 0; Barker, 4; drawn, 18; yet to be played, 8.

RATES AGAIN REDUCED.

By the Chicago and Alton Railroad—St. Louis Exposition.

Chicago to St. Louis and return	$ 6.00

Tickets will be sold every Monday and Thursday, Sept. 28 to Oct 15, inclusive.

St. Louis Fair and Veiled Prophet celebration:

Chicago to St. Louis and return	$ 6.00

Tickets will be sold from Oct. 3 to 9, inclusive.

Harvest excursion, Sept. 29:

Chicago to St. Louis and return	$ 6.00
Chicago to Kansas City and return	10.00
Chicago to Denver and return	34.20

Greatly reduced rates will be made on harvest excursion date to all points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Texas, and points in the West and Southwest.

For further information as to limits and conditions of tickets call on or address Robert Somerville, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago and Alton railroad, 195 Clark street, Chicago.

HARVEST EXCURSION, SEPT. 29TH,

Via Illinois Central.

The "Central Route" on the above date will sell harvest excursion tickets from Chicago to points West, Southwest, and South, at greatly reduced rates. For particulars call at Illinois Central ticket office, 194 Clark street.

Low-Rate Excursions Via Chicago and Alton Railroad.

The following special low rates for excursion tickets will be in effect via Chicago and Alton railroad during September and October:

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Chicago to St. Louis and return, $8.

Tickets will be sold every Moday and Thursday. Sept. 21 to Oct. 15, inclusive.

ST. LOUIS FAIR AND VEILED PROPHET CELEBRATION.

Chicago to St. Louis and return, $6.

Tickets will be sold Oct. 3 to Oct. 9, inclusive.

HARVEST EXCURSION, SEPT. 29.

Chicago to St. Louis and return, $6.

Chicago to Kansas City and return, $10.

Chicago to Denver and return, $34.20.

Greatly reduced rates will be made on harvest excursion date to all points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Texas, and points in the West and Southwest.

For further information as to limits and conditions of tickets call on or address Robert Somerville, city passenger and ticket agent, Chicago and Alton railroad, 195 Clark street, Chicago.

Cheap Railroad Rates on the Santa Fe Route.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the following low rates. Tickets are good to return for thirty days. Office No. 212 Clark street, corner of Adams:

St. Louis and return	$ 6.00
Kansas City and return	$10.00
St. Joseph and return	$10.00
Denver and return	$34.20
Dallas and return	$32.20
Fort Worth and return	$32.20
Galveston and return	$40.60
Eureka Springs and return	$18.50
Las Vegas Hot Springs and return	$43.95

The same low basis for rates will apply to nearly all points in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, and Arkansas. Pullman vestibule trains to all these States and Territories.

Cheap Rates

To Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Indian Territory, also to Minnesota and the Dakotas, over the great Rock Island route. Sept. 29 is the last day you can buy tickets for harvest excursions this year. Take advantage of the low rate and see the great development in the West and select a location. The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific runs to all States above mentioned, and offers superior through car equipment. Buy tickets at No. 104 Clark street. John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Reduced Rates via Wabash.

Every Monday and Thursday until Oct. 15 the Wabash road will sell tickets from Chicago to St. Louis and return at $8, account St. Louis Exposition.

Oct. 3 to 9, St. Louis and return, $6.50, account St. Louis Fair and Veiled Prophets. For further particulars, reservations in sleepers, etc., call at Ticket Office, 201 Clark street.

Low Rates South Sept. 15th and 29th.

On these dates the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets at half rate to all points south of the Ohio River, good returning thirty days, the reduction extending to points in Florida. Chicago City Ticket Office 204 Clark street.

Harvest Excursions—The Burlington Route

Will sell cheap excursion tickets to anybody on harvest excursion date, Sept. 29, 1891, to all points Northwest, West, and Southwest. Tickets good for thirty days can be purchased now at ticket office, No. 211 Clark street.

Low Rates to Peoria and Return.

On account of the State Fair from Sept. 25th to Oct. 2d the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. will sell round-trip tickets to Peoria at half fare. Office 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

Last Harvest Excursion Via Wabash Railroad.

Sept. 29 the Wabash railroad will sell harvest excursion tickets to the West and Southwest at very low rates. For particulars inquire at No. 201 Clark street.

Harvest Excursion Tickets

To the West, Northwest, and Southwest will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. on Tuesday, Sept. 29. Ticket office, 207 and 209 Clark street.

Geographers and Astronomers.

Professional and business-men generally will be interested in examining the map of the North Star route published in another column.

Merchants or manufacturers who wish to borrow money should consult National Storage company, 57 Calumet Building, No. 187 La Salle street.

Dr. Chambers says: "Good champagne exhilarates and repairs waste. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial is perfectly pure.

Over 450,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

Short Breath, palpitation, pain in chest, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low prices. Drs. McChesny

John T. Shayne & Co., reliable furriers, correct styles now ready. Nos. 191 and 193 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in everypart of the world. 25 cents.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds, all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

As a hair dresser and color restorer, Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.

Parker's Ginger Tonic alleviates suffering.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The disturbances continue in the west gulf south of Texas, with heavy rains and high, easterly winds on the coast. The barometer is unusually low north of Montana; it is also low northeast of New England. There is a ridge of high pressure extending from the Middle Atlantic coast westward to Colorado. It is gener-

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

ally cooler in the Southern States, the central valleys, and upper lake region. It is warmer in the Northwest. Clear weather has prevailed except from Dakota southward to Texas, where cloudy weather and local showers are reported. Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Indiana and Illinois, clear, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary temperature, except in central portion, slightly cooler.

For Lower Michigan, fair, cooler in southeast, warmer in northwest portion, winds shifting to westerly.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE OF LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL, CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Synopsis: The temperature has fallen today from 2 to 25 degrees in the upper Mississippi Valley and in the upper lake region. It has still continued warm in Southern Illinois and eastward from Indiana. From central Iowa westward and northward the temperature is rising again, though slightly. Light showers have fallen in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. There were also showers on Thursday night in Iowa. For Saturday showers are probable in Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. The temperature will rise slightly west of the Mississippi River, and will fall in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, Sept. 26: For Northern Illinois, generally fair, with stationary temperature, except cooler in southern portion. For Northwestern Indiana, fair and little cooler.

For Chicago and vicinity, fair and a little cooler; Northerly to easterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip't'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.00	78	80	E.	Cl'udy	†
Bismarck, N. D.	30.02	62	74	S.	Clear.	
Boston, Mass.	30.00	74	86	S. W.	Clear.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.04	72	80	S. W.	Clear.	
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	82	90	N. E.	Clear.	
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	76	82	N. E.	Clear.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.14	44	46	S.	Cl'udy	.12
Chicago	30.14	70	80	N. E.	Clear.	
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	80	88	Calm.	Clear.	
Cleveland, O.	30.10	78	88	S. W.	Clear.	
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.88	66	76	S. W.	Fair.	
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	74	84	N. W.	Fair.	
Denver, Colo.	30.18	52	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Des Moines, Ia.	30.18	72	76	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	80	92	N.	Clear.	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.14	62	62	S.	Rain.	.78
Dubuque, Ia.	30.18	72	80	N.	Clear.	
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	70	76	W.	Clear.	
El Paso, Tex.						
Erie, Pa.	30.06	78	84	S. W.	Clear.	
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	80	82	S.	Clear.	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.16	68	84	N. W.	Clear.	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.16	68	76	W.	Fair.	
Helena, Mont.	29.84	68	74	S. W.	Clear.	
Huron, S. D.	30.14	64	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.14	84	92	N.	Clear.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	76	82	E.	Cl'udy	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.12	80	86	S.	Fair.	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.12	78	88	N. W.	Clear.	
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.12	78	86	Calm.	Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.12	68	76	Calm.	Clear.	
Louisville, Ky.	30.16	84	90	N. E.	Clear.	
Manistee, Mich.	30.16	62	70	Calm.	Clear.	
Marquette, Mich.	30.12	58	70	S. W.	Clear.	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.10	82	92	E.	Clear.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.18	68	80	S.	Clear.	
Minnedosa	29.82	60	70	S.	Clear.	
Montreal	29.86	68	76	W.	Clear.	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.08	68	74	S.	Clear.	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.12	84	94	S.	Clear.	
New Orleans, La.	30.04	76	82	E.	Clear.	
New York City	30.10	74	82	S. W.	Clear.	
Norfolk, Va.	30.10	72	80	S. E.	Clear.	
Omaha, Neb.	30.20	70	74	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.98	80	88	S.	Clear.	
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.14	72	82	S. W.	Clear.	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.14	68	80	N.	Clear.	
Rapid City, S. D.	30.06	62	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Rochester, N. Y.						
St. Louis, Mo.	30.14	84	90	Calm.	Clear.	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	64	72	S.	Clear.	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.04	58	60	E.	Cl'udy	
Sandusky, O.						
Sioux City, Ia.	30.18	66	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	84	94	Calm.	Clear.	
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	84	88	S.	Clear.	
Toledo, O.	30.14	82	90	W.	Clear.	
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.02	84	90	E.	Clear.	
*Portland, Ore.	30.12	54	60	Calm.	Clear.	
*San Francisco	29.88	56	60	Calm.	Clear.	

*Morning reports. †Inappreciable.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

London—Sighted, Montana, Baltimore; Umbria, New York.

New York—Arrived, Britannic, Werra, New York.

Liverpool—Arrived, Gallia, New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Stanislaus Strzalka, Katra Nowicka	24—20
Thomas Keane, Kate Kelly	24—23
Charles Wiedt, Minnie Strowsky	21—18
James Weston, Mary Churan	23—19
Wilhelm Schwass, Minna Bender	25—18
Fred Heise, Annie Jasmund	25—22
Ludwig Polzin, Teofila Binkowska	24—18
Sylvester Jolly, Sylvia Pol	22—20
George Petersen, Inge Matzen	22—22
Michael Loftus, Maria Pheibin	29—28
Svend Nilson, Emma Hagen	32—27
Frank Peter, Rosie Vlachorn	21—18
Otto Hartmann, Ida Baer	29—23
Frank J. Belac, Therese Schmitz	22—19
Patrick Hickey, Mary Gleason	27—25
Anton Mezerka, Barbara Brozik	26—18
Albert Sapczak, Balbina Glan	21—18
Simon Brousky, Minnie Cohan	21—18
Perry Thompson, Lizzie Canfare	45—39
John Sistek, Josephine Seni	22—20
Peter W. Fuchs, Saunemin, Agatha M. Weishaar, Richton	29—30
D. P. Hartnett, Grand Rapids, M. Ferris, same	25—25
Andrew Kloss, Magdalena Maas	25—26
Arnold Knauss, Chotilde Vauchez	22—22
James Ford, Mary Wheaton	25—21
Josef Krapasek, Josephine Dabska	24—19
Alexander Shaw, Karen Hansen	35—30
Thomas M. Patterson, Margaret Murphy	35—42
Theodore Courlander, Mary Fletcher	22—22
Edwin Drews, Annie Dudrick	22—22
Benjamin Mitchell, Maude Ridell	25—18
Adolphie Christen, Escilia Beauchamp	23—21
Alexander Larson, Christina Kraz	40—32
John Carlson, Hilma Killandey	38—34
Terry Brady, Bertha Trapp	30—31
Sylvester Piganswski, Rozalie Karch	23—18
Richard C. Briggs, Henrietta H. Kluge	22—19

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

ARCH—Sept. 24, at 8:15 a. m., Edna E., youngest daughter of A. C. and M. C. Arch, aged 2 years 11 months and 8 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 2735 Portland-av., Sept. 26, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

ALLISON—At his residence in Summit, Cook County, Ill., Sept. 25, Robert J. Allison, beloved husband of Ellen Allison (nee Corrigan), aged 59 years. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 27, from his late residence in Summit, Ill., by carriages to Sag Cemetery. North East (Pa.) papers please copy.

ATCHLEY—At Maplewood, Ill., Sept. 25, Lucinda M. Atchley, wife of Edward B. Atchley, aged 55 years and 5 months. Funeral at residence Sunday at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Beloit, Wis., papers please copy.

BURTON—At 1749 Oakdale-av., Sept. 24, 1891, Mrs. Lucretia H., wife of A. G. Burton. Interment at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

BOLSTAD—Brynild B., age 31 years. Funeral from 695 Armitage-av. Sunday, Sept. 27th, at 1:30, by carriages to Graceland.

COLLINS—Mrs. Cathrine Collins at her home, 776 West 12th-st. aged 50 years.

GORE—Sept. 25, James J. Gore. Funeral from his late residence, No. 2618 Michigan-av., Monday at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Louisville papers please copy.

HAYES—Sept. 25, at 238 Huron-st., Jeremiah D. Hayes, aged 80 years. Funeral Saturday at 10:30 a. m., by train to Dundee, Ill. No flowers. Elgin and St. Paul papers please copy.

HALPIN—Sept. 25, Estella M. Halpin, beloved daughter of Edward and Margaret Halpin, aged 15 years. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 27, at 10 a. m., from parents' residence, 407 Marshfield-av., to Michigan Central Depot. Interment at Michigan City, Ind.

NELSON—Sept. 25, 7 p. m., Minnie Nelson, beloved wife of S. E. Nelson, aged 37 years. Funeral from residence, 534 Division-st., Sunday, 2 p. m., to Graceland.

NOLAN—Alice Winifred, only child of P. M. and Mamie C. Nolan, aged 14 months and 25 days, at parents' residence, 539 S. Leavitt-st. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock to Calvary Cemetery.

SARONI—Sept. 22, at Paris, France, Mrs. Henry Saroni, beloved sister of Mr. Joseph Hers, 4720 Evans-av. Burial at Cyprus Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHOENHOFEN—George P. Schoenhofen, beloved son of Peter and Elisabeth Schoenhofen, at Soden, near Frankfort-on-Main, Sept. 25.

TIMME—Annie Marie Timme (nee Meyer), Sept. 24, at her residence, 482 W. Superior-st., wife of August Timme, aged 40 years. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 27, 7:30 a. m., from late residence to St. John's Church, corner Noble and Huron-sts., thence by carriages to N. Northfield.

THURBER—Sept., 24, 1891, Mabel Thurber, youngest daughter of Byron and Hattie Thurber, aged 4 years and 12 days. Funeral from their residence in Maplewood, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock. Burial at Arlington Heights, Ill.

WALKER—Sept. 25, Mary Taylor Walker, beloved wife of Sylvester Walker, aged 36 years. Funeral services at 1123 W. Adams, at 1:30 p. m. Saturday. Burlington, Ia., papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ A MASS-MEETING OF REPUBLICANS OF the Twenty-fifth Ward will be held Saturday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 p. m. at Lincoln Turner Hall, corner Diversey and Sheffield-avs. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the coming convention.

☞ THE REV. R. CRAWFORD JOHNSON, A delegate from the Irish Methodist Church to the great Methodist Ecumenical Council, now assembling in Washington, will deliver an address at Trinity Methodist Church to the young people of the South Side churches Monday evening on "Ireland, Its Political and Religious Needs."

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Old Tippecanoe Club will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at its headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

☞ SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17 NEXT, THE North Side Ladies' Sewing Society will give its fifteenth annual entertainment and ball at the North Side Turner Hall. The proceeds are for strictly charitable purposes.

☞ A MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD REpublican Club will be held today at the Sherman House Club Room, at 8 p. m. All Republicans of the ward are requested to be present, as the new election law will be explained.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Regular Republican club of the Twenty-first Ward Saturday evening at 8 o'clock corner Garfield and Lincoln-avs. (Luth's Hall.)

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

RESTAURANT—FOR SALE—GOOD TRADE; best reason, must sell, am sick. Address B D 36, Tribune office.

CREOLE ART GALLERY,
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Under the direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

An authoritative article on crests and coats-of-arms in tomorrow's TRIBUNE will be worth reading by Americans who yearn for such decorations.

Koshkonong and the traditional land of Black Hawk will be described and illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In THE TRIBUNE tomorrow will be told how Geneva Lake was discovered and saved from an ugly name.

In THE TRIBUNE tomorrow will appear the first of a series of letters from John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies."

Some of the principal scenes made famous by the war in Chile will be sketched in THE TRIBUNE tomorrow.

The President of the World's Fair has a charming hobby, as will be shown in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

B. P. Hutchinson has become a feature in New York. In tomorrow's TRIBUNE will be an illustrated sketch of his surroundings.

The elevating results of an Indiana horse race and the dramatic end of a Florida revival will be told of in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Residents of Rockford and others will be interested in the description in THE TRIBUNE tomorrow of two notable memorials for the Forest City.

In THE TRIBUNE tomorrow will be a review of the forthcoming biography of her father by the author of "The Gates Ajar."

The Etchings, M. Quad, Highway and Byway, and other departments of tomorrow's TRIBUNE will prove unusually interesting.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 98¾, which is equal to 76⅜ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

The latest scandal in Canada, which involves Mr. Haggart, the Postmaster-General, is of the same general description as all the rest of the bountiful crop. The general charge against him is that while he was a member of Parliament he was a partner in Manning, Macdonald & Co.'s contract to build a section of the Canadian Pacific railway, that he made large profits out of the contract, allowed large claims on the government presented by the contractors, and contributed of the receipts of the firm to election purposes. The Canadian Pacific road seems to have been a bonanza of scandals and corruption.

The Republicans of Nebraska have held their State convention and adopted a platform which indorses everything which is good and condemns everything which is bad. They are for Blaine reciprocity, the protective principle, honest money, railroad regulation, and the World's Fair. They are against free trade, free coinage, flat shinplasters, the ownership of railroads by the Nation, to corrupt and break down the government, Subtreasuries and scrip loans, and the destruction of American manufactures. There are three officers to be chosen in the State this fall—an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. With so sound a platform the Republicans ought to elect their candidates with little difficulty.

The New York stock market was strong yesterday, and some of the losses of the day before were recovered. The local stock market was dull, but prices continued to sag sharply, particularly for the street railway securities. Sterling exchange was a shade firmer, but in spite of that the largest engagement of gold was reported for import that has been reported any day since the present movement began. The engagements yesterday amounted to $2,100,000, and there is nearly $9,000,000 of gold now in transit. New York exchange was par to 25 cents discount.—The leading produce markets held within rather narrow limits yesterday, but were unsettled and irregular. The foreign situation was the most potent factor in wheat, while corn was influenced by the lighter movement and excellent shipping demand. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, October corn ⅝ cent higher, May oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley unchanged, flax 1 cent lower, January pork 7½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

DEMOCRATS SHOULD DEFINE THEIR TARIFF POSITION THIS WINTER.

John De Witt Warner of New York, one of the Democratic Congressmen from that city and a strong free-trader, was asked the other day by a reporter of the Boston *Herald* (Dem.) whether he believed the silver issue would be allowed to come to the front in the next Congress in such a way as to divide the Democratic party or displace the tariff issue as the leading political question. His reply was:

> I do not believe it can come to the front at all. The Democratic leaders in all parts of the country, whatever may be their views on the various phases of the silver question, are realizing that their party is intelligently united upon the tariff question; and, while it is now sharply divided upon the silver issue, so far as it is understood, the sentiment is already prevalent in the South, and is gaining ground in the West, that the party is bound, both in good policy and in honor, to carry out the work for which it asked and received the suffrage of the American people, and that, until tariff reform is secured, no measure upon which the party is divided can be permitted to interfere with its progress.

Mr. Warner is an ardent free-trader, and exceedingly anxious that his party should not get switched off on what he considers a subordinate issue. It is possible, however, that the radical disagreement between the Democrats of New York and Pennsylvania and those of Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, and other Western and Southern States on the silver question may make it impossible for that issue to be kept in the background.

Nevertheless it is essential that the Democracy should define its position on the tariff this winter in unmistakable terms. If it is as united on the subject as Mr. Warner says, it will be an easy task to agree on a radical bill. It is necessary that the Democratic House should pass a tariff bill this winter that would knock protection on the head and make the issue for 1892. It may be said that it will be time wasted; that the Senate, which is Republican, will not concur in any bill the House may send it. But it makes no difference what the Senate does. What is wanted is for the Democrats who control the House by an enormous majority and will ask the people next year to continue that control and also to give them the President, to show the voters what they will do on the tariff question when they are in possession of the executive and legislative branches of the government.

They must declare a policy, comprehensive, and yet specific. And the only way to do it is in a tariff bill. They can prepare one which will provide for taking all duties off European competitive goods and which will aim at replacing the revenue thus lost, and which the government cannot dispense with, by restoring duties on sugar, tea, and coffee—say 2 cents a pound on sugar, 12 on tea, and 5 on coffee. The Republicans will stand by their policy of duties on competitive European goods, and no duties with reciprocity on noncompeting ones. That will make a clear-cut issue that people can understand and vote on intelligently when they go to the polls in 1892. It will not do for the Democrats to confine themselves to making speeches abusing the McKinley law. They must put themselves on record by their votes. They must tell the people whether they are for or against free sugar, free tea, and free coffee. It will not do for them to go into the next campaign with no better platform than the commonplaces and vague and straddling declarations of a committee on resolutions of a national convention. If they do no better than that the voters will see that an attempt is being made to fool them, or that the Democratic leaders do not know what they will do, or dare not avow it, and therefore are not to be trusted.

The warring wings of the Democracy may fight as bitterly over the silver question this winter as the Douglas and Buchanan Democrats did just before the war on slavery issues. But they must not shirk the plain duty of defining precisely their position regarding free trade and protection—just as precisely as in the Mills bill in 1888. If they do, their defeat is inevitable.

TWISTED "FIGGERS" THAT LIE.

A cynic in Kansas intimates his belief that Jerry Simpson did not gain his present unenviable notoriety in that State by a refusal to wear socks, but by virtue of what Artemus Ward used to call "figgers." He has a few of those things on his arms, reminders of the days when his 'art was true to Poll while he breasted and braved the storms of Lake Michigan. He carried an assortment of figures (in calico) in a pack on his back a few weeks in each of several years through the country out West, and discovered a way of exciting interest by making other kinds of figures on a blackboard. He used to invite people to throw at him arithmetical questions, which he would solve in short order, and the gaping rustics took him for a genius to whose ken were open all the mysteries of earth and heaven. Finding that in this he had "struck his gait" he loaded up his memory with a lot of statistical figures about exports and imports, farm mortgages, etc., and would every now and then fire off a few of these at his auditors whenever they flagged in asking him such simple questions as came within the range of their mental ability. With these statistics he would juggle and twist, confound and amaze, and otherwise work upon the feelings of his audiences. Of course "he could prove anything by figgers" because he was too rapid to be caught, and when his "calculations" led up to the inference that his listeners were a much oppressed class of people there was no disposition to find fault either with him or his statements.

Of course, when he joined the Alliance his figuring was to some purpose. He figured himself into the State organization, then figured an Alliance majority into the Legislature, and figured himself into Congress. He is now figuring to put other States of the Union into the class to which he thinks Kansas has been figured, and to keep them there. He has procured from the Census Bureau at Washington some figures which he is now manipulating with that intent, and has invented a few figures of speech to help in concealing the truth under an array of perverted statistics. He has achieved a figurative success, as many of the Kansas people are charmed with his method of stating untruths, and seem to believe he is one of the prophets who can lead them out of the debtors' wilderness into the promised land of paying for their farms with worthless "money," and cipher out to them that capitalists are without any rights that members of the Alliance who borrowed money are bound to respect.

They say that Peffer is a figurer, too, but on paper rather than on the blackboard. His figures have reference chiefly to the amounts of what he calls "money" which the farmers could obtain from the scrip mills of the government as land loans and crop loans. He figures, too, on the removal of other men who stand in the way of his vaulting ambition. They tell about his playing off one of two candidates against the other and effectually squelching both by the aid of one figure followed by three ciphers which he induced one of them to name to the other as a promised reward in case certain action were taken, and then telling the story in the columns of an Alliance organ. They say that he has figured out so much "money" to be paid to the farmers of Kansas on their land loans that it can be used to advantage as a fertilizer in case it has no purchasing power, and it is no wonder if such a magnificent prospect should charm the hearts of his bucolic admirers when they are unable to see that it is only a mirage that can never be a solid fact.

There is one set of figures that is persistently ignored by both these apostles of the multiplication table. It is that containing the statistics of prosperity to the farmers by the selling of abundant crops this year at good prices and an application of the proceeds to a rapid reduction of their honest indebtedness. These are the kind of figures that will not lie, and it may be confidently expected that ere long they will be accepted as thorough disproof of the falsities which have been so industriously circulated by Simpson, Peffer, and their associates in the nefarious attempt to blind and deceive the public.

TAMMANY AND THE FAIR.

The New York *Recorder* has printed a record of the proceedings by which Tammany plotted to get control of the World's Fair fund in New York when the question of location was under consideration, and use it for its partisan purposes in 1892. The men most prominent in the execution of this corrupt scheme were:

> Roswell P. Flower, now Tammany's nominee for Governor; W. E. D. Stokes, who expects to be this year elected by Tammany to Congress in place of Gen. Spinola; John D. Crimmins, the monster contractor and real estate investor of the Junta; and Hugh J. Grant, then as now the Tammany Mayor. The most efficient agent in the Legislature for the promotion of the scheme was Assemblyman William F. Sheehan, now aspirant for the Lieutenant-Governorship through favor of the Tammany-Hill-Black-Rock-Canal Ring combination.

At the first meeting called by the Tammany Mayor, July 25, 1889, the Mayor's secretary, Speer, was made Permanent Secretary and executive officer of the organization on the motion of Roswell P. Flower. It was then moved that the Mayor also appoint Committees on Finance, Legislation, Organization, Site, and Buildings, and in spite of objections which were offered against concentrating the entire responsibility in the Mayor, the committees on the Tammany slate were appointed. As a matter of course they were all Tammany by a decided majority. The bill which was drawn up for legislative action and sent to Albany named 103 corporators, of whom 63 were notorious Tammany politicians. Of the minority of 40, several were of the class known as "Tammany Republicans." Tammany had complete control, and so eager was it to rush the bill through and grab the money that but five copies of it were given out, though there are 128 members in the Assembly. How promptly and emphatically the Republicans in the Senate, under the lead of Fassett, squelched the bill and compelled Tammany to let go its clutch on the proposed legislation, is well enough known. The country can never be too grateful that the Republicans of New York throttled Tammany in this shameful and corrupt conspiracy to control the money and use it for its dishonest purposes.

PUMP MORE WATER INTO THE CANAL AT ONCE.

It was stated yesterday in the local columns of THE TRIBUNE that—

> Mayor Washburne is strongly of opinion that the pumping capacity of the Bridgeport works shall be increased. But nothing can be done this fall. The fall rains will soon give relief. But the repairs should be made next spring, and the rotten boilers, which are nearly always going to be repaired or in process of repair, must be taken out and replaced by serviceable boilers of approved pattern. All the improvements can be made for less than the amount appropriated in March, 1890, and which was covered into the general fund at the close of the last fiscal year.

This has the old, familiar, procrastinatory twang to it. It is precisely what has been said by all the Mayors every few months during the last ten years—that something must be done next fall or next spring, but that nothing could be done just then and that future rains must be depended on to give relief. As regards this pumping question the city has stuck faithfully to the policy of "never do today what can possibly be put off till tomorrow." It is time to pursue a different course. Probably the Aldermen and minor city officers do not know what thin ice they are skating on. They ought to be—they must be—aware of the fact that if no sewage could be pumped into the canal in a few days the river from Bridgeport to its mouth would be one foul mass of bubbling and stinking corruption, slowly emptying into the lake, and that in a few days more the water drawn in at the crib would be so rank with the seeds of disease and so black with putridity that it would be impossible to use it for any potable purpose. The people would be as they were in 1871 while the machinery at the water-works was disabled.

At any time when the patience of the citizens of Joliet gives way, it is in their power to go before a Judge of the Will County Circuit, inform him that they are suffering from an intolerable sewage nuisance due to the failure of this city to obey the law of 1881, and ask him to abate the nuisance by the simple expedient of closing the waste weir at Lockport, a point outside of Cook County and the jurisdiction of Cook County authorities, judicial or executive. The Judge, having no special sympathies for Chicago, might issue the order on the state of facts presented to him.

Then the canal would need no more water than would be required to keep the Summit level full and to make good the loss by lockage. Thus the sewage of Chicago would have no outlet except toward the lake, save for that very small and insufficient portion which would flow by gravity down the canal were the Bridgeport dam torn down, and the city would simmer in its own sewage.

Joliet is not as large as Chicago, but it has ready to its hand a weapon with which it can deal its neighbor a bad blow. Will Aldermanic imbecility and recklessness go so far as to cause the people of that town to use it? If the officers of the municipality do not wish to bring on this city the greatest of misfortunes, and on themselves the outspoken wrath of their constituents, they will attend to this matter not "next spring"—they have been talking "next spring" long enough—but now. There are two parties to be relieved. One of them is Joliet and the other Chicago. The fall rains—if they come—may relieve Joliet, for they will fill the canal with pure water. They will not relieve Chicago, for they lessen the amount of sewage that can be pumped. Relief can come to Chicago only by having machinery to pump at least 60,000 cubic feet a minute into the canal.

It will not do to say that the money for new pumps cannot be had now. The charter provides that:

> Nothing shall prevent the City Council from ordering by a two-thirds vote any improvement the necessity for which is caused by any casualty or accident happening after the annual appropriation is made. The City Council may by a like vote order the Mayor to borrow a sufficient amount to provide for the expense necessary to be incurred.

The "casualty" is the utter breakdown and manifest worthlessness of the rotton old Cregier pumps and boilers since the last Council passed the appropriation bill for 1890. New pumps could be set to work in thirty days if there was a will behind the effort. If a Judge were to threaten to shut up the waste weir if the nuisance were not remedied within twenty days new pumps would be running in that time.

There is a renewed attempt to throw the blame on the Canal Commissioners because they will not take more water. That excuse is threadbare. Of the three Commissioners one is a Chicagoan. To blame him is to shift responsibility from one Chicagoan to another. That does not let the city out. Never mind the Commissioners. It is the duty of Chicago to go ahead and throw the necessary amount of water over the Bridgeport dam into the canal and let the Commissioners take care of it the best they can. They will find some way to do it when they have to.

So let there be an end of the interminable and intolerable delays of the last ten years. Any moment the patience of the people of Joliet may give out, and they may appeal to the courts for relief, and then where will Chicagoans turn for pure water until pumps of sufficient power can be set at work?

CENSUS ERRORS ABOUT INDIANA.

The count of population is not the only feature in which the United States census-taking of last year seems to have been radically defective. A man with an eye to facts, and who values them even above statistics when the latter are wrong, has instituted a comparison between the two in the matter of certain figures given in Census Bulletin No. 78, which credits the State of Indiana with a total of $1,889,336 capital invested in lime quarries, and a production of 7,402,825 cubic feet, worth $904,313, the same being at the average rate of 13 cents per foot, this including all grades of stone, from that intended for statuary to the poorest material, the best use for which is consignment to the lime-kiln.

The oölitic variety of limestone alone had engaged in its production in that State at the close of last year a capital of $2,778,000, producing 5,157,000 cubic feet per annum, with an aggregate value of $1,039,832, says the observer; and he gives a long list of prominent buildings in different cities as proof that the material is used extensively in construction, though accorded but two lines in the report. He states also that the stratified limestones of Indiana represent an additional capital of $1,023,643, employing 2,244 men, by 89 different firms. The average value has not yet been computed by the Indiana geological survey, but a comparison of the figures noted is sufficient to show that the census figures are woefully incomplete.

A similar deficiency of information is apparent in the statistics for sandstone. The production for Indiana is credited with a capital of $169,225, with 334,441 cubic feet produced, and a value of $43,983. The Indiana State report shows for this industry a capital of $471,000 and a production of 895,502 feet, valued at $156,557.50. Also the State report indicates a profit of 15 per cent on the investment, while the census language tells that the profit was only 1.71 per cent, and its figures show there was no profit at all in the business. The report for granite is even worse. It credits Iowa with producing $400 worth, when the geological reports say no granite is to be found (near the surface) in the whole State and it credits Sioux Falls with being the largest producing center in South Dakota, when the stone quarried there is actually sandstone of the kind known as quartzite. It is not fair to expect perfection in every detail of such a large work, but the taxpayers have a right to insist upon reasonable approximations to accuracy in leading departments, especially when there has been such a flourish of trumpets about the preparations made to insure completeness of statement. And they will now be all the more inclined to hold that the count of inhabitants was a badly defective one, since there is evidence of slipshod work in other departments of the business.

THE SILVER DANGER.

Mr. Robert Giffen of the British Board of Trade is quoted as saying that securities and exports (of merchandise) will chiefly come to this country in payment for the grain needed by Europe from us this crop year. There will be a heavy drain of gold for several months to come, but not solely to pay for grain. He says that stable American houses are making preparations to face a silver crisis by making gold purchases in Europe, that in his opinion it will be impossible to avert such a crisis, and that probably next February will realize the worst of the position. "The issue of silver certificates to the amount of nearly $60,000,000 annually was a gross legislative mistake, and is bound to bring a crash speedily."

Mr. Giffen reasons correctly as to the conditions noted, but is premature as to the consequence. The issue of lightweight dollars is a grave mistake under the terms ordered by Congress, and if we do not suffer the consequences indicated by him it will be because the legitimate results of such legislation are staved off and averted by the phenomenal abundance of our crops in the year of Europe's darkest food need for a quarter of a century. But we have ventured close to the danger line and risked the loss of the gold necessary to enable the government to guarantee the circulation of dollars worth only 76 cents in full payment for goods worth 100 cents on the gold basis. The rate at which our gold went out during the first seven months of this year could not have been maintained much longer without putting gold to a premium as compared with silver coin; and that point once reached it would have been hard to stop short of the point at which gold would sell at its real value as measured in debased silver dollars—that is, at about 33 per cent premium. The return flow of that gold, to pay for produce which the people of Europe must have or starve, probably will be in such volume as to keep our silver certificates and coin in circulation at 33 per cent above their actual value for some time longer. But we have no right to count on the crop condition being repeated in any one of several years to come, and shall have to change our policy or suffer the consequences. It will not be sufficient to avoid the folly of adopting free coinage of silver, which has far less chance of going through the coming winter than it seemed to have a few weeks ago. It will be absolutely necessary either to reduce the rate of coining silver in the future or to put a dollar's worth of silver into each coined dollar, in which case there need be no fear as to the result. Let the silver men have all the silver dollars they want, provided each coin is of the value of a gold dollar; but they ought not to be permitted to thrust additional ones not worth what they purport to be, until the currency of the great republic is debased to the standard in vogue in Mexico.

PERVERTING THE TRUTH AND FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

Tammany pipes and the New York *Sun* dances. The chiefs of that corrupt organization order the editor who is acting during Mr. Dana's absence in Europe to print at least one editorial a day slandering Chicago and maligning its Fair, and he is furnishing his stint of perversions. The *Sun* says in a recent issue:

> "We will ask no money from Congress," said the Hon. William M. Springer, speaking in Congress and for Chicago, "except what will be required for the buildings and exhibits of the government. Five or six hundred thousand dollars will be ample for this." And then Springer went on in his finest and most fiery style, pointing to the business-men of Chicago and their pockets bulging with millions that only awaited a chance to pour forth for the Nation's glory and Columbus' fame: "Their honor is pledged. Their money is pledged. Does any gentleman on this floor believe that these honorable and responsible gentlemen have been playing with Congress; that they have come here as confidence men to deceive us?"

Here is a suppression of truth and a suggestion of falsehood. What was the state of facts when Mr. Springer made those pledges which no one in Chicago dreams of violating? Congress had decided to have a National Fair to be held in some city which would furnish ten millions and a site. That was the limit of Congressional requirements. Chicago, New York, and St. Louis said that they were able to provide the money and the site. The power of Chicago to do so was questioned. It was charged that she had not that much spare cash, and that if the Fair went to her she would ask the General Government to make good her shortage. Three prominent Chicagoans said that the necessary ten millions would be raised, and Mr. Springer, knowing them, indorsed their statement. Those gentlemen have kept their word. Mr. Springer's confidence in them has been justified. More than ten millions has been raised, and the best site for a World's Fair in the United States has been tendered to and accepted by the government.

With that fine contempt for truth which distinguishes it among American papers the *Sun* assumes that in February, 1890, Congress notified this and other cities that it wanted a Fair held on such a scale as to call for a working capital of eighteen million dollars instead of ten; that Chicagoans pledged their city to supply eighteen millions; and that Mr. Springer promised that the poor, impecunious General Government should not be called on to furnish any part of that sum for its own Fair to be managed by its own Commissioners. No such call, pledge, or promise was made. "Ten millions" and an acceptable site said the bill; "ten millions" and a splendid site said the Chicago committee; "ten millions" and an A1 site said Mr. Springer.

If Chicago had been asked to provide eighteen millions and had promised to furnish that sum it would have "put up or shut up." It would have raised the money or would have told Congress frankly that it could not do it, and asked it to take back its Fair and give it to any city that could and would. But Chicago was asked for no eighteen millions and did not agree to subscribe more than ten; that is the record. Why did not the New-Yorkers amend the bill to allow Congress to demand as much more money as it wanted to have expended on its Fair? If they did not amend the bill before it passed do they think they can amend it now?

As long as it is a pipe for Tammany to play on what the *Sun* may say about Chicago and the World's Fair will be untrue, and that designedly so. If it attempts to quote records it will pervert them; if it attempts to state motives it will falsify them. It is a shining light among those of whom the prophet said:

> They will not speak the truth. They have taught their tongue to speak lies, and weary themselves to commit iniquity.

A BLOOMING FLOWER ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Unless the sensibilities of Mr. Roswell P. Flower are as dense as those of a wooden Indian or an African pachyderm he will fail to appreciate and understand the sly ridicule which will be poked at him before the campaign is over. The fun is beginning already. Some of the Democratic organs which cling to the Constitution like a barnacle, and with about as much sense as that shellfish displays, have been quoting from a speech made by Flower in Congress in 1882, in which he said:

> The sentiment I have for that hallowed instrument is scarcely to be expressed. A copy of it was given to me when I was a youth. Its tattered remnants are in my pocket now. It has been the guiding star of my political existence, the light by which I have read the words of statesmen and the policies of parties.

This has been too much even for some of the Democratic newspapers, among them Cockerill's *Advertiser*, which cannot refrain from congratulating the flower barrel owner that at a time when other boys in Jefferson County were wasting their time on such trash as "One-Legged Pete, the Bounty-Jumper," and "Roaring Dick, the Bald-Headed Snipe of the Valley," he was thumbing his Constitution into tatters. Mr. Flower's comments on the Constitution, though not as eloquent as those of Webster or as profound as those of Clay or as sagacious as those of Franklin, nevertheless go directly to the point. "The Constitution," said Mr. Flower, "is a document which cannot be too widely disseminated." Bunsby could not have done better. His highest flight, however, was reached in the following tribute:

> I am very reluctant—I may say as reluctant as any man can be—to alter one word of our Constitution, or to add to it one word not strictly in accord with it in form or in spirit.

The Democrats are howlers for the Constitution, but Flower's howl compared with theirs is like Walt Whitman's "barbaric yawp." It will be a cheerful reflection should Flower reach the Presidential summit of his hopes that the Constitution will be safe in his hands. He will not alter a word of it or add a word which is not strictly in accord with it. Such devotion to this venerable relic, such passionate idolatry, ought not to go unrewarded. Such patriotism as this undoubtedly would make a deep impression if it were not so funny. The sense of humor in the American people, however, sometimes rises above their sense of patriotism, so that instead of regarding this blooming Flower as an expounder and defender of the Constitution they will be much more likely to regard him as "an amoosin little cuss," as Artemus Ward did the kangaroo.

An English Paper on American Protection.

No sooner is the first batch of statistics published than it becomes evident that once again protection has failed in its object. It is the old story. Protection has driven trade into somewhat different channels, has raised prices to the consumer, and has forced him to use a worse article. Taken as a whole, however, the McKinley act, with all its elaborate provisions, its multitude of provisos, and its bristling schedules, has failed to exclude the pauper labor of Europe. It has fined the American consumer, and has divided that fine between the State and the capitalist producer; but it still allows the foreigner to "pillage" the republic as largely as he pillaged it before. The statistics from which these conclusions are deduced have been collected and published by the New York Associated Press. The figures dealing with Germany were given a week or two ago; those connected with the United Kingdom were published in New York Tuesday. The net result is to show that while the exports of the United Kingdom in certain places show a marked falling off, yet the totals for the last three months of 1891 for which figures are obtainable show an actual increase over the figures of the same months of the previous year.—*London Spectator.*

[Suppose all the above to be true, then it may be asked what particular harm has the McKinley bill done to British or European manufactures? Admit that the bill was intended to reduce importation of European goods it would appear to have failed in its purpose. Then why do foreigners abuse it so bitterly? Is it not the American high protectionists who have the best right to be dissatisfied?]

The four-legged American hog is not a polite animal, but it never defiles the floor of a public conveyance with tobacco juice.

When the case of Miss Vera Ava is fully investigated it will probably turn out that she is a personage who has escaped in some way from one of Frank R. Stockton's unpublished novels.

The London *Lancet* denounces as false the doctrine that abundant hair is a sign of bodily or mental strength in man. It says that despite the Samson precedent the Chinese are mostly bald, yet they form the most enduring of races. The average mad-house furnishes proof that long and thick hair is not a sign of intellectuality. The easily-wheedled Esau was hairy, while the mighty Cæsar was bald. "Long-haired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are the philosophers and statesmen and soldiers of the world."

If Capt. Anson fails on the stage there is a place for him in the orchestra. He would make a good first-base viol.

New Jersey is overrun with tramps. Let New Jersey turn her justly-celebrated mosquito loose on them.

The eminent geologists who have been visiting Chicago did not come here in search of fossils, but it is rumored they inspected with much interest several rich citizens who have not subscribed anything in aid of the World's Fair.

The drunken Justice of the Peace in Kansas City who sold his whiskers at auction for $45.20 has been removed from office, fined $50, and sentenced to thirty days in jail. He has done much in his way to advertise Kansas City, but his day of usefulness is over. The only thing left for him to do is to emigrate to some place a few hundred miles west of San Francisco and grow up with the country.

Hark you, Peffer! Every zephyr eastward winging still is bringing tidings of a golden harvest swiftly ripening. Stop your howling and your scowling and your croaking and your choking, for a song of loud rejoicing comes from every living thing, and the katydids are chirping: "Corn is king! Corn is king!"

Herr Wermuth, the distinguished World's Fair Commissioner from Germany, now in Chicago, has admitted some American pork since he came and declares it first-class in every respect.

Kasper Hauser, the Nuremburg mystery of 1828, seems to have been the first Vera Ava of his sex.

We have taken another look at the thermometrical record of the week and do not blame Stanley for deciding not to go to Central Africa again.

Jay Gould is not, strictly speaking, a popular man, but if it should please heaven to call him hence his funeral would be largely attended.

There is no reasonable objection to the decision that the Canal street bridge is a nuisance, but let no man calumniate the noble river it spans.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Stipulation.

Mistress (to new girl)—"Whenever we are entertaining friends, Lucinda, I shall expect you to wait upon the table."

New Girl—"I'll do it, mem, but they must do their own reachin'."

Not Quite Certain.

Alarmed Citizen (thrusting his head out of upper window)—"Policeman, what's that dreadful noise?"

Chicago Policeman—"There's a Wagner recital at the hall 'round the corner and a caucus of Democrats harmonizing on the next street north. I think it's both."

All the Same.

Gothamite Lawyer—"You say you are a native New-Yorker?"

Witness—"I am."

"In what locality were you born, may I ask?"

"In Cor-r-rk."

Opposition.

Visitor—"Do you find this a lucrative business?"

Keeper (of private lunatic asylum)—"Yes, sir, but we are having some opposition. They have started a faith-cure establishment a few blocks further down."

Insisting on Accuracy.

Brave Youth (swimming to the rescue)—"Courage, Miss! Try and—"

Struggling Young Woman (from Boston, rebukingly)—"You should (gurgle) say 'try to'!"

PERSONALS.

Senator Sherman thinks the People's party in Ohio will poll about 25,000 votes, drawn chiefly from the Democracy.

Elizabeth Bisland, who did some globe-trotting a few years ago, and has recently been in Europe, will soon marry a New York lawyer named Wetmore.

A titled circus-rider, who has won popularity in Italy, Baroness von Rahden, is to come on a professional visit to this country, it is announced. The Baroness has succeeded in elevating the circus ring several feet.

W. C. Wynkopp, a Denver mining expert, is about to proceed to Africa to look for the famous King Solomon's mines for an English syndicate. Perhaps the best part of them exist in a book that Rider Haggard wrote.

Percy Bigland's portrait of Mr. Gladstone—the latest one painted of the Grand Old Man—is being reproduced by mezzotint for publication. The study of the figure is half-length. Mr. Gladstone is sitting at his library table reading his correspondence.

Mrs. Asa R. Weed, the widow of a reporter in Pennsylvania, has received the sum of $240,000 from William H. Jasper of Idaho, who is a bachelor and a great admirer of her husband. This Pennsylvania Weed is in better luck than the New York Flower.

The Hon. W. W. Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry, attends the church (St. John's) in Richmond, Va., where the latter delivered the speech that made his name famous. The seat on which the orator stood when he cried "Give me liberty or give me death" is still shown to visitors.

Capt. Hawley Smart, who is now so well known as a writer of sporting novels, is an old Crimean officer, who went through the rough and tumble campaign, and when he wasn't freezing or fighting in the trenches was eating hard junk and harder biscuits in his tent and swearing in seven languages at the commissariat department.

Mme. de Variola, who is still living in France, nursed soldiers on the field of Waterloo. She was born in March, 1793, and spent the day of the battle with her father and sister in the old Bry windmill, near St. Armand, where he had bought property. Mme. de Variola married a Spaniard who, dying, left her poor. She was once a friend of the ex-Empress Eugénie.

Patti is very fond of parrots, and when she sees one that strikes her fancy she does not hesitate to pay the price asked for it, however exorbitant it may be. Some years ago she actually paid $5,000 for a parrot, and this loquacious bird is still to be seen and heard in her winter garden at Craig-y-Nos. One of the diva's parrots speaks Welsh, another French, and others English.

This is the picture of the young King of Servia, aged 16, and to become a full-blown King in two years: "He is a lanky, pale-faced lad, who wears his hair cropped close in French fashion. He has his mother's large, fine eyes, but his forehead is low, and he does not seem to be possessed of the same shrewdness and quickness of his father. He has had a miserable education, and leads a solitary life, without having a single playmate."

Ex-Mayor Prince of Boston consulted an expert in maladies like gout, two years ago, and after a careful examination the medical man declared that his distinguished patient had that particular trouble and no other. Then, after a somewhat embarrassed preliminary, he asked Mr. Prince if he indulged in drink. "Yes," was the unhesitating reply, "I drink a great deal." Ah! that was the cause, and if moderation were shown the evil would be abated, and the gout wouldn't be so bad. "Yes," said the doctor, "it would be well if you adhered strictly to plain Cochituate and nothing else." Before he left, as an afterthought, he said: "By the way, what do you drink most?" And with more force than elegance the ex-Mayor replied: "Not a d—d thing but Cochituate!"

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.): Blaine straws indicate that the Maine man has been making hay.

Nebraska State Journal (Rep.): It is freely predicted that nobody will have anything to say against a man by the name of Blaine in the Republican convention next year.

Mobile *Register* (Dem.): While all Democrats recognize and admire the many splendid qualities of Mr. Cleveland and are inclined to applaud his name whenever mentioned it doesn't follow that he would be an available candidate for the Presidency.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): The impression seems to gain on the public mind that the strife of New York's warring Democratic factions may yet furnish an effective background for the boom of an elegant and astute gentleman who bears the name of William C. Whitney, and has found the Standard Oil barrels handy to his reach upon previous occasions.

Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.): If Cleveland's name was mentioned in the New York Democratic convention the press reports failed to make any mention of the fact. There was really no reason why it should have been mentioned, but since Hill was indorsed and Gorman commended, the silence in regard to the ex-President is somewhat significant.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): Massachusetts has never been known as a Blaine State. Her delegation is always well divided in national conventions. A majority of the members were for Senator Edmunds in 1884, when Mr. Blaine was nominated. But today Massachusetts, like all the other former anti-Blaine States, wipes out the old score and comes up smiling for the greatest and most popular of Republican leaders.

Toledo *Blade* (Rep.): What is the use of papers talking about "Mr. Cleveland's chance" for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year? Mr. Cleveland has no chance. In 1888, with all the Federal machinery in New York State at his command, he lost the State by 17,000 votes. He cannot obtain a majority of the delegates from that state to the Democratic National convention, and that fact means that he cannot obtain the nomination.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): No one knows better than the President himself that Blaine is the son of Pennsylvania and the first choice, and that Pennsylvania is always loyal to her own. The first delegate has been elected for Blaine, and unless prevented by positive refusal to accept, this action of the Berks County portion of the Congress district will be followed by the Lehigh portion, and for that matter by every district of Pennsylvania.

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): Whenever Blaine's name is mentioned at any Republican meeting speeches and other proceedings are at once suspended and cheering long, loud, and universal becomes the sole order of business. The tumultuous applause at the Fassett meeting in the Seventh Republican District was only a sample of the general enthusiasm of the masses for the great leader of the American people in the enforcement of American politics.

KAISER AND PRINCE.

Philadelphia *Times:* All efforts to reconcile the Emperor William to Prince Bismarck have failed, but the old man takes it very philosophically, contenting himself with thinking that young men often think that old men are fools, while old men know that young men are not Solomons.

New York *World:* If it should prove true that the young Kaiser has sought a reconciliation with the old ex-Chancellor Bismarck, the fact will bear a weighty significance for Europe. A great German statesman said, months ago, that only the pressure of a dangerous international situation could bring about such a reconciliation.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The truth is Bismarck was out of step with the spirit of German progress. He was still a great diplomatist, but in dealing with questions of finance, socialistic democracy, the liberty of the press, and internal improvements he was lacking in the elements of success. All his leanings were toward the privileged classes and against the people. He had become a king without a crown, a despot under a constitutional government.

New York *Advertiser:* To every one but the young man himself it seemed absolutely amazing that the Kaiser, so suddenly called to the management of the empire, should have broken off from Bismarck, who made the empire. Surely a callow youth, still in the greenness of his salad days, endowed by the accident of birth with the exercise of extraordinary powers, needed not only an adviser and counselor, but an actual guardian; and his entire course since his accession to the throne has been that of a Young Rapid, who should have been under constant restraint. If it is true that now he intends to call in the ex-Chancellor as his adviser, it will be the first show of sound sense he has yet exhibited.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN EUROPE.

What a Returned Chicagoan Says—Why Chauncey Depew Was Not Invited.

Mr. Levy Mayer, the attorney, returns from a short European tour full of facts and information of interest to Chicago people. A *Journal* reporter, who found him at his office this morning, said:

"You have seen much of Europe, Mr. Mayer, during your trip. What preparations are being made by the different countries to send exhibits to the World's Fair?"

"My observations lead me to think that comparatively little interest has yet been awakened in European countries about the Fair. It has not yet been sufficiently advertised. Moreover, few, if any, of the European nations are financially prosperous. The destitution in Germany—especially in Berlin—is something appalling. In an interesting chat I had with a leading Austrian official, I learned that taxation in most European countries amounts almost to confiscation. So burdensome has it become in Austria that taxation there amounts to 23 per cent of a person's income. By the way, Mr. Depew was a fellow passenger with me on the Teutonic. Dr. Depew today is the best-known American in Europe. The press over there is very fond of him and shows him many favors. They have applied the American system of interviewing to him and find it works admirably. It was a great mistake not to invite Mr. Depew to the dinner given the World's Fair Commissioners by the Lord Mayor of London. Everybody expected he would be there. Other Americans, quite unknown, were at that dinner. Mr. Depew's absence has given rise to very unfavorable comment. His omission in the list of the invited guests was due to the petty jealousy of an American official high in office in London."

[It was reported at the time that the American Minister, Robert Todd Lincoln, declined the request to ask the managers of the Lord Mayor's banquet to invite Mr. Depew, and that the latter was not pleased at the disrespect shown. More especially as he holds the position of National Commissioner for the World's Fair.]

CURRENT NOTES.

"The coming man" is the fellow who holds your note.—*Columbus Post.*

A Boston spinster fainted one day last week because the mail brought her a newspaper in its wrapper.—*Puck.*

We have noticed that the more impracticable and hopeless an ambition is, the more energy a fool will put in it.—*Atchison Globe.*

"How many seconds are in a minute?" "Do you mean a real minute, mamma, or one of your great big wait-a-minutes?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Miss Coquette—"Have you a match?" Mr. Flint—No!" Miss C.—"What shall we do?" Mr. F.—"Let's make one!" Miss C.—"And in that case you would be the stick, I suppose?"—*Life.*

The state of Queen Victoria's health is such as to excite deep concern throughout England. The same may be said of Prince Albert Edward's health, which is very good.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Critic—"Say, what's the matter with that love scene in the second act? Same people you had last year, ain't they?" Manager—"Yes, but, hang it, they went and got married soon after we played here last season."—*Boston News.*

"Any success in your agricultural enterprises this season, Jellaby?" "Doing finely, thank you. Got the hay-fever and sealed proposals from all the widows in the neighborhood to remove their weeds."—*Baltimore American.*

"Yes," remarked the young man, "Miss Gaster is truly a fortunate young woman. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth." "And don't you think," rejoined his companion, who had been attentive to the lady, "that it must have been an ice-cream spoon?"—*Washington Star.*

HAPPY THOUGHTS.

Baltimore *American:* Flower may be the rose but Jones is the thorn in the side of the New York Democracy.

Washington *Post:* Mr. Powderly carries a full line of political goods in stock, but his delivery service is far from being perfect.

Boston *Traveller:* The political grade has been changed at New York. It has been up-Hill for years. Now it seems to be down-Hill.

New York *Advertiser:* The Sun-flower is to be the Democratic emblem in the State campaign. There is a beautiful golden tinge about the Sunflower.

Columbus *Journal:* Balmaceda having indicated his whereabouts by a pistol shot, now why cannot some of this country's missing rascals do the same?

Brooklyn *Eagle:* Ex-President Cleveland's dispatch of congratulation to Mr. William F. Sheehan is one of the most ringing utterances that have never been published.

Peoria *Transcript:* It seems that some people began wearing mourning for David B. Hill before the corpse was prepared. Compared with Grover Cleveland, for instance, he is a very live man.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The leaders of the New York County Democracy are not going around pointing with pride to the epaulettes in the bosom of their pants placed there by the brogans of Tammany.

ALL SORTS.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* (Dem.) does not take kindly to the Saratoga silver plank. It tells the New York Democrats that they have assumed "a position far in the rear of popular demand and inconsistent with Democratic record. In our opinion it is impossible for Mr. Flower to win upon such a platform." If Mr. Flower does win on that plank, what a silver lesson it may be to the *Register* class of Democrats.

"We understand Col. Livingston's declaration to mean," says the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), after quoting from a speech, "that the Alliance men of Georgia are Democrats first and Alliance men afterwards. They will subordinate their views on the currency question to those of the party. The Subtreasury and land-loan schemes must become Democratic schemes before Alliance men expect them to be enacted into law. They will never become Democratic schemes, as Col. Livingston must know, and his speech is practically an abandonment of them as factors in national politics. They may still be used locally to keep certain men in power."

The palace which J. C. Flood, the California millionaire, erected on "Nob Hill" at a cost of $3,500,000 is entirely untenanted except by the old gardener who takes care of the grounds. Every piece of this big, dreary, brown stone pile, even including the stones for the wall surrounding the grounds, was brought around the Horn in ships from the East. The long flight of steps leading up to the portico, with its heavy pillars, shows no sign of wear. No feet thread it except the feet of the children who play there until the gardener drives them away. Outside the house is desolate as a tomb; within it is stored with fine furniture and works of art, but it is never opened to the public.

The Passing of Cleveland.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* Mr. Cleveland's strength in New York State has been rated entirely too high. With all the Federal patronage at his command in 1888 he lost the State by 17,000 plurality, and at that time the Republican party was not in near as good condition as it is now. The contrary changes have taken place in the Democratic situations so far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned. In the South, where the ex-President's support has been declared to be solid, and in the West, where it is asserted to have experienced wonderful development, a great Democratic sentiment has grown up which is contrary to Mr. Cleveland's pronounced views on an important question—that of silver coinage. It appears that the fat Prophet of Buzzard's Bay is only to be used as a party figurehead until the time of nominating a candidate draws near, when he will be tumbled overboard.

Canadians Demanding Annexation.

OTTAWA, Can., Sept. 23.—The dissatisfaction with the protective policy of the government crops up here, there, and everywhere. In a late issue the Windsor *Review*, a most pronounced Tory organ, comes out boldly in favor of annexation rather than see the interests of the country continue to suffer. "Let us have it," says this journal, "rather than stand still merely for the sake of a sentiment about a flag which is no advantage to us and which we do not strengthen by remaining under its ægis."

It Meets a Great Evil.

Sioux Falls *Press:* Miss Frances Willard, at the recent W. C. T. U. meeting in Chicago, declared that the Keeley cure is being boomed for political purposes in order to undermine prohibition. The dear old lady probably wants to find something against which to charge the circumstance that prohibition is crumbling, and so she lights on chloride of gold. Well, if the Keeley cure shall demonstrate itself to be a remedy not only for drunkenness but also for prohibition, it ought to be ranked as a marvelous duplex, back-action, fore-and-aft power for overcoming great public evils.

Give the Spring Poets a Chance.

Detroit *Free Press:* If the Commissioners of the World's Fair really want a poet to open the exposition they should advertise for one and call for samples. They may not get any good ones, but they will greatly relieve the press of the country while the competition is going on.

Hot Politics in New York.

Boston *Herald:* Candidate Fassett charges Tammany with being heterophemous, and Tammany replies with the accusation that Fassett has moral pseudoblopsis. This looks as if the campaign in New York was getting complicated.

TIRED OF CHINA'S DELAY

GREAT BRITAIN TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION IN THE ORIENT.

Promises of Reparation from the Flowery Kingdom Received with Distrust in London—Outline of Gladstone's Foreign Policy Should He Again Become Premier—Heroic Deeds of a Monk During the Floods in Spain—General Foreign News.

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LONDON, Sept. 25.—The communications from the Pekin Government offering compensation to foreigners who have suffered in the recent riots in China, with the strongest assurances of future protection, are received with distrust in the Foreign Office here. Hsu Ching Chang, the Chinese Ambassador to the European courts, has recently been in St. Petersburg, where he succeeded in inducing the Russian Government to withdraw from the joint action projected by the powers. He arrived in Berlin today, with the view of trying to influence Chancellor von Caprivi, but it is certain he will not alter the determination of the German Government to coöperate with the British in taking decisive measures. The Pekin note as given to the papers fails to indicate the real character of the appeal made by Hsu Ching Chang to the European Governments. He has urged that the Imperial Government was entirely honest in desiring to suppress the disorders and seeking time to deal with the anti-foreign movement, and that precipitate action on the part of the powers would defeat their object and bring China into anarchy. His communications distinctly suggest the probability of such a potent political upheaval in China as might overthrow the Manchu dynasty. The panicky feeling existing in Pekin is made known here by urgent telegrams sent through the Chinese embassy imploring Lord Salisbury to instruct Sir John Walsham, the British Minister to China, to adopt a more friendly attitude. Minister Walsham advises the Foreign Office that persistent diplomatic pressure, combined with a naval demonstration at certain of the treaty ports, will be the only effective means to prevent recurrent outrages. He complains the promulgation of the Emperor's edict against attacks on foreigners has been unnecessarily delayed. He asked the officials to use the telegraph in publishing the edict, but the officials refused, saying there was no precedent for doing so, and that the edict must be distributed by the ordinary couriers.

The Minister also complains of the uncertainty of the punishment of the real leaders of the outrages. If Lord Salisbury supports Minister Walsham's policy the powers will actively intervene in order to protect Europeans, leaving the Tartar dynasty to take care of itself. In spite of the chaotic state of the present troubles the Foreign Office here hopes that the ultimate result will be an extension of trade to important centers on the Yang Tse Kiang which are now closed, but where the government aims to establish Consuls.

Gladstone's Foreign Policy.

Mr. Gladstone's coming deliverance at the Liberal federation meeting is invested with further importance by the authorized announcement that he intends to review Lord Salisbury's foreign policy and declare what his own will be if he should again be placed in power. The federation proceedings are not likely to astonish the world with any startling variation from the cut and dried program, but if expectation proves correct Mr. Gladstone will make the meeting memorable by a statement of foreign policy committing the Liberals to a line of action directly opposed to that of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Morley has already declared the next Gladstone administration will accomplish the evacuation of Egypt with the briefest possible delay. Letters from Mr. Gladstone to the Servian politician, Yovomovitch, which will appear in tomorrow's issue of *The Speaker*, are likely to cause a sensation in Europe, as they show the widest possible divergence between the Liberal and the present Conservative policy. Mr. Gladstone advocates the closest harmony among the Balkan States, repudiates Lord Salisbury's diplomacy as tending towards the supremacy of Bulgaria over the other States, and adds that he feels warmly with the lately subjected populations of southwestern Europe. As the last phrase can only apply to Austria's taking possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the letter is interpreted to mean that Mr. Gladstone desires to oust the Austrians from Bosnia and to support the formation of a federation of the Balkan States.

The Gladstone Liberals continue to arrange for the future on the supposed certainty of their being in power by the autumn of 1892. The Conservatives now talk of postponing the general elections until the remotest legal period, which will be April, 1893, in order to enable the government to get the Irish local government in working order.

American Grain Imports.

Economic experts agree the net addition to the normal imports of American grain has not exceeded $100,000,000 of which part will be taken in luxuries and part in gold. If the extravagant buying of American railroad securities continues the English indebtedness will be further enhanced and will lead to an increase of bullion shipments. Mr. Giffens' recent estimate that £10,000,000 in gold would be the limit of the export to New York is not disputed, but even this maximum is expected to entail an increase of the Bank of England rate to 5 or 6 per cent.

The Lady Blanche Divorce Case.

Col. Hozier's suit for divorce proceeds in the Edinburg court. His wife is Lady Blanche, daughter of the Earl of Airlie. They continue to reside in London, but are no longer known in society. Efforts to suppress the proceedings have failed, Col. Hozier deciding that the suit is necessary to vindicate his own position.

No Hope for Bidwell or Maybrick.

The appeals of the friends of Austin Bidwell to Home Secretary Matthews to remit the remainder of Bidwell's term of imprisonment have failed in spite of the fact that they were supported by high influence. Secretary Matthews refuses even to reply to the memorial. The efforts to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick will be equally futile. The convict's solicitor has been advised not to proceed with the agitation, as the Home Office will decline to reopen the case in any form.

Hard Luck of a Tourist.

The American tourist, Mr. Graves, who was recently arrested in Germany for taking photographs of scenery, has arrived in London. He says he was arrested at Mayence while taking a harmless view of the town from the fort works, and was confined for thirty-three hours in a cell furnished with only a dirty mattress. His food consisted of black bread, a mug of coffee-wash drawn from a tank, and rotten soup also taken from a tank, until he was allowed to buy his meals. He was released through the American Consul and then went to Metz, where he was again arrested for taking photographs in the streets. From Metz he was hunted over the French frontier.

Notes and Gossip.

Mrs. Parnell entertains a large shooting party at her husband's Irish seat, Avondale. She does not go into society. The party consists chiefly of men.

Mr. Balfour has registered himself as a voter in South Dublin. The Conservatives propose his candidacy for member of Parliament for that seat.

HEROISM OF A MONK.

Noble Deeds of Father Xavier During the Floods in Spain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MADRID, Sept. 25.—In contrast to the numerous instances of cowardice and panic among laymen during the terrible floods which recently devastated portions of the fair Province of Toledo, the conduct of many of the priesthood was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty, and the name that such scenes bring about above all others in this noble work is that of an humble Franciscan monk of Consuegra, Father Xavier. There is no exaggeration in saying this single brave man saved scores of lives by his individual efforts on the night of the calamity. No risk was too great for him to dare in the hope of saving the life of some unfortunate wretch borne toward destruction by the resistless deluge.

The monk related today a thrilling story of one particular case which had impressed itself upon his memory more strongly than any other. He had already helped a number of poor, helpless creatures to places of safety and was clinging in an almost exhausted condition to some floating beams, when he thought he heard above the noise of the rushing flood the voice of a woman invoking the aid of the Virgin. At last he reached a balcony where a woman was clinging to the iron railing, bearing on her shoulders a girl of 12, who was already half conscious and half drowned. The mother, clasping her child, had been swept by the flood against the balcony and had clung there in the face of the rising waters, which must have soon overwhelmed them. The first impulse of the priest was to seize both and endeavor to bear them to a place of safety, but the mother cried:

"Take my daughter first."

Finding further urging useless, the monk took the child upon his shoulders, promising the mother that after bearing her to some secure resting place he would return.

Often they were entangled in the branches of trees, or were struck by floating wreckage, but after many hairbreadth escapes the current cast them upon the shore. Another perilous voyage through the flood brought him back to the balcony whence he had rescued the little one, but the heroic mother was a corpse. Her arms, rigid in death, still clung to the railing. Hoping that it might be possible to resuscitate her, the priest took the body on his back and once more breasted the flood. The spot where he had left the child was reached after many difficulties, but the girl, probably too dazed to heed his injunction, had vanished. Turning his attention to the mother, he found that she was beyond hope, the body being quite cold.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM CHINA.

Offers of Compensation for Loss of Life—Situation in the Interior.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The following is a summary of an official Pekin cablegram received Monday and handed to the foreign office authorities Tuesday:

Specific sums have been offered to the treaty powers by China as compensation for the loss of life and property at Wuhu, Wusuch, Tanyang, Wooseih, and other places where disorders have occurred. Four leaders of the rioters have been executed and twenty-one have been banished. Five mandarins have been adjudged culpably remiss in not adopting measures to preserve order and have been reported to the throne for punishment. The imperial government, recognizing its entire responsibility for the preservation of order at the treaty ports and for the protection of missionaries in the interior, has ordered the Viceroys of Chihli and Nanking to dispatch the northern and southern squadrons to patrol the Yang Tse Kiang and to afford protection wherever the life or property of Europeans is still apparently threatened. Though rumors of further troubles still excite uneasiness in certain places, the government has no doubt of its ability to cope effectively with attempts at fresh breaches of the peace whether from the operations of secret societies or as the result of local or accidental circumstances. The examinations held last month at Nankin, Fooching, Nanchang, Bangchow, and Foochow ended without the disorders often attendant on the assembling of so many thousands of students. At Nanking alone the usual number of students is 20,000, and the number is scarcely less at the other capitals mentioned. Nothing is known respecting the reports cabled to Europe of an attempt to seize the Foochow arsenal, but undoubted evidence of the activity of secret societies has been obtained in other quarters. Thirty-five cases of foreign rifles consigned to a British subject employed in the imperial customs office at Chinkiang have been seized by the customs officers at Shanghai and the consignee has been arrested and sent to Shanghai for the British authorities to deal with. The same man had in his possession a quantity of dynamite, which with the rifles he confessed was intended for the use of a secret society at Chinkiang. The arms came from Hongkong. Two other British subjects and six other foreigners (nationality doubtful), residents of Shanghai, are implicated in this transaction, which Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, and the British Consulates at Shanghai and Chinkiang are investigating.

In conclusion the cablegram repeats that the imperial government has no doubt of its entire competency to preserve order.

IRISHMEN GETTING OUT OF THE ARMY

Not Half as Many in British Troops as There Were Twenty Years Ago.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Two significant facts with regard to Irish matters have just been brought before the attention of the public. The first relates to the number of Irishmen who have enlisted in the British army, and a comparison of the figures which obtained thirty years ago with those of today cannot fail to show how adverse the feeling is to serving England in this manner.

At the earlier date there were upward of 60,000 Irishmen in the British army. Twenty years ago the number was reduced to 44,000, while now the number has still further fallen to 27,786, a reduction of considerably more than half in that short space of time, and this in spite of the fact that the accepted foremost General of the time is himself an Irishman. The figures above quoted are given in the annual return which has just been issued.

The second fact is one which has been a source of much comment on the part of the Tory papers and is founded upon the admission made in Mr. Parnell's last speech that Ireland has twenty-three more members of Parliament than it is entitled to on the basis of its population when compared with the representation which England enjoys.

These papers argue it is clearly and manifestly the duty of Lord Salisbury to remove this anomaly before the next general election. They add it is certainly remarkable that this injustice to England should have remained unnoticed for so long a time. It would thus appear, if the view of the Tory papers goes into effect, that Ireland is to be subjected to a depletion in the number of its representatives, and it is perfectly safe to say that even if Mr. Parnell is quoted all the time the attempt will be characterized in certain quarters as another injustice to the downtrodden isle.

Is a Full Fledged Mohammedan Now.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 25.—An altogether unusual change of faith has just been recorded. The Rev. Hugh Herbert Johnson, B. A., of Oxford University, has been converted to the Mohammedan belief at Liverpool. He was a clergyman in the English Church and has for some time past, after having been attracted by the tenets of this religion, been making inquiries into the subject, and last Sunday he attended the Moslem Church and repeated the Kalma or Moslem creed and then signed the roll of membership of the church, thus putting the finishing touch to his change of belief and formally becoming a Mussulman.

Anarchists Come to Grief in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Six Anarchists, who were tried in camera here, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from six months to two years for circulating prohibited literature. Among the publications they are charged with circulating is the Anarchist paper *Autonomie* printed in London, containing articles insulting the Emperor and designed to incite the people to treason. Behr and Wagenknecht were acquitted. They became notorious in connection with the treason trial of Reinhold in 1890.

To Paint a Picture of the Pope.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The painter, Charcan, has been permitted to make a portrait of the Pope, this being the first time his Holiness has allowed an artist to reproduce his features on canvas. The picture will be engraved by special order of the Pope.

Brevities by Cable.

Emperor William has subscribed $5,000 to the fund for the relief of flood sufferers in Spain.

It is reported that the King of Servia has been bethrothed to the Princess Helena of Montenegro.

The London *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says it is practically settled that no more American Cardinals will be appointed at present.

M. Bourgeois, French Minister of Public Instruction, has conferred upon Miss Eames, the singer, the decoration of "Officier de l'Academie."

The export of rye being prohibited by Russia, rye bread is now being exported instead. The first steamer laden with this commodity left Liban for Stettin yesterday.

Emperor William has decreed amnesty to fifteen members of the reserve who were sentenced in 1890 to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to nine years for disobedience.

The Gaiety Theater of London was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The first alarm was sounded at 8 a. m. Within two hours only the bare walls and iron columns of the building were left standing.

An inquiry made into the affairs of the Australian Mercantile Loan company shows that institution to be in a state of hopeless insolvency. The assets are placed at $200,000 and the liabilities are estimated to be $690,000.

WANTED M'CARTY'S SCALP

THE BITTER FIGHT AT ELDORA, IA., WAGED BY BOB M'BRIDE.

Sensational Career of the Husband of the Daughter of the Late Gen. Sturges and the Row He Stirred Up in Iowa—Three Times Married, Two Wives Having Set Him to One Side Already and the Third Now Asking the Courts for Her Freedom.

ELDORA, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Eldora was for years the home of Robert H. McBride, better known as "Bob," the defendant in the divorce proceedings just instituted at Prairie du Chien. Few men have had a more varied or checkered career. The son of Presbyterian parents, who chose for him the ministry, he chafed at restraint and finally ran away from his Philadelphia home and came to Eldora, where he lived with an uncle. In 1862 McBride took an active part in the organization of Company F, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteers, and enlisted in the company. While encamped at Dubuque, and before sworn into the United States service, McBride got into trouble with Capt. Joseph Edgington and Lieut. John Devine and the Captain struck Bob's name from the roll. Bob then went to Philadelphia, where he secured an assignment as a war correspondent for *Forney's War Press*. As a war correspondent he was sensational and witty and acquired considerable reputation for his brilliant descriptive articles.

At the close of the war Bob McBride returned to Eldora and set up as a claim agent, and did an extensive business for two years in receiving soldiers' pensions. In January 1866, he became the editor of the Eldora *Ledger*, a newspaper started by a stock company. In 1869 he was indicted for forging J. H. Valentine's name to bounty warrant No. 10,927; also two indictments were found against him for fraudulent practices before the Pension Department. He was arrested and gave bonds for his appearance, but before the next term of court the papers in the three cases were stolen and were never found. In 1870 Judge Porter sued McBride for $75,000 for libel. The struggle was a most bitter one and resulted in a compromise verdict.

The Reform School Scandal.

In April, 1872, the Iowa Legislature constituted the trustees a committee to select a new location for the reform school, then located at Salem, and appropriated $45,000 to erect the necessary buildings. The trustees accepted the donation from Eldora people of 400 acres of land within one mile of town and forty acres of timber land and located the school here. In April, 1873, the Boys' Reform School was removed from Salem to Eldora, and the girls' department was to have been moved here later as part of the conditions of the transfer of land to the State. There were at that time 160 boys in the school and the Superintendent was Prof. McCarty. McCarty had been the Superintendent since the school was organized in 1868. The early history of the school was a hard struggle for existence. The Legislature appropriated but $10 per month for each inmate, which sum paid for the boys' support, clothing, salary of officers, guards, fuel, and a great many other expenses incidental to opening a new farm. The Superintendent was compelled to practice the strictest economy. This was a disappointment to some of the citizens of Eldora, who had believed that they would soon be able to get back the amount of their subscription to buy this land for the State. McCarty incurred the displeasure of McBride and his *Ledger* through his close association with the resident Trustee, W. J. Moir, and taking advantage of this feeling McBride began an attack upon the Superintendent and Trustee Moir, which for bitterness and persistence is without a parallel in the history of Iowa. The *Ledger* containing these articles was not allowed to come into the reform school, and yet it is claimed that McBride was able to supply the boys with his incendiary doctrines and work upon them until they believed that if they could succeed in destroying the management of the school they would all be allowed to go home. And they entered with a zest into the matter. At one time five boys made an assault upon two officers, knocked one from his horse senseless, and stabbed another and made their escape.

Up to the time the Legislature met in 1874 the attacks of the *Ledger* had been confined to slurring items about the Superintendent and resident trustee, which attracted little attention. The trustees asked the Legislature that winter to appropriate $48,000 for new buildings and to purchase 320 acres of land adjoining the Reform School to be used for the girls' department. The first hint the Superintendent and trustees received of trouble was a visit which McBride and his friends made to the Appropriation committee at Des Moines. They claimed the Superintendent and trustees were trying to secure an appropriation of $15,000 to buy and improve the land so as to make several thousand dollars for themselves. The Superintendent was also charged with cruel and inhuman treatment. A committee, consisting of Senator J. D. Miles and Representatives Clark and Dayton, were appointed to investigate these charges. After a thorough investigation they reported "the influence of the school good, its affairs judiciously managed, and the moral influence perfect." Notwithstanding this report, and the fact that the appropriation for the new Iowa Capitol Building was increased one-half, McBride and his followers were able to secure the cutting down of the Reform School appropriation to $17,000, of which "$8,000 was to buy 320 acres of land." The trustees at their April session were unable to buy the required amount of land for $8,000 and decided not to draw the money from the State treasury. The citizens of Eldora finally raised the necessary sum by private subscription and added it to the State appropriation to enable the trustees to buy the 320 acres.

The fight against the school was kept up by McBride during the next year with increased bitterness. Finally March 4, 1875, a gentleman claiming to be W. C. Kilvington, who had at one time been a teacher in the Reform School and was then connected with the Plainfield Reform School in Indiana, went into the *Courier* office at Waterloo, Ia., and made a column statement, which he afterwards swore to as W. C. Kilvington, showing Supt. McCarty to be a perfect fiend. When this affidavit was published Mr. Kilvington wrote to Supt. McCarty and to Trustee S. A. Parvin, saying the affidavit was a forgery, and that he had not been out of Indiana for over a year and a half. This affidavit and another made by one McCall influenced Gov. Carpenter to appoint a committee consisting of the Hon. A. C. Dodge of Burlington and W. H. Lease and Mrs. Deborah Cattell of Des Moines to meet jointly with the trustees. Judge Mitchell, then holding court in Eldora, also instructed the grand jury to thoroughly investigate the charges against Supt. McCarty.

What McBride Charged.

The grand jury visited the school, examined fifty witnesses, officers and inmates, and reported that they had found nothing deserving of censure. Not satisfied with this investigation the committee appointed by the Governor and the Reform School trustees met April 28, 1885, and organized a joint committee by electing Gen. Dodge Chairman. McBride was summoned and he appeared by Attorneys Huff and Eastman. McCarty was allowed to select attorneys, and he chose Porter and Moir. The following charges were then made by McBride:

1. Willful lying and an attempt to purchase land at a low price with the intent to sell the same to the State at an increased price, thereby drawing money from the State Treasury for his personal benefit.
2. Insufficient and unwholesome food for the inmates of the school.
3. Insufficiency of clothing in quantity and quality to protect the boys from the inclemency of the weather.
4. Cruel treatment, both in whipping and imprisonment.

The investigating committee decided to give the prosecution the widest latitude possible. The inmates were allowed to testify to not only what they knew but to what others had told them. One boy testified that he saw the Superintendent strike a boy 100 licks with a harness tug, with a cockeye in the end, and the iron buried itself in the boy's flesh at every lick. Another boy testified that it was another officer who did the whipping, so that before the investigation closed at least a dozen different officers were involved in this single whipping. The officers themselves testified that it was Assistant Superintendent Llewellyn who did the whipping, and that McCarthy was absent at the time. Instead of the tug a strap was used, and only a dozen blows were struck.

The bogus Kilvington affidavit, although that gentleman and the Superintendent of the Indiana Reform School made affidavit that Mr. Kilvington was in Indiana at the time that the affidavit was made, was admitted in evidence. Hundreds of pages of evidence equally as incompetent was admitted. A boy by the name of Hollett swore that he found maggots in the meat in January and February. But after an investigation lasting sixty-seven days the investigating committee reinstated Prof. McCarty Superintendent, who had been suspended during the investigation. Although the trustees and the Governor's committee had previously worked as a joint committee, Gen. Dodge, who was a Democrat, and Lease, who was under Dodge's influence, refused to join with the trustees in making a report to the Governor, and made a report of their own in which the Kilvington affidavit was treated as genuine and the evidence of the boys was quoted as the gospel truth. However, the trustees, J. A. Parvin, M. A. Dashiel, T. E. Corkhill, W. L. Vestal, and E. Andrews, and Mrs. Cattell of the Governor's committee, reported exonerating the Superintendent from all censure.

The effect of this fight was to stir up an internecine strife in Eldora which came near depopulating the town and within an ace of losing the Reform School, and did lose us the girls' department. From that date until 1881 McBride's influence in Eldora was on the wane and he finally left town. He turned over his printing office to his brother and W. S. Preston.

A Checkered Marital Career.

Bob McBride has had a marital career quite as checkered as has been his political and business career. In 1868 he was married to Miss Zelna Rice of Marshalltown. The married couple went to Philadelphia on their wedding tour. She lived with him two years. In 1871 McBride took for his second wife Miss Dell Arnold of Iowa Falls, who, after a trial of several years, left him and secured a divorce.

Three or four years ago McBride's friends were surprised to learn that he had again embraced matrimony and that he had secured as his third wife a widow of the late H. S. Dousmond of Prairie du Chien, Wis., and daughter of the late Gen. Sturges. The new Mrs. McBride was young and charming, possessed $2,000,000, and Bob McBride was supposed to be the most fortunate man in the West. After his marriage Bob, who had since leaving Eldora been eking out a precarious existence as editor of a Democratic paper, the Mitchell (S. D.) *Mail*, left his office in charge of his brother. He moved to New York City and himself and wife occupied a brown stone front in a fashionable part of the city. Bob and his wife passed their summers at the watering-places and their winters in New York. Bob, whose habits of activity had not entirely left him, did considerable newspaper work in the interest of Gov. Hill and the Democratic party. Gov. Hill appreciated Bob's ability as a writer and flattered his ambition, and no gladiator of old ever entered the arena with a keener blade or a more pointed lance than Bob used against ex-President Cleveland and in the interest of Gov. Hill.

About two years ago a daughter was born to Bob and his charming wife. A christening was had at one of the fashionable cathedrals in the city, and Bob's friends from Maine to California were favored with a neatly engraved and highly perfumed invitation to the baptismal services. The following June the couple went to Long Branch. Mrs. McBride became suspicious and employed a detective. As a result, when Bob returned from one of his trips down to the city, his wife locked the door in his face and gave him to understand that she was through with him. Finding his wife relentless Bob returned to Mitchell, Dak., where he hoped to enlist Col. Lawler, his wife's sister's husband and a former warm friend, to intercede for him, but the Colonel declined. McBride is now editor of the Mitchell (Dak.) *Mail*.

THEY ARE TIRED OF BEING SWINDLED.

Missouri's Catholic Knights of America Propose to Secede from the Order.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—St. Joseph Branch No. 84, Catholic Knights of America, of this city, took a step today that is of national importance, as it means the withdrawal of the order in Missouri from the national body. The recent defalcation for $71,000 of Supreme Treasurer O'Brien, which is the fourth defalcation on the part of Supreme Treasurers in the last few years, caused the local branch to issue the following circular letter this afternoon, and tomorrow it will be mailed to every local branch in the State:

To Branch No. —, Catholic Knights of America—Brothers: At a special meeting of Branch 84, C. K. of A., Sedalia, Mo., held Sept. 23, 1891, the subscribing officers of the branch were appointed a committee to issue a circular to all branches of the society in Missouri in relation to the condition of the society and the defalcation of the Supreme Treasurer. The defalcation is the fourth instance of the kind in the history of the society, and is conclusive proof to our minds that its business methods are radically wrong. Judging from the conduct of all our national conventions we feel that reform through the national organization is impossible. We therefore call upon you to join us in a demand upon the State officials for a State convention to be held at the earliest moment possible to act upon the proposition that all the branches of the State of Missouri unite in withdrawing from the national organization and form a separate and distinct State organization independent of any and all others.

The State has a large membership, but its voice is of no avail in any national convention. Its death rate compares favorably with other States, and can be kept so if we adopt certain reforms in our constitution. This is a business society, based upon certain principles of insurance, and it must increase its membership, and with young material; otherwise it is bound to die out in a few years, leaving us with nothing to show for the money expended and no provision for our families when death comes to them. We feel that it is time to remove religious tests, which, in view of the repeated defalcations, make the society a scandal to the church. We believe such tests are a breeder of hypocrisy and that a man who attends to his duties solely because of some society obligation is not a "practical Catholic." We believe the removal of that test will bring us a larger and younger membership, and by placing a greater stress upon an applicant's physical condition, habits, and family record our death rate can be kept at a low percentage. It is understood that members must be Catholics in belief and good, reputable citizens. In calling for a convention we suggest that it be called in some interior town or city of the State, and that every branch in selecting delegates adopt the motto: "Politicians and officeseekers to the rear." The national organization has been run in the interest of such, and it is time to call a halt in unmistakable language. Very respectfully,

JOHN WADELL, President,
M. SWENEY, Vice-President,
EDWARD HURLEY, Treasurer,
PETER R. MEYER, Recording Secretary,
J. H. NITT, Financial Secretary.

The organization has more than 4,000 members in Missouri, and the letter is certain to produce a sensation.

BARILLAS WANTS TO GO TO WAR.

The President of Guatemala Anxious for a Fight of Some Kind.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 25.—President Barillas of Guatemala is afraid of assassination, but he is determined to declare himself Dictator before surrendering the Presidency, and he even may provoke a war with Salvador in order to realize his dream. Ezeta, finding his influence waning, thinks that a war with Guatemala might bring back his popularity, but he dare not declare war, as the people want peace. Costa Rica is now the only Central American power which is not for war. Each of the powers has agents in the other countries sowing the seeds of discord. All the countries are in financial difficulty. Neither Guatemala nor Salvador has been able to arrange a loan in Europe. Guatemala has established the strictest press censorship.

PANAMA, Sept. 25.—Advices from Peru report the murder of four American explorers on the River Maranon. They were Californians prospecting for gold. The party consisted of five, but one, owing to illness, had to return. The others were murdered in cold blood by the natives, who mistook them for ecclesiastical emissaries and spies.

THEY MUST BE RETURNED TO CHINA.

Mongolians from Canada Not to Be Sent Back to the Dominion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has written a letter to Special Agent C. B. Mulkey at Tacoma, Washington, in regard to a recent decision of the United States Court in the State of Washington wherein it was held that certain Chinese laborers who had been sentenced by a United States Commissioner to deportation to China were legally domiciled in the United States. The special agent is informed that notwithstanding this decision the interpretation of the Treasury Department of the laws relating to immigration of Chinese as requiring their return to China if found at any time to be unlawfully within the United States must continue to guide his official action until overruled by the Supreme Court.

Ordered to Retrack Their Road with Steel.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 25.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, after making a tour of inspection of the Lawrence and Burlington branches of the Santa Fé road, have rendered a decision and have ordered the company to relay the tracks from Lawrence to Ottawa and from Ottawa to Burlington, substituting steel for the iron rails which have been in use twenty years.

WANT TAXES INCREASED.

PLANS OF RURAL MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Assessment on Cook County Personal Property to Be Doubled According to the Plan Proposed—What a Member of the Board Has to Say on the Subject—Ald. McKnight Tells What the Result Will Be—Local Members Against It.

From a rural member of the State Board of Equalization who was in the city within the last twenty-four hours it was learned that the members of the board from the districts outside of Cook County have practically agreed to increase the Cook County assessment for personal property 100 per cent, thus doubling it and making it $28,000,000 instead of $14,000,000. It is proposed further to add 50 per cent to the assessment of town and city lots. This will make an increase of $30,000,000 in the assessment. To the assessment for unsubdivided lands it is proposed to add at the rate of $10 per acre. This will add $8,640,000 to the assessment for this kind of property.

The total increase then will be about as follows:

Personal property	$14,000,000
City and town lots	30,000,000
Unsubdivided lands	8,640,000
Total	$52,640,000

This would permit an increase of $1,052,800 in the amount that can be raised for municipal purposes next year.

The Cook County members are trying hard to prevent the increase, especially in town and city lots. They say that such an increase will work a great hardship to the humble house owners. It will mean an addition of 50 per cent to all the taxes which they now pay, because the City Council is sure to appropriate to the full limit. But the rural members reply saying that it is the fault of the Chicago Assessors, who have assessed the down-town business property and the high-priced residence property at ridiculously low figures.

Their Table of Prices.

The rural members have a table of boom prices which they compare with the assessments as returned by Messrs. Richards, Ryan, Chase, McIntosh, and Kotzenberger. The comparison, they say, justifies them in the increase. They say, also, that they would add more than $10 per acre to the assessment of unsubdivided lands, but that would work a hardship on the farmers in the outlying towns like Hanover, Bremen, Northfield, Orland, etc. They would like "to get at the acre speculators in the city," they say, but sympathy with the granger deters them. The increase must be uniform.

One of the Cook County members who wished his name not used said he believed the rural members contemplated the increase here indicated, but he thought the increase could be resisted and that it would not exceed $40,000,000.

"We can hardly keep it below that," he added.

George F. McKnight of the First District said he had heard all about the contemplated increase in the Cook County assessment.

"And," he said, "it is neither fair nor right. To double the personal property assessment will be to inflict great hardship on Chicago business-men without just reasons. There is no excuse for it, and I for one will fight it to the end. The increase in the assessment of town and city lots is inexcusable. It will be like putting a tax on thrift. There are 10,000 lot owners who yet owe one or more payments. To saddle them with 50 per cent additional tax will be a great hardship. It will be 50 per cent additional along the whole line—50 per cent additional county tax, 50 per cent additional city tax, 50 per cent additional park tax, 50 per cent additional drainage tax. Chicago is sufficiently taxed already.

Inequality of Assessments.

"I know that there is complaint about the inequality of assessments. Well, that cannot be helped now. But two wrongs do not make a right. The other Cook County members are with me in this fight, and we have some friends among the country members. But we will have a hard fight, and I am convinced that there will be a large addition to our assessment. In my judgment it will not be less than $30,000,000."

Ald. McKnight said also that there was a strong tendency also to increase the capital stock assessment of corporations, and he would not be at all surprised if the aggregate increase of all Cook County assessments—personal property, city and town lots, acre property, capital stock of corporations, and railroads—would aggregate $50,000,000.

One of the obstructions in the way of increase is the difficulty of lowering the assessment throughout the State so as to comply with the law. Some of the rural members object to reducing the assessment of the counties in their district, as that would have the effect of depriving the counties of the opportunity to raise sufficient money for public purposes. Thus Peoria and Rock Island Counties object to reduction, because in the event of such reduction sufficient revenue for municipal purposes cannot be raised next year in the Cities of Peoria and Rock Island. Other counties are in the same predicament.

ON TRIAL FOR LIBELING A PRINCE.

A Montreal Reporter Prosecuted for Saying Mean Things of George of Wales.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The trial of Richard O'Brien, accused of libeling Prince George of Wales, was begun before Judge Cross in the Court of Queen's Bench this afternoon. Newspaperdom is greatly excited over the trial. The libel consisted in O'Brien's sending a New York paper a story to the effect that while Prince George was here in the war-ship Thrush last year, he got into a row with some roughs with whom he was alleged to have had a hand-to-hand fight, and to have been put in jail for some hours afterwards. The citizens' committee who entertained Prince George are prosecuting. Many witnesses have been summoned.

Back from Bering Sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 25.—The British warship Pheasant returned to this port yesterday, having completed its patrol of Bering Sea. It towed in the schooner Otto, which had been seized by the United States Steamship Mohican for irregularities in its papers and sent home to await further inquiry into its case.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

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A HIGHER GRADE OF PLASTER THAN HITHERTO KNOWN.
A scientific combination of pain relieving and curative Vegetable Drugs, with a penetrating base.

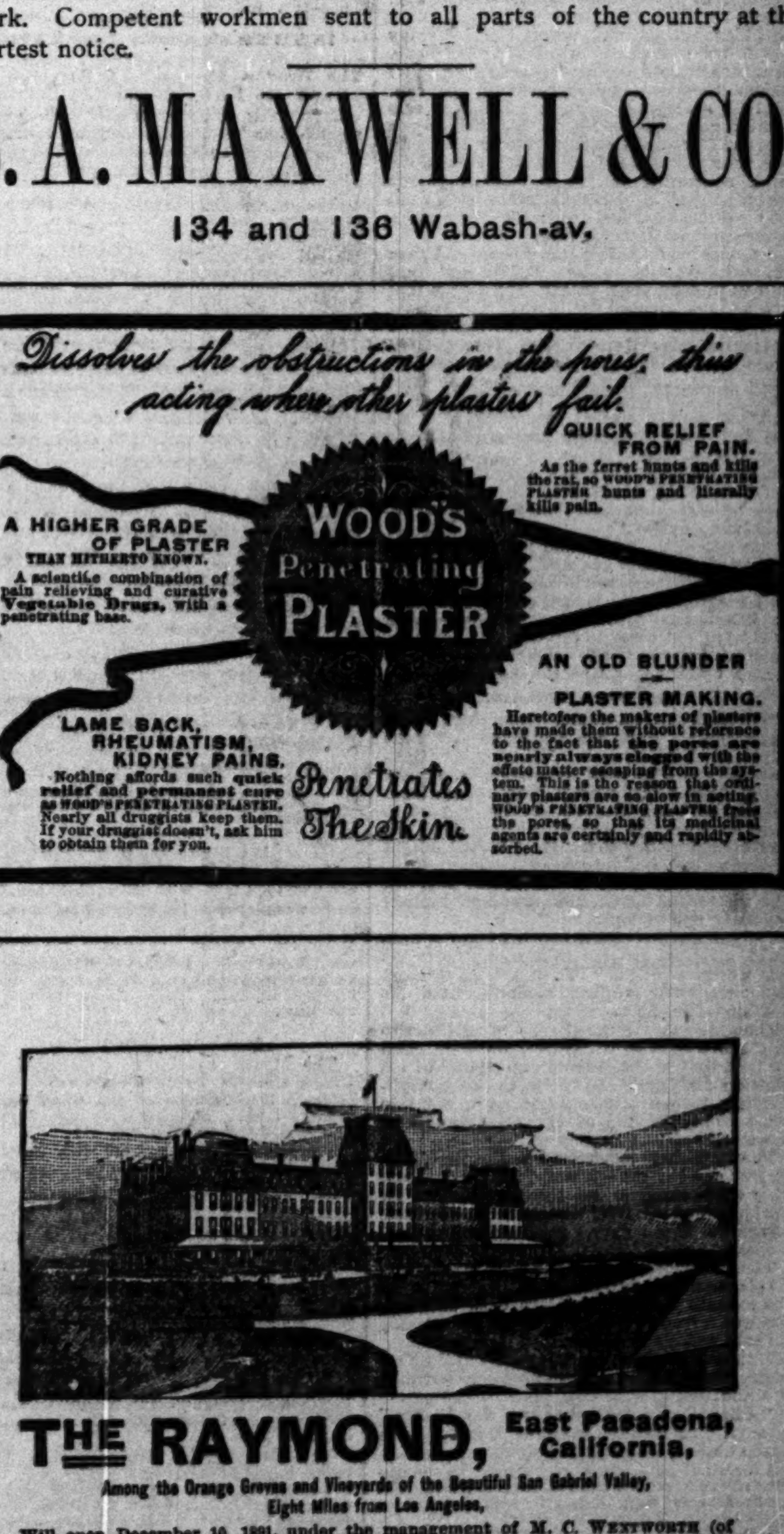
WOOD'S Penetrating PLASTER

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.
As the ferret hunts and kills the rat, so WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER hunts and literally kills pain.

LAME BACK, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PAINS.
Nothing affords such quick relief and permanent cure as WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER. Nearly all druggists keep them. If your druggist doesn't, ask him to obtain them for you.

Penetrates The Skin.

AN OLD BLUNDER IN PLASTER MAKING.
Heretofore the makers of plasters have made them without reference to the fact that the pores are nearly always clogged with the effete matter escaping from the system. This is the reason that ordinary plasters are so slow in acting. WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER frees the pores, so that its medicinal agents are certainly and rapidly absorbed.



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GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors,
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48-page book of particulars free. To be had of
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A. H. Andrews & Co.
Manufacturers,
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ROW ON THE BALL FIELD

UMPIRE McQUADE AWARDS A GAME TO CHICAGO, 9 TO 0.

Miller of the Pittsburgs Refuses to Stay on the Bench and His Club Thereby Forfeits the Game Under Rule 26—A Protest and Charges of Fraud—Boston Continues Its Winning Gait, Defeating Philadelphia by a Score of 6 to 3—The Giants Down the Bridegrooms.

National League.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	129	81	48	.628
Boston	129	79	50	.612
New York	122	68	54	.557
Philadelphia	129	67	62	.520
Cleveland	132	60	72	.454
Pittsburg	129	55	74	.426
Brooklyn	128	55	73	.430
Cincinnati	130	49	81	.376

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	127	88	39	.693
St. Louis	131	83	48	.634
Baltimore	127	68	59	.535
Athletic	132	69	63	.523
Columbus	133	61	72	.458
Milwaukee	129	58	71	.449
Louisville	130	50	80	.380
Washington	127	41	86	.322

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Pittsburg at Chicago, Cincinnati at Cleveland, Brooklyn at New York, Philadelphia at Boston.

American Association—Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at Baltimore, St. Louis at Louisville, Columbus at Milwaukee.

MILLER BRAVES THE UMPIRE'S WRATH

The Game Stopped by a Row After Eight Innings.

If the specialists on nervous affections in this city do not have a thriving business among those with baseball predilections it will be because the nervous system of the average crank is proof against injury. Even Uncle Anson is affected. The ruddy glow of health which has been so long in undisturbed possession of his classic visage has been succeeded by a pallor and careworn expression, telling of sleepless nights and dire troubles. For Uncle's days are not all sunshine. The players from the Smoky City bear the same relation to the championship race as the driver to a hearse. In other words they are not in it. They are floundering around somewhere in that unenviable quarter exclusively the property of the "tail-enders," and with nothing to gain one would expect them to play their games not because they wanted to but because the schedule made them.

But do they? To see those hired men hustle one would think that they were neck and neck with the Colts for the championship and that every game won by them brought the coveted bunting nearer to their grasp. They led the Colts a chase yesterday they will not soon forget, and, while the latter won, it was only by forfeiture on the part of the visitors.

The trouble occurred in the eighth inning. Chicago was two runs to the bad when Anson, the first man up, faced Galvin. Uncle attempted a bunt and missed the ball so far that the crowd howled in derision. This made Uncle mad, and when Galvin essayed a slighting remark the veins in Uncle's neck began to swell and he was getting ready to say something nasty. But just then he saw one of Galvin's shoots coming up at him. The Old Man rammed his hot words down his throat and gave his undivided attention to the ball for the moment. When Uncle's undivided attention is given to a pitched ball it is apt to find itself in a bad box; and this one was no exception. The ball negotiated the left wall, and to the inspiring music of applause from thousands of throats Uncle carried himself and his pent-up wrath around the bases, and Chicago was in reach of the visitors at last.

Burns Was Safe.

Carroll went out, but Tom Burns, who had taken as kindly to Galvin's delivery as a duckling to a mill pond, thumped the ball against Beckley's shin and when it carromed off into right Tom scampered on to second. After Fred Pfeffer had exhausted the greater part of his energy, almost the entire supply of balls on the grounds, and the crowd's depleted stock of patience with a series of aggravating foul hits he pasted the ball slowly towards Bierbauer. Tom had made a break to steal third on the pitcher and when he saw the drive he never stopped at third. He was checked through for the plate, as it were, and when Miller saw him coming like a sample trunk down a baggage chute he set up a series of yells to attract Beckley's attention that would turn the copper color of a Comanche Indian green with envy.

Beckley turned and across his mahogany face flashed a startled expression that made the whites of his eyes stand out in bold relief against their somber background. He sent the ball scurrying down at Miller, who pounced on it, grabbed it up, and then began an expeditious and thorough search for Tom. That functionary was coming up toward the stand, squirming on his stomach in the dirt like an anaconda. His outstretched left hand and his diaphragm had swept the plate when Miller swooped down on him.

McQuade justly called Burns safe and then followed trouble. The Pittsburgs first claimed in long and weary arguments that Tom had not touched the plate. They weakened on this and devoted their energies to convincing Mr. Umpire that Tom had cut across the diamond and that no portion of his figure had passed within ten feet of third base.

McQuade only smiled sardonically at all this and waved the irate Pittsburgs back to their places. Then Miller grew abusive. He opined that Mr. Umpire's judgment bump was abnormally small, that he didn't know what he was doing, and that he was a blankety, blank anyhow.

"Go get on the bench and stay there," was Mr. Umpire's ready answer. Miller took off the huge mitt from his left hand, slammed it on the ground, and kicked it slowly towards the bench like a small boy kicking holes in his Sunday hat when ordered to go to church. When he arrived at the bench he was confronted by Manager McGunnigle.

Miller's Dilemma.

"Go back into the game," was Mr. Manager's salute. Here was a situation to try the judgment of a Solomon. Miller was cognizant of the fact that umpires have a nasty way of taking hard-earned money away from ball players when crossed, yet he wanted to stand in with the source whence come the hard-earned money that Mr. Umpire might take away, so back into the game he went.

McQuade called for a watch, and Merritt, who was on the bench, almost spiked himself in getting one to him.

"If you are not on the bench in one minute I will give the game to Chicago," were his next words to Miller. The minute passed and Miller was still smiling benignly from his position on the field.

Then McQuade gave the game to Chicago by a score of 9 to 0. He was followed from the field by the Pittsburgs, who spoke of his decision and general worth in no complimentary terms. McGunnigle even went so far as to accuse him of throwing games all summer.

The Pittsburgs had scored in the first, Miller hitting over the left wall for a home run. They made three in the third on singles by Corkhill and Galvin, Bierbauer's sacrifice, Shugart's two-bagger, and Miller's three-bagger.

The Chicagos scored in the third on Ryan's single, an error of Reilly, and Anson's hit. In the seventh Schriver went to base on balls, but was forced by Vickery. Ryan and Cooney hit safe and Vickery scored.

Manager McGunnigle was found at the Tremont House last evening in no enviable frame of mind.

"I have just telegraphed to Nic Young," he said, "protesting the game. My protest is based on Sec. 5 of Rule 26, which says:

> A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire if, after ordering the removal of a player, as authorized by Rule 57, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within five minutes.

"Now any one knows that McQuade hardly waited a minute before giving the game to Chicago. I know the reason of this. Last night I telegraphed Nic Young asking him to send some one else here to umpire today instead of McQuade. The latter must have heard of this, because when I started on the field today he came up to me and said: "'I'll get even with you for what you have done.' I answered, 'O, what you want is a good punch in the nose.' 'Well, you give it to me,' he said, advancing on me.

Mutual Friends Interposed.

"I thought a meeting unavoidable, but mutual friends interposed. I am not through with McQuade yet. I did accuse him of crookedness and I am not afraid to reiterate my charges. The Pittsburg club is trying to win games just as hard as Chicago is, and we want fair play."

While McGunnigle's quoting of the above rule is correct, his protest will hardly go, as Sec. 3 of the same rule, with its accompanying explanation, empowered McQuade to act as he did, particularly when Miller acknowledges having declared his determination to stay in the game. Sec. 3 says:

> A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire: If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing within one minute after the umpire has called "Play." (This is a very important rule, as it gives the umpire full power to put a stop to the unnecessary delays caused by continuous disputing of the umpire's decisions. When delays are "points" to play in the game, in the case of an approaching shower or of darkness, and these delays can be obtained by constant kicking, the umpire is empowered to call play the moment he renders every decision, and if the kicking is continued one single minute thereafter, the game becomes forfeited under the rule.)

The game can be safely counted for Chicago.

The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BK	LB
Ryan, c. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cooney, ss.	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dahlen, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Carroll, r. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns, 3b.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Schriver, c.	3	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vickery, p.	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	32	4	8	24	6	1	0	0	2	2	7

Pittsburg.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BK	LB
Bierbauer, 2b.	3	0	0	2	9	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shugart, s. s.	4	1	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Miller, c.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hanlon, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lally, r. f.	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reilly, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
Corkhill, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Galvin, p.	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	29	4	6	23	15	2	0	5	2	0	4

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Base hits	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	—8
Pittsburg	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Base hits	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Shugart, Burns. Three-base hit—Miller. Home runs—Anson, Miller. Sacrifice hit—Bierbauer. Double plays—Bierbauer, Shugart, and Beckley. Time—1:40. Umpire—McQuade.

Notes of the Game.

Burns' and Miller's batting was easily the feature of the game.

Lally's right field work was marvelous. He took a high fly from Pfeffer's bat within an inch of the wall.

Gumbert started to pitch for Chicago, but in the third inning gave way to Vickery, who proved invulnerable. Not a run was made off the latter's delivery.

Today will be the Pittsburgs' last appearance here this year. The teams will be placed as follows:

Pittsburg.	Position.	Chicago.
Baldwin or King	Pitcher	Hutchison.
Mack or Miller	Catcher	Schriver.
Beckley	First base	Anson.
Bierbauer	Second base	Pfeffer.
Reilly	Third base	Burns.
Shugart	Shortstop	Cooney.
Hanlon	Left field	Dahlen.
Corkhill	Center field	Ryan.
Lally	Right field	Carroll.

Game will be called hereafter at 3:30. The baseball train will leave the Van Buren street station at 3 p. m.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Bostons continued their winning streak today, taking another game from the Phillies by superior work at the bat, in the field, and on the bases. Score:

Boston	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Boston—Hits, 10; errors, 3. Philadelphia—Hits, 8; errors, 5. Batteries—Clarkson and Ganzel; Gleason and Fields. Earned run—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Stovey (2), Delehanty, Fields. Stolen bases—Long, Lowe, Stovey, Hamilton. First on balls—Stovey, Quinn, Ganzel, Denny, Gleason. Passed ball—Ganzel, 1. Wild pitch—Clarkson, 1. Struck out—Quinn, Denny, Allen. Double plays—Long-Quinn, Fields-Gleason-Denny-Myers-Allen Delehanty, Allen-Denny. Time—1:40. Umpire—Gaffney.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 6.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Giants won today largely through Brooklyn's errors. Score:

New York	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—7
Brooklyn	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Hits—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Batteries—Welch and O'Rourke, Foutz and Dailey. Earned runs—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Gore, O'Rourke, Foutz, Burns. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, Ward, Burns. Double play—Bassett-Richardson-Connor. First on balls—Off Welch, 5; off Foutz, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Struck out—By Welch, 2; by Foutz, 3. Passed ball—O'Rourke. Wild pitch—Welch. Time—1:40. Umpire—Lynch.

Cleveland, 16; Cincinnati, 8.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—Cleveland defeated Cincinnati with ease today in spite of the fact that the Cincinnatis made a great rally in the sixth inning. Keenan and McAleer were both badly injured, but played until the game was called on account of darkness. Score:

Cleveland	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	—16
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	—8

Batteries—Viau, Gruber, and Doyle; Rhines and Keenan. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Two-base hits—McAleer, Virtue, Viau, Gruber, Latham, Reilly, Rhines. Three-base hits—Burkett, McKean (2), Smith. Stolen bases—Davis, Shearon (2), Holliday, Smith. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Struck out—By Viau, 3. Bases on balls—By Viau, 2; Rhines, 5. Double play—McPhee-Reilly. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Passed balls—Doyle, Keenan (2). Hit by pitched balls—McAleer, Virtue. Wild pitch—Rhines. Time—2:00. Umpire—Emslie.

IN THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Browns Present a Patched-Up Team and Are Easily Beaten by Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—St. Louis presented a patched-up team today and but for Meekin's wildness would have been shut out. The game was called after the seventh inning because of darkness. The score:

Louisville	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	—7
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Louisville—Hits, 6; error, 1. St. Louis—Hits, 4; errors, 3. Batteries—Meekin and Cahill; McGill and Munyan. Two-base hits—Cahill, McCarthy, Burrell. Left on bases—Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 4. Double plays—Kuehne-Taylor-Cahill. Base on balls—Off Meekin, 7; off McGill, 3. Struck out—Shinnick, Taylor (2), McGill (2), Boyle. Hit by pitcher—Shinnick, Taylor. Passed balls—Munyan 3. Wild pitches—Meekin 2. Stolen base—Cahill. Time—1:40. Umpire—Mahoney.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Athletics defeated the Senators here today in eight innings before 1,500 people. Score:

Athletic	3	2	1	0	0	4	2	1	—13
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—4

Athletic—Hits, 14; errors, 2. Washington—Hits, 6; errors, 7. Batteries—Chamberlain and Milligan; Carsey and McGuire. Earned runs—Athletic, 3; Washington, 1. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hits—McLaughlin, Larkin (2). First on balls—Wood, McTammany, Hallman, Chamberlain, Murphy, Hatfield, Carsey. Hit by pitched ball—Matthews (2), Murphy. Struck out—Foreman (4), Dowd, McLaughlin (2), Carsey, McTammany, Mulvey, Matthews. Wild pitch—Carsey. Time—2:00. Umpire—Kerins.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—The Baltimore club fielded loosely in the first part of the game today and gave Boston a lead which was not overcome. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Boston	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Baltimore—Hits, 7; errors, 7. Boston—Hits, 10; errors, 3. Batteries—Madden and Robinson; Paddock and Murphy. Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Duffy, Murphy. Three-base hit—McGraw. Home run—Gilbert. Double plays—Werden (alone), Gilbert-Walsh-Werden, Van Haltren-Gilbert. First on balls—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 2. Struck out—By Madden, 1; by Paddock, 5. Passed ball—Robinson, 1. Wild pitch—Madden, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Ferguson. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 10; Boston, 3.

Marinette vs. Milwaukee.

MARINETTE, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Marinette was not in it with Milwaukee today. The game was played to the first half of the ninth inning, with 10 runs for Milwaukee and none for Marinette. O'Brien, short-stop for Marinette, was hit on the head near the left temple by a swiftly-pitched ball, and it is feared that he is seriously injured. This accident abruptly closed the game.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

The Myrtle Leaves were defeated by the Unions yesterday by a score of 7 to 5.

The X 10 U 8s defeated the Gowl Stars by a score of 7 to 4. The batteries were Windy and Sheridan, Jowls and Hannon.

The Nortons want a game with the Crystal Waves for Sunday for any amount the club may desire. Address P. W. Doyle.

The Hermosa Stars would like games for Saturdays or Sundays with any or all clubs averaging 18 years. Address J. A. Reynolds, Hermosa.

The Horseshoe Athletics have reorganized and would like to arrange a game for Sunday with any club averaging 18 years. Address W. J. Conway, No. 3126 Archer avenue.

The Corn Exchange Bank nine defeated the Commercial National Banks at Garfield Park. The features were the batting of the Corn Exchange, the battery work of Dirr and Buck and Pettibone's catching. The batteries were: Corn Exchange, Dirr and Buck; Commercials, Clark and Pettibone.

The New Jersey Athletic club baseball team, Eastern champions of the A. A. U., now competing with the Detroit Athletic club for the championship of the United States, intending visiting Chicago, would like to arrange two games with strong amateur or semi-professional teams. Address, with guarantee offered, Charles Annett, manager N. J. A. C. B. B. team, Detroit Athletic club, Detroit, Mich.

Yachts Return from a Cruise.

The yachts Bon Ami, Frolic, Ina, Scorpion, Druid, and Phantom have returned from their two weeks' cruise to Kenosha and Mackinaw, and dropped their sails yesterday afternoon in the inner harbor. While on the outing cruise the sailing masters made up conditions for the final yacht race of the season. The race will be sailed on the afternoon of Oct. 3 over the regular fifteen-mile course.

Mrs. Akin's Century Run.

The records of the Century Road club show that Mrs. Henry F. Akin of Maywood, in company with her husband and F. A. Guilford, made the Joliet-Aurora Century run July 12 in fifteen hours and forty minutes, five minutes better time than that made by Miss Waugh, as was erroneously stated, under the old rule of finishing in twenty-four hours.

FLASH LIGHT REPORTS.

INGENIOUS SCHEME OF BOOKMAKERS TO BEAT PRESIDENT DWYER.

A Telegraph Operator on the Gravesend Track Signals the Results of the Races to a Confederate Outside Through a Hole in His Hat—Detected by Pinkerton Men, the Embryo Coachman Is Arrested and a Small Riot Ensues—Summaries of the Day's Events.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A number of exciting incidents added a zest to the racing at Gravesend today. In the first event there was a dead heat after a terrific drive through the stretch. Then before the horses were called to the post for the second race the Pinkertons discovered a novel scheme by which the pool-room agents outside the track were getting information of what was going on inside, and in taking the offending parties into custody almost created a riot. Their suspicions were directed to a party in an open coach on the lawn just outside the betting ring. There were two ladies, two men, and a boy in the vehicle, and it was only by careful scrutiny that the Pinkertonians discovered what they were up to.

One of the men who was dressed as a coachman had a tall black hat with a small round hole in the top of it. Inside the hat was a compact but powerful electric flash light, which derived its energy from a strong battery concealed under the seat of the coach. The man himself was an expert telegraph operator and by means of a key fixed under his vest and connected with the light by wires he flashed the information by means of the Morse code out through the aperture in the hat to a man who was perched on a high pole just outside the track and who himself was an expert telegrapher. The scheme had been worked very successfully Thursday without detection. In making the arrests today a Pinkerton officer handled one of the ladies roughly and came near being mobbed by the crowd of betters that surged out of the betting ring as soon as the trouble began. He was hurried off by one of his fellow officers and thereby escaped injury.

All the parties in the coach were locked up in the Gravesend jail and after that the city pool-rooms got little or no information.

Jockey Badly Hurt.

To add to the excitement Wigwam threw his rider—H. Jones—in the third race, and the boy's boot caught in the stirrup. He was dragged for over a quarter of a mile, the horse finally jumping a fence and taking the boy with him. Jones was fearfully cut and bruised about the head, one of his legs was dislocated, and it is feared he received internal injuries which may cause his death. He is a colored boy, about 16 years of age, and is quite a clever lightweight. To wind up the day's exciting sport, Charade, who ran first in the last race, was disqualified for alleged fouling of Wah Jim, although the foul was not visible to any one outside of the judges' stand.

Maywood and Algernon were equal favorites at 11 to 5 in the mile dash for maidens, but neither of them performed at all satisfactorily. May Wynne, a 4½ to 1 shot, looked a sure winner until the last furlong pole was passed, but then Maggie Beck, a rank outsider at 15 to 1, came with a rush, making it a dead heat. Maywood was a poor third.

Madstone, favorite at even money in the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, won handily by two lengths, while after the hottest kind of a fight Lizzie beat Sir John a head for the place.

The five furlong selling race for 2-year-olds was divided, the first part being won easily by St. Panier as a 5 to 1 outsider, with Aliquipa second, St. Denis third, and Kirsch, the favorite, nowhere.

The second half was won by Alcalde, also a 5 to 1 shot, after a close finish with Fagot and Bengal, who finished second and third as named.

Trinity was looked upon as a sure winner in the fifth race, a mile dash, but the best he could do was to run third, Mary Stone, a 3½ to 1, winning handily, with Lord Harry second.

The greatest surprise of the day came in the sixth race, when the almost despised Cynosure cleverly defeated Hoodlum, Virgie, Ballyhoo, and others. The last named was an overwhelming favorite, but was at no time in the race, in fact the further she went the slower she ran. The winner, who was at 10 to 1, carried little money, but gave further evidence of the form that old "Bill" Daly's horses are in just at present. Hoodlum finished second, a head before Virgie.

The last event resulted in a most unsatisfactory manner, as, though Charade finished a good head in front of Wah Jim, he was disqualified on the ground of a foul. The verdict may have been a correct one, but from the press stand it appeared as if it were six to one and half a dozen to the other. However, it made a vast difference to George Wheelock, who stood to win $15,000 on Charade. Airplant, the favorite, who finished two lengths behind the pair, was placed second and Hoey third.

The Summaries.

The following summaries show the starters in each race in the order of finish, the jockeys and weights carried, and the straight betting:

First race, a sweepstakes of $20 each, for maidens 3 years old and upward, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, weights 10 pounds below the scale, one mile—May Wynne, 99 pounds (J. Lamley), 4½ to 1; Maggie Beck, 99 (Stevenson), 15 to 1; Maywood, 99 (Narvice), 11 to 5; Cantatrice, 99 (A. Covington), 4 to 1; Etelka, 112½ (G. Covington), 20 to 1; Algernon, 105 (Ray), 11 to 5; Footlights, 102 (D. Watson), 40 to 1. Time, 1:45½.

Second race, a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; one mile and a sixteenth—Madstone, 116 (Littlefield), even; Lizzie, 85 (J. Lamley), 7 to 1; Sir John, 112 (Hamilton), 4 to 1; Come to Taw, 107 (Doggett), 5 to 1; Cancan, 111 (Taral), 7 to 1. Time, 1:49½.

Third race, a sweepstakes of $20 each, for 2-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; winning penalties and selling allowances; five furlongs—St. Pancras, 93 (A. Covington), 5 to 1; Alliquipa, 90 (W. Midgley), 3½ to 1; St. Denis, 105 (Narvice), 30 to 1; Peruvian, 98 (Penn), 7 to 1; Annie Queen, 104 (Sims), 6 to 1; Kirsch, 103 (Lamley), 2 to 1; Beefeater, 103 (Macauley), 40 to 1; Rosedance, 94 (Stewart), 20 to 1; Eccola colt, 108 (Doggett), 12 to 1; Faux Pas colt, 96½ (Abrams), 50 to 1; Wigwam, 93 (H. Jones), 25 to 1. Time, 1:03.

Fourth race, a sweepstakes of $20 each for 2-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, winning penalties and selling allowances, five furlongs—Alcade, 106 pounds (Clayton), 5 to 1; Fagot, 93 (J. Lamley), 3 to 1; Bengal, 95 (Stevenson), 10 to 1; Hyacinth, 110 (D. Watson), 15 to 1; Cottonade, 105 (Littlefield), 4 to 1; Harlem, 97 (Narvice), 2½ to 1; Spendonet, 97 (Bryant), 15 to 1; Merced, 90 (A. Covington), 10 to 1; Manhansett, 101 (Cox), 15 to 1; Cyclone colt, 105½ (Bender), 20 to 1; Prohibition, 105 (Doggett), 15 to 1. Time, 1:02¾.

Fifth race, a sweepstakes of $20 each for 3-year-olds and upwards with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, weights twenty pounds above the scale, allowances, one mile—Mary Stone, 109 pounds (Littlefield), 3½ to 1; Lord Harry, 117 (Miller), 5 to 1; Trinity, 112 (Taral), 1 to 2; Catian, 107 (Lamley), 30 to 1. Time, 1:42¾.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes of $20 each for 3-year-olds and upwards, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, winning penalties and selling allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Cynosure, 102 pounds (Lamley), 10 to 1; Hoodlum, 111 (Taral), 3 to 1; Virgie, 99 (J. Lamley), 10 to 1; Ballyhoo, 107 (Sims), 7 to 5; Palestine, 102 (Bryant), 4 to 1; Blue Jeans, 107 (Ray), 15 to 1; The Sheriff, 107 (Bender), 50 to 1; Surplus, 97 (Narvice), 20 to 1; Mountain Deer, 92 (Penn), 10 to 1. Time, 1:49¾.

Seventh race, a sweepstakes of $20 each, for 2-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, to carry 110 pounds, five furlongs—Charade, 110 pounds (Sims), 5 to 1; Wah Jim, 110 (Ray), 4 to 1; Airplant, 110 (Hamilton), 3 to 1; Hoey, 110 (Clayton), 8 to 1; Holmdel colt, 110 (Littlefield), 5 to 1; Crochet, 107 (Narvice), 15 to 1; Osric, 110 (Taral), 5 to 1; Triangle, 107 (Doggett), 15 to 1; Thiers L., 110 (W. Midgley), 30 to 1; Fidelo, 110 (Lamley), 30 to 1; Miss Knott, 107 (Bender), 30 to 1. Time, 1:02¾.

BRITTON AGAIN IN THE SADDLE.

He Rides Scoggan's Empress Frederick at Latonia—The Summaries.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—There were none of the cracks in today's races and the sport was devoid of any special feature. The favorites had a shade the best of it. The only long shot to win was Reticence in the second race. In that race Britton rode the favorite, Empress Frederick. The judges were first not disposed to let him ride but he begged so piteously to be allowed they finally consented, as did his employer, Mr. Scoggan, but neither Britton nor any other jockey could have won with the Empress today as she was out paced from the start. Scoggan had four starters during the afternoon but all were beaten, and, to make matters worse, Frederick William, in the fourth race, came in contact with a projecting fence and his shoulder was dislocated. The jockey, Porter, escaped uninjured. There has been no rain here for two weeks and the weather has been uncomfortably hot.

Vansant (Lily) was the favorite at 2 to 1 in the opening dash, one mile and twenty yards, Jubilee (Riles) second choice. The latter acted badly at the post and got off a bad last, where he remained. After Free Trade (Porter) had led for half a mile Vansant went to the front and won in a gallop by three lengths, Free Trade a length before Maud B. Time 1:43.

Seven started in the second race, four and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds, and Empress Frederick (Britton) was at 3 to 5; Reticence (Porter), 8 to 1; and Torrent (Graham), 20 to 1. Reticence rushed in the lead and was never headed, although closely pressed at the finish by Torrent. The Empress was third, three lengths off. Time, 56¼.

The third race, mile dash, brought out a field of eight, including three 2-year-olds, and the talent plunged on the youngsters, especially Tillie S. (Meux), who was made a 2½ to 1 favorite. Orville (Stevens) was at 4 to 1, Hueneme (Penny) and Bob Forsythe (E. Jones) 6 to 1 each, Bon Air (Overton) 7 to 1. Pardee led by three lengths for half a mile, when he shut up and Tillie S. and Bon Air entered the homestretch lapped in the lead. Half way to the string Bob Forsythe passed both of them and won handily by a length, Bon Air a length before Hueneme, who got off last and came very strong on the stretch. Time, 1:43½.

Nine started in the mile and fifty yards handicap, which was the best betting race of the day. Vortex (Freeman) was at 2 to 1, Carus (Penny) 3 to 1, Kinscem (Parkinson) and Brandolette (O. Lewis) 4 to 1 each, and long odds on the others. There was nothing in the hunt from first to last but the placed horses. Kinscem and Vortex had it between themselves until the homestretch was reached, where Carus made play, and a driving finish resulted in a head victory for Carus, Kinscem a head before Vortex. Time, 1:45.

Fauvette (Porter) was at 2 to 1 in the fifth race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, and she had everything her own way the entire journey and won in a gallop by two lengths. Rally (Washam) at 15 to 1 was second, a neck before the second choice, Ollie Glenn. Time, 1:02½.

The last race was also for 2-year-olds at four and one-half furlongs, and Comether (Parkinson) and Black Beauty (N. Porter) were equal favorites at 2½ to 1. Lombard H. (Barnes) was at 4 to 1. The latter made a sort of Polk Badget race for it, as he ran away from the others and galloped under the string by four lengths from Comether, the latter three before Celerity. Time, 56¼.

Entries for Latonia Saturday follow:

First race, selling, one mile and twenty yards—Grandpa, 103 pounds; Harry Weldon, 104; Col. Wheatley, 106; J. T., 110; John G., 110.

Second race, selling, one mile and seventy yards—Vanzant, 103 pounds; Patrick, 105; First Lap, 105; Philora, 109; Radcliff, 111; Joe Blackburn, 113; Hopeful, 113.

Third race, mile and an eighth handicap—Business, 90; Pomfret, 95; Whitney, 112.

Fourth race, Kentucky Central railroad stakes, one mile—Irish Chief, 110; Double Long, 110; Perblaise, 113; Madden, 113; Content, 113; Lillian Beatrice, 113.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, divided, selling—Sallie Taylor, 99 pounds; Elsie S., 102; John Winkle, 102; Ollie Glen, 105; Ed. Esheiby, 105; Lou Dudley, 105; Capt. Drane, 111; The Hero, 111.

Sixth race, same as fifth—Cherry Bounce, 89 pounds; Bullet, 92; Miss Bulwark, 92; Go As You Please, 102; Leumbria, 105; Rally, 105; Zooleiu, 106; Puryear D., 108.

RESULTS AT GLOUCESTER.

Three Favorites, a Second Choice, and Two Outsiders Win the Six Events.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Climax in the first, Arapahoe in the second, and Guard in the fifth race were the favorites that won at Gloucester today. Pestilence in the third was a second choice, and Middlestone at 4 to 1 in the fourth, and Avery at 8 to 1 in the sixth race were the outsiders. Summaries:

First race, six and a half furlongs—Climax (Barbee), 1; Valodia (Ross), 2; Tattler (Pines), 3. Time—1:25½. Betting: Climax, 3 to 5; Valodia, 30 to 1; Tattler, 4 to 1.

Second race, five furlongs—Arapahoe (Snedeker), 1; Disappointment (J. Bergen), 2; Jurist (Merrick), 3. Time—1:05. Betting: Arapahoe, 8 to 5; Disappointment, 4 to 1; Jurist, 20 to 1.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Pestilence (Merrick), first; Paola (Morris), second; Norwood (Snedeker), third. No time. Betting: Pestilence, 3 to 1; Paola, 6 to 5; Norwood, 10 to 2.

Fourth race, one-fourth of a mile—Middlestone (McDermott), first; Ceawood (Morris), second; Sam D. (Kuchen), third. Time, 2:13¼. Betting: Middlestone, 4 to 1; Ceawood, 3 to 1; Sam D., 10 to 1.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Girard (J. Bergen), 1; Basil Duke (J. Tribe), 2; Uncle Sim (Clayton), 3. Time, 1:17¾. Betting: Girard, 5 to 2; Basil Duke, 2 to 1; Uncle Sim, 3 to 2.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Avery (Morris), 1; Sanday (Davis), 2; Dingo, 3. Time, 57¼. Betting: Avery, 8 to 1; Sanday, 2 to 1; Dingo, 10 to 1.

Entries for the Gloucester races Saturday follow:

First race, six and a quarter furlongs—Bohemian, 122 pounds; Defendant, 114; Canteen, 113; Slumber, 110; May Morn, 110; Mackenzie, 108; Jack Bachellor, 108; Kentucky Ban, 108; Fast Time, 105; Sacramento, 105; Judge Nelson, 105; Pocatello, 105; Owen Golden, 104; Glenall, 103; Silence, 97.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, maidens, 2-year-olds—Lord Stanley, 110 pounds; Majestic, 110; Ed Marks (late Peerless colt), 110; Mulatto, 107; MacIntosh, 107; Silver Maid colt, 107; Warpan, 107; Jack Pot, 101; Otero, 107; Golden, 107; Troublesome, 107; Ryan, 107; Media, 104; Bettie M. filly, 104; Valpina, 104.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs, handicap, 3-year-olds—Eclipse, 119 pounds; Fannie Lewis colt, 110; Sir Rea, 103; Umpire Kelly, 100; A. O. H., 99; Sweetbread, 97; Pestilence, 96; Uncertainty, 96; Jacqueline, 92.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Maid of Blarney, 115 pounds; Lita, 107; Basil Duke, 107; Express, 106; Adair, 95; Frank S., 89; Fleetfoot, 89; Parolina, 86; Zingara, 84.

Fifth race, one mile—Gipsey Queen, 110 pounds; Falcon, 104; Little Addie, 104; Whitenose, 101; McGinnis, 101; Corticelli, 95; Vosburg, 92; King Idle, 92; Question, 89.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Landseer, 109 pounds; Wanderer II., 105; Blackburn, 102; Garrison, 98; Edward F., 98; Carmelite, 98; Wenonah, 94; Loyalty, 94; Buckeye, 91; Regina, 88; Maggie B., 86; Marigold, 82.

WITH TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Many Records Lowered on the Fort Wayne Driving Club Track.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Three thousand people attended the fourth day's meeting of the driving club today. All the races were hotly contested and several records were reduced, among them being Junemont, J. Egbert, Kissel's Dallas, Col. Bismarck, and Carilla. The races will be completed tomorrow. Belle Medium took the deciding heat in the 3-year-old race in 2:27. Over a dozen horses have reduced their race records this week on this track.

2:32 trot, first division, purse $600:

Carilla	7	5	1	1	1
Elsie B	5	1	5	4	5
Tom Pugh	2	2	8	2	2
Maud	4	3	2	3	7
Jubilee Lambert Jr.	3	7	7	8	3
Western Boy	9	6	6	5	4
Dick Blitzen	6	8	4	6	6
Alaska	1	4	2	dr.	
Tennyson	2	9	dis.		

Time—2:27¼; 2:29¼; 2:28¼; 2:30¼; 2:32¼.

2:24 pace, purse, $800.

Jo Egbert	8	5	1	1	1
Kissells Dallas	3	1	4	3	2
Coastman	1	4	2	6	6
Sunshine	6	3	3	2	4
Turk	4	2	6	7	3
Rocky H.	2	6	11	8	9
Reuben W.	9	11	5	4	7
Osceola	7	7	8	9	5
Red Hornet	10	8	7	5	8
Dan Mitchell	11	10	9	dr.	
Little Joker	5	7	10	dist.	

Time—2:18¼; 2:21¼; 2:18¼; 2:23¼; 2:22¼.

Free-for-all trot (unfinished), purse $1,200:

Junemont	3	1
Homestake	1	4
Pick Pansy	2	2
Honest George	4	3

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼.

2:32 pace, Second Division, purse $600:

Col. Bismarck	1	1
Katie Wood	3	2
Wanetah	2	4
Tommy Root	8	3
Erma	4	5
Artic B.	5	7
Little Bit	6	10
Nickel Plate	9	6
Sherbert	7	9
Julia Jackson	10	8

Time—2:25¼; 2:25.

Monbars and Nelson Trot.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Sept. 25.—Monbars, the celebrated 2-year-old, went a mile in 2:20 today, and Nelson made it in 2:12. In the 2:18 class trotting, Delmarch won two heats in 2:16¼ and 2:14¼, being only half a length ahead of Walter E. and Dandy Jim. Summaries:

2:16 pace, purse $800:

Lee H.	4	2	1	2	1	1
Grant's Abdallah	1	1	4	1	5	3
Frank Dortsch	5	5	6	6	4	2
Bunco Jr.	2	3	2	3	3dr	
Argot Wilkes	3	4	5	4	2ds	
Pickaway	5	6	3	dis.		
Irmy C.	6	7	7	5	dr.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:15¼; 2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:34 trot, unfinished, purse $500.

Reno Silver	5	4	1	3	1	1
Clematize	4	1	6	1	2	2
Myra Startle	1	3	3	5	5	3
Loughran W.	3	6	7	2	2dr	
Spruce Larn	2	5	2	4	6dr	
Little Mack, Jr.	7	7	4	6	8dr	
Edgewood	6	2	5	7	4dr	

Time—2:25¼; 2:22¼; 2:26¼; 2:25¼; 2:24; 2:22¼.

2:24 pace, purse $800.

Jennie Wren	5	1	1	1
Sorrell Dan	1	2	3	2
Paul	2	3	2	3
Oran C	4	4	4	3
Fedalina	3	dis.		

Time—2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:20; 2:20.

Results at Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The attendance at to day's races was larger than on any previous day of the week. Track in excellent condition. First event:

2-year-old stake, best two in three:

Samorian	2	1	1
Annie C	1	2	2
Sy Sphinx	3	4	3
Bobby K.	4	3	4

Time—3:04¼; 2:58; 2:57¼.

2:20 pace, purse $200.

Tate C	1	1	1
Flora W.	2	3	2
Peter T.	3	2	3
Rouge Boy	4	4	4

Time—2:32; 2:31; 2:30; 2:28¼.

Half mile, repeat, run, purse $200.

Mable	1	1
Young Lottery	2	2
Edeen	3	3
Pat Casey	4	4

Time—51¼; 52.

At the Wabash County Fair.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Following is the summary of the races at the Wabash County Fair today:

Free-for-all pace, purse $300:

Charley P., g. g.	3	1	1	1
Blue Belle, r. m.	1	2	2	2
Lower Stakes, r. g.	2	3	3	dr

Time—2:23; 2:24; 2:24; 2:24.

Running race, half-mile and repeat, purse $75:

Plunger, b. g.	3	1	1
Emma C., s. m.	1	2	2
Cannon Ball, s. h.	4	3	3
D. Williams, b. h.	2	4	3

Time—51¼; :53; :56¼.

2:45 trot, purse $100:

Kittie Hooker, b. m	1	1	1
J. B. Hensley, b. h.	2	2	2
Grover C., s. h.	3	3	3
Chieftain Laddie, r. g.	5	4	4
Tom Wicker, r. g.	4	3	dis

Time—2:42¼; 2:39; 2:44¼.

Special:

Ben Adhem, bl. h., by Ben Franklin, to beat record of 2:29¼, won in 2:27½.

Lucy J., by Hawkatch, to beat 2:33, won in 2:31½.

Jay Girl, by Ben Adhem, to beat 2:28¼, won in 2:26¼.

Turf Notes.

Andy McCarthy was taken off Alturos and Hennessy put up before yesterday's third race.

The renowned Boyle Rhodes had good backing. An unknown went down the line with $50 bills on him while the horses were at the post.

John McCafferty is getting even with the Garfield ring on horses other than his own. He won a heavy bet on Balsten Thursday and another on Starter Caldwell yesterday.

Racing at Garfield begins at 1:30 today and for the future. The Chicago and Northern Pacific race train leaves the Harrison street depot daily at 12:20 p. m.

RAID ON GARFIELD PARK.

JOCKEYS AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH THE TRACK ARRESTED.

One Joseph W. Hamlin Swears Out the Warrants Before Justice Ford of Hyde Park—Bail Accepted at the Track by Justice Pearsall—Cases to Be Heard Oct. 5—Outsiders Upset the Talent's Calculations—Today's Race Card.

The latest crusade against the Garfield Park track began in earnest yesterday, when Sid McHie, who runs the foreign book, Al Hankins, of the syndicate operating the track and one of its bookmakers, and John Doe, the legal name for the receiving telegraphic operator, were arrested for "the crime and offense of gambling." The complaining witness was Joseph W. Hamlin, who does not figure in the directory, the warrants were issued from the court of Justice George L. Ford in Hyde Park, and Constables D. C. Balksom and McInerny made the arrests.

After a conference court was opened at the track and bail in the sum of $200 was given in each case by Jeff Hankins and Harry Varnell, who are members of the Garfield Park syndicate. The cases will be heard by Justice Ford at 9 a. m. Monday, Oct. 5. Justice Pearsall of the West Side was secured to execute the bail bonds.

Specifically McHie is charged with betting $5 on a Latonia race last Thursday, Al Hankins with gambling to the extent of $5 on a Garfield Park race the same day, and the operator with aiding and assisting McHie in his game.

The work of Constables Balksom and McInerny did not end with the bookmakers. They had a big warrant, also sworn out by Hamlin, for thirty of the Garfield Park jockeys, charging them with "racing horses and gambling within 400 feet of the West Chicago boulevards and parks." Hamlin swore out the warrants, it is claimed, on behalf of the West Chicago Park Commissioners. Balksom's instructions were to catch all the boys and take them to Hyde Park, even though Squire Pearsall was ready to save trouble and execute the bail bonds at the track. He and his aides were told to catch their boys and tried it, only to surrender and plead for assistance.

The boys in the meantime had scattered all through the stables and the crowd around the paddock had a lot of fun at the officers' dilemma. One by one the jockeys were gathered in and sent to the offices under the stand. The warrants called for these riders: McCarthy, Griffin, Monahan, Kunze, Hoggett, Fitzmorris, Irving, H. Williams, Easley, Kieth, Steppe, Burns, Kennedy, Scott, Hennessy, Curry, Jackson, Little, Palmer, Higgins, Downing, Lord, Woods, Bendix, Leary, Curtis, and Cas Sloan. Such prominent jockeys as Goodale and Allen were overlooked.

In all cases where the boys could be found bail bonds, each in the sum of $200, were made out. The cases are also set for hearing at 9 a. m. Oct. 5, before Justice Ford. Al and Jeff Hankins, and Harry Varnell were the sureties.

Ex-Prosecuting-Attorney George W. Crawford represented Hamlin in making the complaint. No connection between Ed Corrigan and Hamlin is claimed. The raid was not made until after the last race at Garfield Park had been run, and only a small portion of the big crowd present knew that anything unusual was going on. Col. Lewis Clark aided the officers in rounding up the boys.

RANK OUTSIDERS ENRICH THE RING.

Horses with No Right to Win on Form Land Three Races.

There were great surprises in yesterday's racing at Garfield Park. Horses that had no right to win landed three races at long odds, and enriched the ring, while short figures and a heavy miscellaneous play saved the bookmakers on the other two, won by the favorites.

The intelligent men, who play good things only, got a facer before a race was run. They had figured out that a combination on Aloha, Yo Tambien, and Mary McGowan, even at 4 to 1, was a good thing. The bulletin board showed Aloha to be among the scratched, and that the fourth race, Mary McGowan's, was declared off. A thousand memorandums were torn up and new calculations made.

The track was fast, a 3,000 crowd was out, and the air was absolutely perfect.

The day's work opened with a tip-over. Boyle Rhodes, at 6 to 1, who ran like a dog behind Aristocrat and Steve Jerome last Wednesday, revived and won the first race in a drive from the favorite, My Queen, at 3 to 5.

"Cap" Widener's Lizzie Gwynne, at 10 and 15 to 1, ran away with the second race, Happy Day, the 8 to 5 favorite, coming third.

That grand filly Yo Tambien, at 4 and 13 to 5, took up 120 pounds and easily won the third race. Then came another throw-down, Adversity, at 20 to 1, beating Exclusion, the 6 to 5 favorite, through the stretch. Starter Caldwell, a slight favorite at 11 to 5, won the last race after a quarter-mile fight with Red Fox, Fitz Hugh Lee opening favorite at 8 to 5 and 2½ to 1 at the post, trailing the field.

The winning jockeys were Allen on Yo Tambien and Starter Caldwell, Weber on Boyle Rhodes, Regan on Lizzie Gwynne, and Kieth on Adversity.

Boyle Rhodes, the in and outer, fairly ran away with the opening race, leading from start to finish and lasting long enough to beat the "cinch," My Queen, by half a length, Signature two lengths back, third. Curry was hauled off the suspiciously running Signature and Goodale put up. His price fell from 6 to 4 to 1 at the change. The colt got four lengths the worst of the start, trailed the field, and had the most left on the end.

Cake-Walk for Lizzie.

The mile selling race, second on the card, had a fair lot in, with Happy Day at 8 to 5, and Ora 4½, Dalesman 5, Sena A. 8, and Lizzie Gwynne backed from 15 to 6 to 1, well supported. It was a cake-walk for Lizzie Gwynne, who took the lead on the first turn, had opened a gap of eight lengths at the three-quarters, and won easily by three lengths from Eolem, who was two before the favorite, easily ridden and restrained along the rear.

For the 2-year-old race, at seven and a half furlongs, Yo Tambien was the natural favorite at odds on, opening at 4 to 5 and going to the post at 3 to 5. She won in a walk, leading all the way and having three lengths to spare at the finish, Gorman second, a length in front of Big Casino. At the stand's end Seaman let Gorman swerve across Alturos, and for the foul the colt was disqualified, Big Casino getting the place and Alturos being placed third.

Exclusion, the Rayon d'Or filly, was at 6 to 5 and accounted as a "moral" for the fourth race, selling price weights, and six furlongs. Okeeta 8, Diamond Dick 6, and Dock Wick 4, were good things, too. Adversity at 20 to 1 was overlooked and won, lying three lengths behind Exclusion into the stretch, and beating her easily by a length and a half in the run home. Annie Martin was third, five lengths away. Dock Wick stumbled and fell a hundred yards from the start, but neither the colt nor Jackson was hurt.

Fitz Hugh Lee, who is erratic and has cramps, opened as favorite for the last race, but was 2½ to 1 at the post. Starter Caldwell, at 2½ to 1 at the opening and backed off half a point, was the post choice, and Red Fox 6, and Madolin 3, were well played. Red Fox got off first from a good start and led Caldwell and Little Midget to the stretch turn, where Caldwell was lapped on him. Both horses stood a drive every foot of the way, Caldwell winning through Allen's good riding by a good head, Red Fox second, a length in front of Little Midget.

The racing summary follows:

The Racing Summary.

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, one mile and one-sixteenth—Boyle Rhodes, 102 pounds (J. Weber), 6 to 1, won; My Queen, 99 (Fitzmorris), 3 to 5, second; Signature, 107 (Goodale), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:51½. Anne Elizabeth, 94 (Hoggett), 15 to 1, and Bonnie Annie, 104 (Regan), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—Lizzie Gwynne, 97 pounds (Regan), 6 to 1, won; Eolem, 104 (Hoggett), 7 to 1, second; Happy Day, 100 (J. Weber), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:43¾. Sena A., 101 (Fink), 8 to 1; Ora, 97 (Irving), 4½ to 1; Orrick, 96 (Nailing), 15 to 1; Dalesman, 108 (Kunze), 5 to 1; and Red Stone, 86 (Kieth), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $600, entrance $10, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs and a half—Yo Tambien, 120 pounds (Allen), 3 to 5, won; Big Casino, 113 (Monahan), 25 to 1, second; Alturos, 113 (Hennessy), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:38. Queen Isabella, 115 (Goodale), 25 to 1, and Kenyon, 108 (Fink), 10 to 1, ran unplaced. Gorman, 113 (Seaman), 3 to 1, ran second, but was disqualified for a foul in the stretch.

Fourth race, purse $500, $10 entrance, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Adversity, 99 pounds (Kieth), 20 to 1, won; Exclusion, 113 (J. Weber), 6 to 5, second; Annie Martin, 102 (Bain), 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Diamond Dick, 111 (Monahan), 6 to 1; Okeeta, 105 (Griffin), 8 to 1; Sly Lisbon, 102 (Hennessy), 8 to 1; Tudor, 105 (Easley), 15 to 1, ran unplaced. Dock Wick, 111 (Jackson), 4 to 1, fell and did not finish.

Fifth race, purse $600, $10 entrance, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Starter Caldwell, 111 pounds (Allen), 2½ to 1, won; Red Fox, 108 (Fink), 6 to 1, second; Little Midgett, 102 (Hoggett), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Nellie O., 102 (Lafontaine), 30 to 1; Madolin, 105 (Goodale), 3 to 1; Topgallant, 105 (Griffin), 10 to 1; Burt Jordan, 102 (H. Smith), 2 to 1; and Fitz Hugh Lee, 111 (J. West), 2½ to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Race Card.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, one mile—The Scalper, 97 pounds; Wild Rose, 90; Willow, 91; Duster, 92; Martin Russell, 92; Oakdale, 98; McMurtry, 98; Falerna, 98; Rimini, 99; Dalesman, 102; Jack Brady, 102; Palisade, 110; Dick Norton, 112.

Second race, $1,000 added, free handicap for all ages, one mile and one furlong—Ormonde, 105 pounds; Aristocrat, 90; My Queen, 90; Guido, 122; Longlight, 102; Ormie, 100; Osborne, 105; Kenwood, 108.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, six furlongs—Hominy Bill, 89 pounds; Gladstone, 90; Whittier, 101; Harry Weaver, 101; Getaway, 98; Dr. Iceman, 106; Roley Boley, 107; Tom Stevens, 107; May Blossom, 107; Lucinda, 108; Warren Leland, 112; Pat King, 112.

Fourth race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, five furlongs—Trude, 98 pounds; Ten to one, 101; Guess Not, 101; Walter, 104; Queen Olivia, 105; Johnnie Greener, 108; Phelan Dorian, 108; Cruickshanks, 108; Roy M., 108; A. B. C., 108; Kangaroo, 108; Bigman, 108.

Fifth race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—Getaway, 88 pounds; Ora, 91; Tom Jones, 92; Horace Leland, 92; Arundel, 98; Kildare, 98; Gilford, 98; Estelle, 99; Lew Carlile, 100; Barney, 100; Cassella, 100; Somerset, 101; Rosa, 109.

Sixth race, five hurdles, purse $600, free handicap, one and one-quarter miles—Aristocrat, 125 pounds; Leman, 150; Iowa, 130; Robin Hood, 135; Winslow, 170; Joe D., 135; Leander, 160.

RACING ON OTHER TRACKS.

Fine Sport at the Lenawee County Agricultural Association Fair.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—In the 3-year-old trot today Charley Fox won, Bang Up second, Myratelia third. Best time, 1:36. The 2:40 class was won by William Wilkes, Fanny H. second, Perline third. Best time 2:37¼. In the 4-year-old race George S. won, Bessie H. second, Murtha third. Best time, 2:34¼.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The last day of the races of the Porter County Fair drew a large crowd. The results of the races follow: Running, mile heats—Tennace first, Sheridan second, Dolly Varden third. Best time, 1:53. 2:40 class—S. W. Bennett first, Rich Brown second, Red Star third. Best time, 2:34¼. Free-for-all trot—Nubbins first, Jim Knox second, Betty K. third. Best time, 2:29.

IONIA, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The 3-year-old trot was won by Billy Fair Plaines, Francis second, Lady M. distanced. Best time—2:50. In the trotting race Addie Burns won, Parker's Gift second, Waldo third. Best time—2:42. Free-for-all, Cleveland S. won, May Mitchell second. Best time—2:26¼. One-half mile run—Adam won, Dynamite second. Time—54¼.

WENONA, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—In the free-for-all trot today Lycurgus won, J. S. second, Bright Eyes third, Lamp fourth. Best time, 2:29¼. Two-year-olds—Mark W. first, Rosamond second. Time, 3:00. Three-minute class—Fred Monroe first, Baler second, Keno Kave third. Time, 2:51¼.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Summary of races here today: 2:30 class trot, purse, $1,000—Nightingale first, Magnoma second; time, 2:27. Free-for-all pace—Sunrise first, Rex second; time, 2:29¼. One-year-old stake trot—Ilota Wilkes first, St. Joe second; time, 1:36¼. Running half mile and repeat—King's Own first, Frank Wise second; time, 52.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The races here closed today. In the 2:50 class Fountain Green won, Motto second, Minnie Roberts third; time, 2:35¼. In the 2:28 trot Joe won, Pauline second, Bushnell Chief third; time, 2:33¼. The 3-year-old stake race, half mile heats, was won by Nutmaid, Goldenrod second; time, 2:38¼.

CORNING, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Today's four races opened with 2:50 class pace or trot won in straight heats by St. Lans; Belle Mahon, second; Jim Todd, third. Best time, 2:34½. The free-for-all pace was a beautiful contest between Richball first and Lillie Banks second place; the time beat the record of one half mile course, 2:26¼.

ABILENE, Kas., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The four-days' races closed today with another large attendance of horsemen. The meeting was the best ever held here. A number of records were lowered on a fast track. The following races were completed this afternoon: The 2:35 trotting—Auburn won, Aberlow second; time, 2:31. The 2:24 trotting—Guelph won, Trumpter second; best time, 2:23. Bertie R. lowered his record from 2:30 to 2:29¼.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special]—2:40 pacing, purse $175—Expert Prince first, C. H. C. second, Little Midget fourth. Best time 2:31¼. 2:45 trot, purse $175—Honest Billy first, Stronghoff second, Mabel Parmeter third, Maud C. fourth. Best time 2:32¼.

Yearling race, purse $50, added—Rockmont first, Mary G. second, Ben Chase third, Capilla Wilkes fourth. Best time 1:53.

Free for all pace, purse $300, unfinished—Florence G. has two heats, Finnegan one, and Uncle Sile one. Best time 2:25.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Elder H. won the 3:00 trot today Cres Wilkes second, Allie Beach third. Best time, 2:39¾. Spinella won the free-for-all trot. Brightmont second, Locomotive third. Best time, 2:23¼. In the 4-year-old trot Capt. Wilkes won, Prince Magna second, Peter Van third. Best time, 2:32¼.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Southern Indiana District Fair reveled in another grand success today. Following is a summary of the five races: First race, 2-year-old run, five-eighths dash; Sullivan won, Knickerbocker second, Warner C. third; time, 1:04¼. Second race, 2:40 trot: Red Clover won, Ike French second, McRoberts third; time, 2:35. Third race, Novelty run: Kitty ¼ and ½ mile, Astralina mile; time, 0:25¼, 0:53, and 1:50. Fourth race, 2:35 pace: Melbourn Wilkes won, Texas Star second; time, 2:34¼. Fifth race, three-quarter dash: Blue Wing won, Broncho Billy second, Golden Slipper third; time, 1:17¼.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Today Tempest N. lowered the track record of 2:22 to 2:21¼. In the 2:45 pace and trot $250 purse Jim Starr won, Nutwood Wilkes second, Dwight S. third, Prince fourth. Best time 2:28¾. 2:21 pace purse $500, Cleo won, Josslyn second, Harry Medium third. Best time 2:22. Special pace, Tempest N. won, Jim Carr second. Best time 2:21¼. In the 100 yard dash, purses $25, C. M. won in 10¾ seconds, F. W. Beach second, and Norman Willard third.

ITHACA, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Gratiot County fair closed today with attendance 3,000 to 4,000. The races were good and quite exciting. Summaries are as follows: The 2:50 race, purse $150—Fred F. Baker won, Col. Mapes Burlingame second, Doc Jones third. Time, 2:43. Free-for-all trot and pace—Dr. W. Sowersby won, George V. Ramsey second, Fred P. Dewey third. Best time, 2:33. In this last race Dr. W. and George V. respectively went quarters in thirty-five seconds, these showing the condition of track and ability of horses to make a fast race of the race if necessary.

ELKHORN, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The result of the races today is a follows: 2:40 trot—Muck won, Pericle second, Maggie Chief third. Time, 2:40. Free for all—Senator Conklin won, Nellie Allison second. Time, 2:36.

New Record for Allerton.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The announcement that Allerton would be started to beat his record brought out a large crowd today. He was started about 5 o'clock and trotted a grand mile, but failed to make his record. Time by quarters: 32½, 1:04½, 1:37¼, 2:09½. Egthorne, coming here three weeks ago with a record of 2:20½, is chipping away at the record at an alarming rate. He is the best gaited son of Egbert, and when he started to beat his record of 2:13¾ he trotted a great mile in 2:12½, the quarters being 34, 1:07½, 1:39½, finishing strong in 2:12½. Something new on the program was the announcement that Allerton would be started to beat the stallion wagon record of 2:20 held by Delmarch and obtained on this track last fall. This was the first time Allerton was ever hitched to wagon, and the most sanguine had their doubts as to his success. The first time he went well to the half, but made a bad break and came back. The second attempt was a grand success. To the half he went, accompanied by the faithful old runner Ned Gordon, in 1:07, unwearied and apparently in love with that way of going. He finished the second half in 1:08, breaking in his 2:15 mile all records.

Will Wrestle Tonight.

Tommie Howard, champion welter weight wrestler of Cincinnati, and Billie Murphy of Chicago will wrestle tonight at No. 1379 West Twelfth street for a purse and entire gate receipts. The match will be catch-as-catch-can, three falls in five, two points down, and no hold barred. Murphy has for the last fortnight been in training with Bill Richlands.

SCROFULOUS SORES

Lady Badly Afflicted Three Years. Tries Many Doctors Here and in England Without Benefit. Cured by Cuticura.

My wife having suffered from Scrofula sores on the back for three years, and at times she could not lie down at night, and she tried all the doctors I could get, and also went to England to try and be cured there, and all of them failed, and told her they could do nothing for her; and having tried all kinds of remedies I at last tried one box of your Cuticura Remedies, and today she is as well as she ever was in her life, and her back is as clear as any person living, and I for one can recommend Cuticura Remedies as the only one I could find to effect a cure.

G. W. JONES, Constable,
25 Sayles street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Inherited Scrofula.

My nose was of a most pronounced crimson hue, the result of inherited scrofula. I suffered untellable mortification daily, and tried, enough remedies to stock a drug store without deriving the slightest benefit. I tried the Cuticura Remedies, and the most flattering results followed their use. I am all right now, and I cannot find encomiums enough to bestow upon what I know to be the greatest and grandest gifts given by science to man. Please accept the most sincere and grateful thanks of one who has suffered.

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The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

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IN FAVOR OF THE WOMEN

LAY DELEGATES TO THE ROCK RIVER M. E. CONFERENCE ACT.

By a Large Majority They Decide That the Fair Sex Is Entitled to Sit and Act as Man's Equal in the Conference—Resolutions Against the Opening of the Columbian Exposition Sunday Unanimously Adopted—Delegates Chosen to the Omaha Conference.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The lay electoral conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has set the seal of its approval upon the claims of the women for recognition. Today five women sat within the bar of the lay conference, not as specially invited guests but as delegates with all the prerogatives and privileges of their brother delegates. Not only this, but Frances E. Willard was put in nomination for delegate to the general conference in Omaha next May and received a liberal vote. True, Miss Willard failed of election, but there was enough of a vote to show the strong sympathy of the delegates towards the women, and they passed a resolution without a dissenting voice calling upon the general conference to recognize the women and raise them to the position they were entitled to fill. In fact, these were about the only points covered in the convention of the laymen, aside from their action in selecting two delegates to the general conference to represent the laity of Rock River.

Three hundred persons, counting delegates and alternates, assembled in the lecture-room of the Richards Street Methodist Church at 9 o'clock this morning. A temporary organization was effected by putting D. W. Potter in the chair and making J. H. Manny Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was then named and after an hour's wrestle the report was presented, showing a total of 195 duly accredited delegates. J. B. Hobbs of Chicago was then made the Permanent Chairman of the conference, and C. M. Whipple of Rockford was elected Permanent Secretary. Then the matter of most importance to the lay brethren was taken up, the selection of the two delegates for the General Conference. William Deering of Evanston was the first to be named for this honor, and in a eulogistic speech Dr. D. B. Dyche of Chicago seconded the nomination.

Some of the Would-Be Delegates.

Following the proposal of Mr. Deering's name came S. J. Cameron of Mount Carroll, Gen. B. F. Sheets of Oregon, D. W. Potter of Chicago, William Spencely of Freeport, and Solomon Thatcher Jr. of Chicago, when a motion was made and passed to close the nominations. The arrival of a number of delegates at this stage caused a reconsideration of the last motion, and John B. Hobbs was put in nomination. After a score of friends had made seconding speeches Mr. Hobbs withdrew in favor of Mr. Deering. Here is where the woman scored a big run. John Budlong of Rockford placed Frances Willard in nomination, saying in his speech that she had been nominated for a delegate to the last General Conference, and that while she had not been elected the eyes of the Methodists of the entire church had been turned to her and to the conference aiding immeasurably the cause of women. There were a dozen seconds made. The first and informal ballot taken showed William Deering to be far in advance of all the others, the vote standing: Deering, 56; Sheets, 27; Potter, 26; Miss Willard, 21; Hobbs, 16; Thatcher, 7; Cameron, 5. After this there followed a wordy battle and an adjournment was taken to 1 o'clock.

The afternoon session began at 1 o'clock sharp, but Chairman Hobbs had become weary of his labors and did not appear. N. E. Gary was elected in his stead. The election came up without further ado and a motion to elect William Deering was carried on a standing vote. Then Gen. Sheets was similarly honored and the task was completed by the selection of D. W. Potter and O. A. Oliver as alternates.

The Committee on Resolutions presented one strongly indorsing the movement looking toward the closing of the World's Fair Sunday and a second one asking the General Conference to put the women on a level with laymen. Both were passed unanimously. The committee indorsed the resolution presented by J. P. Manny, and it was passed unanimously, calling upon the conference to authorize the official recognition and appointment of duly accredited persons, both ordained and unordained, to evangelistic work.

Women Delegates Take an Active Part.

The women delegates to the lay conference were active participants during the entire day's session. They were Mrs. W. H. Haight, wife of the Presiding Elder of the Rockford District; Mrs. Nina B. Rees of the Willard Church, Aurora; Mrs. A. J. Miller, Bonus; Mrs. M. Jacobson, Rockford; Mrs. R. A. Morley, Amboy. The lay conference adjourned sine die at 2 o'clock and the members, on invitation of the Bishop, passed the afternoon listening to the deliberations of the ministerial conference.

Frank M. Bristol, Lewis Curts, Frank A. Hardin, John M. Caldwell, H. B. Ridgeway, and W. H. Burns will represent the ministers of the Rock River Conference at the general conference in Omaha. Perhaps it was the excessive heat that made the morning drag along so wearily in the ministerial conference. Nothing was done promptly, and by the time the clergymen were ready to vote for delegates to the general conference to be held next year in Omaha they were almost an hour out of their reckoning. The two committees of laymen who came down yesterday to labor with the Bishop against the proposed redistricting of the Chicago District were given audience by Bishop Ninde last night. The claims of the laymen were fully explained by Chairman William Deering of the committee from the Home Mission and Church Extension Society and Chairman Frank P. Crandon of the Chicago Methodist Social Union. After the matter had been fully discussed the Bishop promised to give their request consideration, and said that unless there should be some facts brought to his notice that would controvert the statements of the committeemen he would make no changes.

They Abjure the Use of Tobacco.

As soon as the prayer-meeting was ended the conference plunged into business. Bishop Ninde examined a class of probationers of the second year for fitness to full membership. This class consisted of S. J. Herbon, Wilds W. Batcheller, Wilmington; William A. Burch, Argyle Park; Geore R. Crews, missionary to China; W. D. Chada, Chicago; E. K. D. Hester, Plato Center; Herbert G. Leonard, Wilmette; J. Hostie Odgers, Chicago; Horace K. Vernon, Sheridan; and N. S. Villers. The usual questions were asked the members of the class, including the new question, "Do you promise to abstain from the use of tobacco?" and all were answered in the affirmative.

Dr. Freeman, the Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School and Tract Society, occupied the attention of the conference with a sketch outlining the work being accomplished by that body. He represented that there were something like 27,000 Sunday-schools in this country. Within the last year an increase in the number of children to the extent of 65,000 had been noted. In the matter of tract distribution the society was equally to be congratulated.

It was now past the hour appointed for the special order of business, the election of six delegates to the Omaha conference. Tellers were appointed and the announcement made that a majority of the votes cast would elect, the six highest having the preference. Finally all the ballots were deposited and the tellers retired to a private room to toil. Evidently the Bishop expected that the result would not be made known for a long time, for he ordered the conference to listen to a letter from Gerhart C. Mars, a young man who is a professor in the Dakota University, who to the Bishop's deep regret had resolved to forsake the Methodist faith. Reluctantly the conference voted to let him choose his own course nor restrain his inclination. At noon the session adjourned, the tellers not having reported.

Bristol Led All the Rest.

The entire afternoon was taken up in the announcement of the morning vote, the taking of other votes made necessary by a failure to elect all the delegates on the first ballot, in listening to the annual anniversary sermon by J. A. J. Whipple of Mendota, Ill., and hearing reports. The tellers were ready to make their report as soon as the conference had met at 2 o'clock, and after order had been restored the announcement was made. In all 199 votes had been cast, making 100 votes necessary to elect. Frank M. Bristol received 123 votes, Lewis Curts 115, and Frank A. Hardin 100. All these were declared elected.

On a second ballot John M. Caldwell received 87 out of 173 votes, being elected as the third delegate. On the fourth ballot H. B. Ridgaway was elected on a vote of 89 out of a total of 177 cast. The remaining delegate was selected in the person of Presiding Elder W. H. Burnes of the Joliet District, he receiving 87 out of 173 votes cast. Two of the three alternates to be selected to go to Omaha in case of inability on the part of any of the six delegates were chosen during the afternoon session. They were Presiding Elder G. W. Van Horne of the Dixon District and Presiding Elder M. E. Cady of the Aurora District. The third man will be elected tomorrow morning. Owing to the great amount of business coming before the conference at today's session the vote on the woman question was postponed to the session of tomorrow. The result of the election for delegates both ministerial and lay has proven acceptable to all concerned.

Parson McCabe spoke tonight at the anniversary missionary meeting and an audience that packed the church listened to his witticisms.

Southern Illinois Congregationalists.

MOUND CITY, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Congregational Association, representing the twenty-four Southern Illinois counties, met here last Tuesday and adjourned today. The association was well attended by ministers and laymen. Each of the counties composing the territory were represented, it being the largest and most successful convention of this denomination ever held in Southern Illinois. Five years ago this denomination had but one church south of Mattoon, but by thorough church work and good management the church is now the equal in membership of any other church in all the counties, and considerably in advance of all in several counties.

In Favor of Women Delegates.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Methodist Church voted this morning on the subject of admitting women to the general conference. The vote was taken without discussion and resulted largely in favor of the women. The result was 100 for and 39 against admission. This afternoon the lay delegates met and elected members to the convention to be held in Omaha in 1892 as follows: Robert McMillen of Oshkosh and A. W. Kellogg of Milwaukee delegates, and M. M. Phillips of Jonesville and L. M. Alexander of Port Edwards alternates. The election of ministerial delegates occurs tomorrow.

Iowa Universalists' Convention.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The forty-ninth annual session of the Iowa State Convention of the Universalist Church closed in this city today. One hundred and sixteen delegates were in attendance, and a marked growth of the church in the State was reported during the year. The following officers were elected: President, F. A. Bomer, Des Moines; Vice-President, P. A. Lane, Waterloo: Secretary, T. E. Dotter, Eldora; Treasurer, F. C. Pratt, Waterloo. Trustee, F. Woodrow, Marshalltown. The next session will be held at Webster City.

In Favor of Women Delegates.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The class admitted today and members of the M. E. conference absent yesterday voted today 18 for and 1 against women delegates. Zanesville district voted 144 for and 135 against women delegates. The Rev. D. H. Moore of Cincinnati was elected today one of the five delegates to the general conference to be held in Omaha next May. Others will be elected tomorrow.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEBRASKA MAN.

Mystery Surrounding the Whereabouts of a Lincoln Merchant.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—George W. Simmons of the large clothing house of George W. Simmons & Co., this city, is missing. He left this city on the Chicago and Northwestern train at 1:45 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 13, en route for Chicago. He has been traced as far as Fremont, fifty-five miles north of here, and there all trace was lost. His friends here are anxious about him and have been using every endeavor to learn of his whereabouts. He had with him about $500. He intended to pay a bill of $350 in Chicago and the balance was for traveling expenses. His trunk and umbrella arrived in Chicago the next morning all right, but nothing has been heard of or from him. About an hour before leaving he wrote a postal card to his mother in Cincinnati, informing her of his intended departure and telling her what day he would call on her. His friends here are at a loss to understand his disappearance. His financial affairs are in good shape and an examination into them has been made and it was found he has more than $10 worth of assets for every dollar of liabilities. An effort is being made to see the sleeping-car conductor and porter who were on that train for Chicago that night and learn some tidings of him. Mr. Simmons took rouble greatly to heart, but as he was not known to have any cause for worry this can hardly explain his absence. Some think he might be suffering from a temporary mental aberration, but when he left home he was in excellent spirits, never appearing better in his life. Others think he has met with foul play, but all theories are at sea and his friends almost distracted about him. He was under the average height, had red hair, inclined to curl, a sandy mustache, wore patent-leather shoes, a blue-gray suit, and was a dressy man in appearance.

AHEAD OF THE WHALEBACKS.

Great Things Expected of a Vessel Designed by a Toronto Man.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 25.—Marine Engineer Redway of Toronto, has constructed a model and drawn plans of a new style of craft which it is expected will revolutionize the lake carrying trade. It is said to be as far ahead of the patent whaleback vessel as the whaleback is in advance of the old model lake craft of square build. Redway's boat is fashioned after the model of an Indian canoe. It has a flat bottom except for a fraction of the keel at the stern to accommodate the rudder. The hull is somewhat after the style of the whaleback. There are no bulwarks. The upper works are meager, being only a cabin at the stern, where the boiler and machinery are, and a small protection forward, so that the anchors and cable chains can be approached in any kind of weather. Along the main deck amidships runs a railed off walkway in which are the hatches, and on each side of which, just outside of the railing, are eight moorposts. Whalebacks have hog-snout prows, but the Redway model has a ram prow.

DID A BIG BUSINESS AT LOWER RATES.

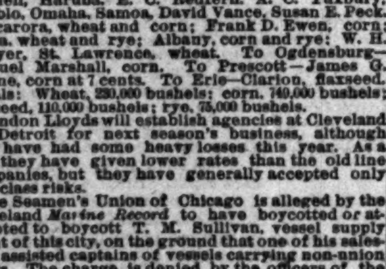
Vesselmen Load Up with Corn at Three Cents—But Little Wheat Shipped.

The old clique corn met with better sale yesterday, principally for New England and export. Vesselmen dropped their rates to 3 cents, which put the market in line for shipping, and a big business was done. Very little wheat was taken, charters reported being old ones to arrive. The fleet for the rest of the week was well cleaned up. Charters were: To Buffalo—Raleigh, flaxseed; Parnell, Haruba, E. C. Redfern, A. C. Tuxbury, Pueblo, Omaha, Samoa, David Vance, Susan E. Peck, Tuscarora, wheat and corn; Frank D. Ewen, corn; Italia, wheat and rye; Albany, corn and rye; W. H. Sawyer, St. Lawrence, wheat. To Ogdensburg—Samuel Marshall, corn. To Prescott—James G. Blaine, corn at 7 cents. To Erie—Clarion, flaxseed. Totals: Wheat, 230,000 bushels; corn, 740,000 bushels; flaxseed, 110,000 bushels; rye, 75,000 bushels.

London Lloyds will establish agencies at Cleveland and Detroit for next season's business, although they have had some heavy losses this year. As a rule they have given lower rates than the old line companies, but they have generally accepted only first-class risks.

The Seamen's Union of Chicago is alleged by the Cleveland *Marine Record* to have boycotted or attempted to boycott T. M. Sullivan, vessel supply agent of this city, on the ground that one of his salesmen assisted captains of vessels carrying non-union crews. The charge is denied by the officers of the union.

Dress Reform.



Maud, I wish you would take your hands out of your trousers pockets and behave like a gentleman.—*Life.*

As the Twig Is Bent.

Backtackle—"I wonder, Jonadab, where that Smallwood was educated? He seems to have learned everything by rote."

Jonadab—"Educated, most likely, in a preparrotry school, as it were."—*Puck.*

Fish in Lake Erie.

Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world.

TRADE STILL IMPROVING.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS COME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Business in the Big Cities Is Flourishing—The Week in Chicago One of the Largest on Record in Cattle Receipts—The Condition of the Money Market Favorable—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review—Transactions in Wall Street—Affairs in the Loan Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

None of the disturbances threaten to affect the general prosperity which enormous crops now promise, and the failure of a house of extraordinary repute and strength to sustain the prices of corn is at once proof of the general prosperity and a warning that whoever gets on the wrong side when this country is growing is liable to be hurt.

The reports from other cities indicate continuance of the general improvement in trade already noticed. At Boston business is good. At Philadelphia the iron market improves and the demand for tinplate is especially increased. At Cleveland good trade is seen in dry goods, hardware, and groceries, though clothing and boots and shoes are dull. At Detroit trade improves, with good manufacturing demand for iron, and funds going into the country for wheat. At Cincinnati trade is fairly active. The whisky business is in good condition.

At Chicago the week was one of the largest on record in cattle receipts, which were over 95,000 head, and while some increase appears in flour, oats, and corn, dressed beef, hides, and wool, receipts of wheat and rye were nine times last year's, though in barley, cured meats, lard, cheese, and butter there was some decrease. Sales of dry goods, clothing, and shoes exceed last year's, and while collections are not quite satisfactory there is some improvement. At Milwaukee the hot weather, which secures corn and tobacco, retards trade in woolens, but general business is good.

At Minneapolis trade is especially brisk in flour, the output being 180,000 barrels against 160,000 last year, and wheat receipts 1,800,000 against 1,000,000, while lumber is strong and higher prices contemplated. At St. Paul trade is active and confidence strong. At Kansas City the trade is rapidly improving. At Louisville great improvement is noted, with confidence fully restored, and at Memphis increased activity is seen in every line, though business is yet below the normal. Improvement is seen at Galveston, at New Orleans, where cotton slightly advances and rice is steady, and at Savannah, where cotton receipts are heavy.

Reports as to money markets are generally favorable. Money is easier at Boston and Philadelphia, in fair supply at Cleveland and Cincinnati, and for mercantile needs at Chicago and Milwaukee, easier at Kansas City, Louisville, and Savannah, but active at New Orleans. Collections are fairly good almost everywhere. Gold receipts have as yet hardly balanced large shipments to the interior for products.

The great industries are doing well. There is a distinctly better demand for iron without advance in price. More inquiry is seen for rails, 20,000 tons being sold here, a stronger demand for bar, moderate activity in plate, and structural mills fairly employed. Copper is stronger. The distribution of tin is larger and lead is stronger. Steady sales of wool give proof of consumption equal to last year's, though in dress goods larger, desirable fabrics being sold beyond the capacity of many mills, and the better grades of worsteds, all-wool cassimeres, and heavy cheviots selling well, with unprecedented demand for good white flannels, while the medium, "veneered," and cotton warp goods, and the cheaper flannels are no longer wanted. It is a notable evidence of growing prosperity that the demand thus changes from inferior to better goods. In cotton goods the buying is larger than for years in many lines.

Wheat has advanced 1 cent, but corn has fallen off 6 cents during the week. Cotton is three-sixteenths higher, with better exports, but a sharp fall of 1¼ cents has occurred in coffee. The fall in stocks Thursday averaged $1.80 per share.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 244, as compared with 239 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 219.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WALL STREET.

The White Failure Has an Unsettling Effect on the Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* in its weekly Wall street review says:

While the failure of Messrs. S. V. White & Co., which was announced Tuesday, was not due to transactions in the share market, the effect was unsettling. Public buying was checked, and a strong disposition was shown to realize profits. An advance of money in London, fears that the Bank of England would make a radical change in its discount rate for the purpose of checking shipments of gold to this country, and a temporary halt in the bullish feeling at London in regard to "Americans," also affected the market and caused more or less unsteadiness, which was increased by manipulation of money rates. The most disturbing event of the week, however, came Thursday. Rumors that the Missouri Pacific would pass its 1 per cent quarterly dividend had already appeared, but on that day it was stated with every appearance of authority that the management had decided not to declare the dividend, but to leave the matter for consideration in January next. The general verdict of the street was that this implied the passing of the dividend, but what was more important was the decided indication that the Gould interest was not only passively opposed to the advance in prices, but was actively ranged on the bear side. A well-defined impression prevailed that the complications of the Union Pacific property had a share of this connection, and conjectures that the disruption of the latter's floating debt scheme and the passage of the road into the hands of a receiver would follow were freely entertained.

The effect on the market was at any rate extremely disturbing. Missouri Pacific fell from 73 to 65 and Union Pacific from 44⅝ to 40, while the other Gould stocks declined proportionately—the Wabash stocks, Manhattan, Kansas and Texas, and Texas Pacific all being more or less unsteady. This naturally encouraged the bearish trade. A determined onslaught was accordingly made on the general list, the Grangers, the Villard stocks, and the coal road shares suffering the most. Atchison, which early in the week sold at 47⅛, fell to 44⅛, Burlington declined from 99⅝ to 97⅝, Rock Island from 86⅜ to 84⅛, St. Paul from 75⅝ to 73⅝, Northern Pacific preferred from 78⅜ to 75⅝, and Reading from 42⅞ to 39⅛.

The Vanderbilts and Trunk lines were of course affected but appeared to have support, and the manipulated specialties which have lately come into prominence were also affected more or less. The market has staggered under the blow which has been dealt it. Yet the conditions which led to the rise have not changed, and the influences which caused the liquidation and declines were recognized as being purely artificial.

The weather in the West has completed the corn crop. The railroads have abundant traffic and earnings are generally increasing.

In spite of manipulations which carried rates for call loans up to 10 and 12 per cent, there is little fear of stringency in money, more especially as the gold shipments from Europe for the week have amounted to $6,000,000, while the foreign markets show a renewed bullishness on American stocks. Friday prices rallied sharply to the accompaniment of reports not only that a dividend on Missouri Pacific would be declared, but on well founded intimations that the difficulties surrounding the Union Pacific debt-funding scheme had been settled. The latter stock was accordingly very strong and led the market in an improvement.

AFFAIRS IN THE LOAN MARKET.

Somewhat Irregular on Account of the Westward Movement of Funds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* says the New York loan market during the week has been irregular and somewhat sensitive on account of the continued movement of funds to the West. It has, however, been unduly affected by the manipulation of rates in connection with speculative efforts to depress the share market, and the fact that large amounts of gold are in transit from Europe tends to have a decidedly reassuring influence. Call loans, by institutions and renewals, may be quoted at an average of 5 per cent throughout the week; but on the other hand, at the beginning of the week, and again in the last few days, large amounts have been loaned at between 2 and 4 per cent, although bankers' balances have quoted the Stock Exchange at from 6 to 10 per cent, and on Wednesday rates were steadily bid up during the greater part of the day. It is stated that at one time 25 per cent was bid for money. This quotation, however, may be regarded as somewhat fictitious in character. It is stated, indeed, that certain large interests called in loans and resorted to the tactics of locking up money, although the exact degree of credence to be accorded these statements is uncertain. At the same time it is noticeable that the supply of time money is decidedly smaller and that the only rate that could be quoted during the week for all dates on mixed collateral is 6 per cent. A few transactions on extra quality collateral at 5½ per cent are reported, but these, it would seem, were exceptional. The supply of commercial paper is increasing, but on the other hand the market is extremely narrow and conservative, with a very limited outside buying demand. Best names on indorsed bills receivable are quoted at 6 per cent. It is understood that higher rates have been paid in some instances.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT.

Exports from United States Ports for the Week Equal 4,711,001 Bushels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—*Bradstreets'* says this week:

Wheat has continued generally weak, notwithstanding continued heavy exports, owing to an extraordinary free movement from first hands, low cables, and the tendency to regard bear estimates of the size of the home crop. Exports from United States ports, both coasts (including flour), for a week to Sept. 24, equal 4,711,001 bushels, against over 6,900,000 bushels in the preceding week, and 4,726,000 bushels the week before. Including Montreal's exports (wheat and flour), the total this week amounts to 5,106,004 bushels, as compared with 7,532,369 bushels the preceding week. One year ago the week's total of United States and Canada was 1,155,000 bushels. Two years ago it was 1,650,000 bushels. In 1888 it was 2,614,000 bushels, and in 1887 it was 2,825,000 bushels. For thirteen weeks the exports of wheat and flour from both coasts of the United States equal 55,237,000 bushels. In a like period of 1890 the total (including Montreal) was 24,177,000 bushels, in 1889 it was 24,894,000 bushels, in 1888 29,990,000 bushels, and in 1887 it was 48,112,000 bushels. Corn is off 3 cents per bushel on larger receipts than expected and the removal of support recently given it owing to the failure of a prominent New York firm. Exports of rye from Montreal, New York, and Baltimore to the European continent are increasing rapidly, amounting to 768,000 bushels this week, against 635,000 bushels last week, and as compared with only 332,000 bushels in the year 1890.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Report of Commissioner Carter Covering the Year's Transactions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The report of Commissioner Carter of the operations of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was made public today. A comparative statement is made showing the number of agricultural, mineral, and coal entries made during the fiscal years 1886 and 1887 and the fiscal years 1890 and 1891.

Patents issued during the years 1890 and 1891 were: Preëmption, 149,515; homestead, 75,545; timber culture, 5,346; military bounty land, 723; agricultural college scrip, 32; miscellaneous scrip, 446; mineral, 3,199; coal, 450.

The total number of agricultural patents issued during 1886-'87 was 44,443, against a total of 231,607 during the years 1890 and 1891, an increase of 187,164 patents. The increase in the number of mineral patents issued was 967 and of coal patents 382.

The number of acres of public lands disposed of during the year shows that the cash sales amounted to 2,143,090 acres. Of the miscellaneous entries (not cash) 5,040,393 acres were homesteaded; 969,006 acres were entered under the Timber Culture law. The railroad selections amounted to 1,857,572 acres; the State selections to 174,404 acres; the Indian allotments to 117,485; and the original swamp selections to 23,167 acres.

Total cash receipts during the year $5,429,220. Filings during the year 20,241, the fees on which amounted to $77,069. Final entries during the year were 51,934, representing an acreage of 7,359,905 original entries, the same time 45,845, aggregating 6,409,832 acres. Decrease of entries for the year 15,664, representing an acreage of 2,596,820. Patents to land-grant railroads during the year 3,088,679 acres, an increase over previous year of 2,724,817. Surveys have been accepted during the year to the amount of 8,096,004. The vacant public lands in the public land States and Territories is 579,664,683. Commissioner Curtis makes a strong plea for the irrigation of the arid lands.

The approvals during the year under the different grants to the several States for educational purposes and under the Saline grant, having the effect of a patent, embraced an area of 756,172 acres. Of this amount Nevada received approvals for 448,864 acres, Oregon 91,343, Idaho 40,006, South Dakota 44,382, Colorado 37,438, Minnesota 30,181, Mississippi 30,829, and Louisiana 10,445. The increase in the approvals for educational purposes during the year was 216,393 acres. During the year surveys have been accepted to the amount of 8,096,004 acres. The largest amount is in South Dakota—3,346,639—with Oklahoma next with 1,337,322 acres.

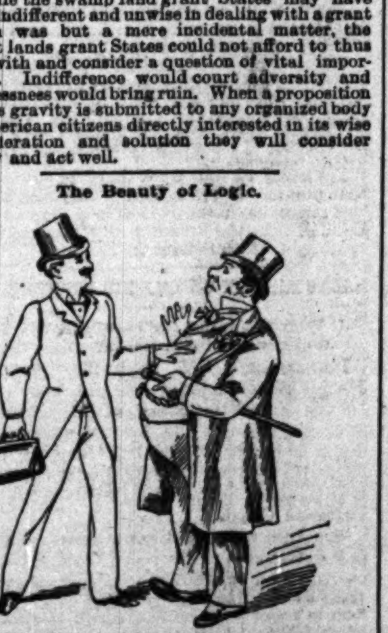
At the close of the fiscal year there were found to be 83,058 final entries pending in the office, against 208,064 at the close of the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 125,006. Railroad selections amounting to 28,846,577 acres were pending July 1, 1891, which is a decrease of 930,078 as compared with the last preceding fiscal year.

The following show the vacant public lands in acres in each of the public land States and Territories: Alabama, 947,310; Arizona, 55,061,005; Arkansas, 4,998,398; California, 52,299,499; Colorado, 42,167,030; Florida, 3,468,381; Idaho, 33,781,851; Iowa, 6,000; Kansas, 799,078; Louisiana, 1,243,118; Michigan, 781,816; Minnesota, 6,849,975; Mississippi, 1,201,280; Missouri, 1,023,898; Montana, 74,372,769; Nebraska, 11,460,436; Nevada, 58,689,524; New Mexico, 54,893,670; North Dakota, 16,135,440; Oklahoma, 3,502,406; Oregon, 39,220,151; South Dakota, 14,065,394; Utah, 35,428,987; Washington, 20,401,691; Wisconsin, 1,003,133; Wyoming, 50,842,434. Total 579,664,683 acres.

Mr. Carter protests that the unsatisfactory experience following the granting of swamp lands to the States cannot properly be urged against the plan proposed for the settlement of the arid lands question, and then says:

> While the swamp land grant States may have been indifferent and unwise in dealing with a grant which was but a mere incidental matter, the desert lands grant States could not afford to thus deal with and consider a question of vital importance. Indifference would court adversity and recklessness would bring ruin. When a proposition of this gravity is submitted to any organized body of American citizens directly interested in its wise consideration and solution they will consider wisely and act well.

The Beauty of Logic.



The Old Man—"Well, upon my word, this is too bad. I leave you in charge of the office and here I find you at Manhattan Beach!"

The Young Man—"You've imposed on me, Governor. You said you were going to the Saratoga convention. Now you see what comes of not keeping your word!"

Scholarships Given by Mrs. Hearst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. George Hearst, the widow of Senator Hearst, has given the University of California five scholarships for young women. Each scholarship will yield $300 yearly income. Two of these scholarships have been awarded and the other three next year. Thereafter there will be five scholarships each year. Miss Sarah McLean Hardy of Oakland and Miss Godfrey of Pasadena are the fortunate ones this year. The idea is considered more practical in its character than would have been a donation of money, books, or apparatus to the university itself, for it will enable a great many young women to obtain a good education when they would otherwise have been debarred by lack of means.

ROBBERS RAID THE TOWN

EVERY STORE IN SAN ANTONIO, MO., CLEANED OUT AT NIGHT.

Goods Evidently Carted Off by the Wagon-Load, Even the Postoffice Having Been Visited and Sacks of Mail Matter Carried Away—Meeting of the Illinois Association of School Superintendents—Four More Whalebacks Contracted For at Duluth for the Lake Trade.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a band of armed men invaded the little village of San Antone, seven miles east of here, and when they departed a few hours later the place had the appearance of a town that had received the attention of guerrillas during the late war. The men worked quietly but speedily and the first intimation had of the visit was this morning when Henry Closs, who keeps a general store, came down to open up. His place of business had been gutted completely, not enough groceries and clothing being left to fit out a small family.

On the alarm being given it was further discovered that the postoffice had also been entered and every ounce of mail matter carried off, together with a sum of money kept by the Postmaster in a small safe. Among the mail taken was a large number of registered letters, the value of the contents of which is unknown. Two hardware stores and a blacksmith shop in addition were found to have been looted, everything they contained being carried off.

The stuff taken, which comprised the entire stock in trade of every merchant in the village, must have been loaded into wagons and driven into the deep woods surrounding the place. From thence the thieves evidently expected to get it into St. Joseph or Kansas City. When the excitement cooled down a band of vigilantes were hastily armed and mounted, and are now scouring the country in pursuit of the raiders, who, if caught, will probably not be called upon to trouble a court of justice.

DISCUSSING SCHOOL WORK.

Topics Considered by the Illinois Superintendents' Association.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The State association of the Superintendents of city schools met here today. The following Superintendents were present: E. A. Gastman, Decatur; W. L. Steele, Galesburg; S. S. Kemble, Rock Island; N. C. Dougherty, Peoria; P. R. Walker, Rockford; W. H. Hatch, Moline; D. H. Darling, Joliet; J. H. Collins, Springfield; Miss S. E. Raymond, Bloomington. Three sessions were held today. Among the questions discussed were: "Whether It Is Better to Have One Long Session or Two Short Sessions." A majority favored two sessions a day. "The Most Expedient Way of Raising Money for New Buildings." Some preferring an immediate levy and others the plan of issuing bonds. "The Payment of Teachers' Salaries During Sickness." Some advocating paying full salary, others half pay, and others advocated paying nothing. "The Course of Study and General Management of Schools" were subjects discussed at considerable length.

MORE WHALEBACKS TO BE BUILT.

Contracts Made at Duluth for Four Fine New Steamships.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Capt. McDougall this afternoon, for the American Steel Barge company, signed a contract with outside parties, whose names are at present concealed, for the construction of four steel freight steamers for lake traffic, all of which are to be completed and ready for use by the opening of navigation next spring. They will be of the whaleback style and are to be 306 feet long, 38 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and are to carry 2,500 gross tons on 14 feet 6 inches, with a guarantee of 25 tons additional capacity for each additional inch draft. These will increase the number of steamers and barges to be turned out by the yard this winter to sixteen and the gross tonnage to over 50,000. It is surmised here that these new steamers are for the Northern Pacific railroad.

BOLD ROBBERY IN TOPEKA.

Three Men Enter Huntoon's Livery Stable and Loot the Office Safe.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Three robbers entered Col. A. J. Huntoon's livery barn at 2 o'clock this morning by the street door, turned out the electric lights, went into the office where the night man, Edward Linton, was sleeping, blindfolded, bound, and gagged him, and then went through the office safe, the combination of which had accidently been left unfastened. Col. Huntoon, who is one of the wealthiest men and largest property-owners in the city, has for several years kept all his valuable papers in his office safe. These were all taken, together with $500 in cash. After getting what they wanted the robbers threw Linton down into the cellar. Linton, after some time, succeeded in awakening one of the stable men, who released him from his position.

Wrecked by Exploding Carbonic Acid.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—About noon today a terrific explosion shook the earth at the foot of Griswold street, where the Star line dock is situated. The explosion was caused by leaving ten drums filled with carbonic acid in an exposed position on the wharf awaiting shipment by steamer to Toledo. Several of the drums must have gone off together, for the whole southern portion of the warehouse was wrecked, about 3,000 pounds of tobacco in bales torn to ribbons, the tin sheathing of the warehouse ripped off and scattered in all directions, and all the windows in the neighborhood shattered. One of the unexploded drums was hurled through the brick wall of the adjoining building on the east side. Charles W. McCorkle, who was standing about twenty feet from the drum at the time of the explosion, received a fracture of the skull which may prove fatal.

Chicago Men Lease a Duluth Furnace.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Messrs. Charles Himrod & Co., Crerar & Clinch, and Mr. Bartolet of Chicago today leased the blast furnace, the first coke furnace built in the Lake Superior region, for a term of five years. The furnace is a new one, never run, built by the Duluth Iron and Steel company, has a daily capacity of 150 tons, and will employ 150 men. This will be the commencement of iron manufacture at the head of Lake Superior.

Iowa Funeral Directors Organizing.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The funeral directors of the fifteen counties comprising the Tenth Congressional District met here today and formed a district organization. The officers elected were C. P. Leithead of Ralfe, President; W. R. Sanderson of Livermore, Secretary; C. Laufersweiler of Fort Dodge, Treasurer. Similar societies will organized in every Congressional district in the State to coöperate with the State association.

Difficulties of a Kansas Newspaper.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Fort Scott daily and weekly *Monitor*, the oldest Republican newspaper in Southeastern Kansas, was taken possession of today by mortgage and the paper put in charge of a trustee. The total indebtedness of the *Monitor* and the Southwestern Publishing company amounts to nearly $80,000. Their assets are equal to the liabilities if they could have been made available.

Found the Missing Man.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—George M. Patterson of Marshall, Mo., representing A. S. Aloe & Co. of St. Louis, who was reported as missing, is in this city at the Hotel Grand. He has been slightly ill and is taking a few days' rest. His family and employers were notified. He is up and attending to business.

Stationer McDonald Wins His Suit.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—In July, 1890, J. S. McDonald, the Chicago stationer, was thrown from a livery rig in this city and severely injured. He brought suit against the livery firm, alleging that the horse was unsafe. A jury in the Circuit Court today gave McDonald a judgment of $964.

Northwest Notes.

United States officers raided the Chinese laundries in Grand Forks, N. D., Thursday, and captured three Celestials who had been smuggled in from Manitoba during the last few days and a quantity of smuggled opium.

Joseph Biggius, a farmer of Du Page, Ill., was run over by an Alton train Thursday and instantly killed.

Oris D. Niles, who is wanted at Flint, Mich., for murder committed last March, was arrested at Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday.

Bernard Goldsmith of Milwaukee, Wis., has been appointed a member of the State Board of Normal Regents, vice Jacob Mendel, resigned.

L. M. Lindsay of Darlington, I. T., committed suicide at that place yesterday by taking morphine. Financial difficulties were the cause.

Riley Smart, a young man living in Monroe Township, Ind., died yesterday from the effects of being stung in forty-two different places by yellow jackets.

De Witt C. Clarke of Peoria, Ill., yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been troubled with insomnia for some time.

A 9-year-old girl named Files walked into the Wabash River at Terre Haute, Ind., Thursday night while asleep and was drowned. Her body was recovered.

The heirs of the late Jacob Cook of Columbus, Ind., have begun suit to set aside his will. He left an estate worth $100,000 to three heirs and omitted to name two grandchildren.

G. L. Wilson of Houseville, Ind., was run over by an Alton train at Manchester, Ill., yesterday. One leg was cut off and he was otherwise so badly injured that he cannot recover.

George B. Howard was arrested at Adrian, Mich., yesterday by a United States officer. Howard was formerly a pension agent in Pennsylvania and it is alleged embezzled money from the government.

Burglars entered the Julien House barroom at Belvidere, Ill., early yesterday morning, rifled the money drawer, broke into McGonigle's saloon, emptied his money drawer, and then entered Born's market, where they carried off everything worth stealing.

WAR BETWEEN MILWAUKEE VETERANS.

A Dispute Leads to the Resignation of the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Gen. T. C. Moore has tendered his resignation as treasurer of the Soldiers' Home as a result of a difference of opinion between himself and Gen. Hathaway, the Governor of the home. Gen. Moore has been treasurer of the home for the last ten years, while Gen. Hathaway has been connected with the home but a few months. The difference between them resulted from the letting of a contract for the manufacture of drawers for the veterans of the home. Heretofore the making of drawers for the home had been given to the wives and mothers of veterans who were in needy and unfortunate circumstances. They were remunerated at the rate of 15 cents a pair, and in order that the work might go around a rule had been established by which no family was to receive more than $15 worth of work a month. This arrangement proved to be a material help to a number of worthy families who came to the home regularly each month to take out their share of the work. Lately Treasurer Moore conceived a new idea, and he let the work of making drawers to one Grassow, who agreed to make the drawers at nine cents a pair. Last week when the women came again for the material to make the garments they were informed that there was no more work for them and that they must look elsewhere for their daily bread. As a consequence a delegation of the women called upon Gov. Hathaway and asked for an explanation. The Governor was astonished. He knew nothing of the new arrangements, and he called Gen. Moore to account. It is understood that a stormy interview took place between the two old warriors, in which Gen. Moore maintained that he had a right to give that work to whom he saw fit and proper, as he was the responsible party, and Gov. Hathaway as strongly insisted that no change would be made without his knowledge and consent. The final result of the interview was that Gen. Moore has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 30.

Jonathan L. Burnham, one of Milwaukee's millionaire residents, died last night at the age of 74 years. He had been ill for some weeks. For over forty-five years Mr. Burnham had been engaged in the manufacture of brick. His funeral will take place Sunday afternoon.

The body of an unknown man with a bullet-hole back of his right ear and a revolver in his hand was found today lying under a tree on Humboldt avenue near the city limits. The man was well-dressed and apparently 25 years of age. There was nothing about him to give a clew to his identity.

Jacob Litt, the well-known theatrical manager, today disposed of a half interest in his various theatrical enterprises to Thomas H. Davis, and after Oct. 15 the firm name will be Litt & Davis. The transfer is a big one, as it includes an interest in six successful plays which Mr. Litt owned.

As a result of the conference between Mayor Somers and President Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway the railway company will give $125,000 towards the building of the Menominee Valley viaduct and also a right of way over its property.

The remains of Dr. V. T. Atkinson, formerly Wisconsin State Veterinarian, arrived from Chicago this evening and were taken to the residence of R. D. Whitehead, whence the funeral will take place tomorrow.

The Rev. Frederick W. Webber, rector of St. Julius' Episcopal Church, has received an urgent call to become the associate of Archdeacon Fertin of Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, Manitoba. He will probably accept.

Miss Laura Butler Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Rogers of this city, was married last night to Albert F. Starke of Golden, Colo., at the summer residence of the bride's parents on Oconomowoc Lake.

J. A. McDougall of this city has been awarded a contract for extending the Milwaukee, Green Bay and Western railway from Luxemburg to Ahnapee. There will not be over eighteen miles of track to build, but the extension is quite an important one, for it will give another lake outlet for the Kewaunee road, which is a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western enterprise, and is virtually a part of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul system.

Pacific Coast Lumber for Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The announcement was made on 'Change today of the letting of a contract for the shipment of 20,000,000 feet of lumber to Santa, Australia, for the use of the Brokers' Hill Mining company. This is the largest shipment ever ordered for a foreign market from this coast. Who received the contract is not known. From twenty-five to thirty vessels will be required to carry the whole amount. It is estimated the rate charged for transportation will be $7.50 a thousand feet.

Our Signal Office has suggested the imminent need of Light-Weight Overcoats and Umbrellas with such unsuccessful frequency of late confidence is a "little shaky," still we all know they'll be urgently needed most of the time for three months to come, and you ought to know that these Rogers, Peet & Co. garments are peculiarly attractive to every man who can look beyond the price-ticket. We see no harm in being perfectly candid about our prices and telling you plainly they're not the lowest, for we're all the time insisting on the best workmanship, the most serviceable linings, pocketings, and trimmings throughout, latest shapes, and on fabrics that come up to satisfying strength and quality. You can readily see such honesty in clothes may be most economical to consumers, even if not offered at satinet, cotton warped prices. We're giving big values, but do not—note it, please—keep low grades—viz.:

A dark, neat, all-wool, serviceable Fall Overcoat of R., P. & Co.'s make, where every cent goes for comfort, we can sell as low as $10.00.

Better qualities, with higher finish, of the R., P. & Co. make, at $12.00, $14.00, $15.00 to $18.00; but for a real genteel finish, stylish colorings, and serviceable satin sleeve linings you should pay from $18.00 to $20.00.

For luxurious Fall Overcoats, with pure silk satin facings and sleeve linings or pure silk body linings throughout, from imported or the best domestic fabrics, equal to high-grade ordered garments, as made by R., P. & Co's best workmen, $25.00 to $35.00.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor.
Clark and Madison-sts.

Special
To Mothers.

Our fall display of big and little boys' suits is now complete, and we extend you a welcome to bring the boys and fit them out to your satisfaction.

The well-secured buttons and the strongly sewed seams you so much depend upon are as reliable as ever.

About prices, it's quite enough to say we never allow ourselves to be undersold.

Wanamaker & Brown,
145 STATE-ST.

BURNETT'S
EXTRACT
PISTACHIO.

Heretofore the flavor of the Turkish Pistachio-Nut has only been obtainable by using the nuts at great trouble and expense. We are now able to furnish this delicious flavor as an extract, so simply prepared that it can be used by any good housekeeper, the same as Vanilla.

We put it up in all sizes at the same price as our Extract of Vanilla.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON—CHICAGO—NEW YORK

THE IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR CO.,
180 WABASH-AV.

THE GREAT
SWITCH
SALE
STILL CONTINUES.

TEN THOUSAND
Human Hair Switches,
All colors, to be sacrificed at
25% DISCOUNT.
Now is the time to buy.

THE IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR CO.,
180 WABASH-AV.

KIRK'S
SHANDON
BELLS
TOILET SOAP
NO OTHER
Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.

If unable to procure SHANDON BELLS SOAP send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

Send 10c in stamps for sample bottle Shandon Bells Perfume.

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by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guaranty to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion or the excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which ultimately lead to infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package or six for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guaranty to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents, MADRID CHEMICAL CO., 359 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Buck & Rayner, 88 S. Clark and State and Madison.
Dale & Sempill, Druggists, Clark and Madison Sts.
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IT'S OFFENSIVE TO ALL.

A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Filthy Condition of the Stream a Breeder of Disease Among the Dwellers Along Its Banks—Action Regarding the Canal Street Bridge Again Deferred—Supt. McClaughry's Instruction Regarding the Issue of Search-Warrants—Raising Jackson Street's Grade.

The actual condition of the water in the Illinois and Michigan Canal at the present time is a matter of decided interest not only to Chicagoans but to all who dwell in the Valley of the Desplaines, from Chicago at least as far out as Joliet. Positive testimony as to what that condition is is furnished by the members of a party of pleasure-seekers who took a trip down the canal in a steam launch last Sunday. None of the party was in any way interested in the canal, other than that it furnished them a means of locomotion, but long before the day was over the unpleasant impressiveness of the ditch had been borne in upon their senses. The visitors left the Randolph street slip at 9 o'clock a. m. on the steam launch Wilber and cleared at the canal office at Bridgeport for Morris.

The trip through the river was not unpleasant, but just as soon as the canal was entered the trouble began, and what would otherwise have been a really pleasant journey was practically ruined by the malodorous surroundings. The water in the canal was quite low, so low that the little steamer grounded once, and was only gotten off with difficulty. The use of the boat-hook on this occasion disclosed the presence of a foot or more of thick, black mud. A careful inspection of the banks showed that with few exceptions they were in good order. In fact it seemed from the way in which the sides rose above the stagnant water that the canal was capable of carrying double the amount of water then contained in it.

Shortly before reaching Lemont the boat passed two or three small feeders, and immediately afterward a perceptible current was noticed for the first time. Nearer the city there was no ripple on the surface or anything to show a motion of the stream. If any water whatever was being thrown from the river into the canal by the pumps it certainly must have been in small quantity. The condition of the water was villainous throughout, but was worst of all just above Lemont and again half-way between Lemont and Lockport, where a bend of the stream probably had effect in arresting the flow. All along at this point the walls of the canal are formed for miles of broken limestone taken from the Lemont quarries, and the filthy black water had left its permanent mark on these walls. The stuff was the color of ink, and the blackest of ink at that. Few, if any, floating substances or masses of sewage or other deposits were noticed on the surface. The stench was indescribable, and finally when near Lemont the little yacht met a big canaler, which was pushing a heavy broad-bowed boat in front of it up-stream and throwing the water in great streams against the banks, the yachting party surrendered.

In the long, straight stretch above Lockport, which is hemmed in by limestone walls, a current of at least four miles an hour prevailed. The day was warm and the sun poured down with considerable strength upon the murky stream. Finally at Lockport it was decided to abandon the trip, for flesh and blood could not stand the odor any longer. The boat was slewed around and immediately stuck on the slimy bottom. As it draws less water than the average canal boat, it was evident that the volume of water in the canal was scarcely sufficient for ordinary navigation.

While the party were lunching at Lockport several of the natives came around, expressing their surprise that any body of sane people should take such a trip for pleasure. As a matter of fact, the canal is not unpicturesque with its rough walls and banks covered with greenery and leaves just turning to autumn tints. But the whole enjoyment of the trip and of the return by moonlight were spoiled by the offensive odor of the stream. Lemonters and Lockporters concurred in saying that the condition of the canal was never worse than at this time, and that there has been considerable sickness among the dwellers along the banks. They claimed, and the condition of the banks bore out the statement, that the canal was not much more than half full, and that it was entirely capable of carrying a much larger body of water. More water means a swifter current and a greater dilution of sewage matter and by consequence less offense to the olfactories and less danger to the public health.

DISCUSSED CANAL STREET BRIDGE.

Action in the Matter Finally Deferred Until Monday.

The Council Committee on Harbors and Bridges met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon to consider the question of removing the Canal street bridge. There were present Ald. Gorman, Chairman, and Ald. Woodard, Brookman, Martin, O'Neill, Wall, and Michaelson. The clerk read the communication of Acting Secretary of War Grant to Mayor Washburne refusing the latter's request for an extension of the time for the removal of the bridge which was submitted by the Mayor with an accompanying letter, in which he said:

> From this communication you will perceive that the city can under no circumstances obtain the consent of the War Department to further delay the removal of said pier. The time given the city to remove said pier under the notice served upon this city by the War Department expires Sept. 26, 1891. This notice was sent to your body and by it referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges, and you will therefore see the urgent necessity of disposing of this question at your next session of the Council.

The following opinion of City Engineer Clarke on the condition of the bridge was also submitted by the Mayor:

> The Canal street bridge on south branch of Chicago River is not now and has never been opened for general traffic. Since its construction the portion of the center pier on which the turn table center rests has settled 5¾ inches and the pier has tipped to the northeast to such extent that the north end of the bridge is 4¾ inches lower than the south end. Should the bridge be put in condition and opened for traffic it is practically certain that the settling of the center pier would increase and it is altogether probable that it would be found impracticable to maintain the bridge in condition for general traffic without at least partial and very likely entire reconstruction of the center pier.

"If the government has control of the river," said Ald. O'Neil, "let it pay $600,000 a year to take care of it. If the city has control let us control it bridges and all. I move we defer the consideration of the matter to get a report from the Commissioner of Public Works as to what revenue the city gets from the river and what revenue the government gets. What the city spends on it and what the government spends; and let us get a report from the Corporation Counsel whether the control of the river rests in the city or the government. If the city has got any interest in that bridge it's time we should know it. Uncle Sam never spends a cent on the bridge or on the river either."

Ald. Woodward wanted to know if it was not the first time the government had claimed any interest in the bridge over the river.

"No," said the Chair, "it is not. Last year they advanced a similar claim over a bridge over the Calumet River. But there is this difference—the government maintains the Calumet River for three miles from its mouth."

There was little further discussion and the motion to defer was adopted by a unanimous vote, the committee adjourning to Monday next.

INSPECTORS TO INDORSE WARRANTS.

Policemen Must Not Search Houses Indiscriminately—Trial Board Findings.

Supt. McClaughry issued instructions yesterday regarding the searching of houses by officers. They are as follows:

> Many complaints are received at this office that houses of reputable people are searched indiscriminately with houses of bad repute, frequently without warrants, and inquiry has thus far failed to satisfactorily locate the responsibility therefor. It is therefore ordered that from and after this date all warrants which call for the search of houses shall first be submitted to the Inspector of the proper division and be indorsed by him, and no such searches shall be made without warrant except upon his official order. Each Inspector will require full reports in writing to be made to him in all cases when search is made, which reports he will forward to this office without delay. Inspectors will hold all subordinate officers strictly responsible for observance of this order.

The findings of the Trial Board in cases of offending officers were also made public—viz.:

> Patrolman M. P. Quigley, First Precinct, discharged for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty not in the discharge of duty; Patrolman Joseph J. Garrity, Fifteenth Precinct, fined ten days' pay for intoxication; Patrolmen Henry Doehne and Thomas Dorgan, Second and Third Precincts, fined ten days' pay each for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty, not in the discharge of duty, and drinking intoxicating liquors while on duty; Patrolman Michael Rabbitt, Fourth Precinct, fined three days' pay for conduct unbecoming a police officer; Patrolmen Henry Fitzgerald, Joseph Hill, and Bernard McCarten, Sixteenth Precinct, fined ten days' pay each and Patrolman Patrick O'Neil of the same precinct discharged for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty not in the discharge of duty; Substitute Patrolmen Peter O'Connell and William J. O'Donnell, Sixteenth Precinct, discharged for conduct unbecoming police officers; Substitute Patrolman John Meade, Seventeenth Precinct, fined five days' pay for inattention to duty; Patrolmen Thomas F. Clifford, John A. Buckley, William Casey, Herman R. Schultz, Terence McGlynn, W. E. Wisner, and Michael Creed, Nineteenth Precinct, fined two days' pay each for inattention to duty and disobedience of orders; Patrolman James F. Culkin, Twenty-seventh Precinct, was fined three days' pay for intoxication and inattention to duty; Patrolman Charles L. Moore, Twenty-seventh Precinct, discharged for willful maltreatment of a citizen; Patrolman William Keegan, Twenty-second Precinct, was fined five days' pay for neglect of duty; Patrolman Richard R. Welch, Twenty-fifth Precinct, was fined three days' pay for inattention to duty; Substitute Patrolman John J. Gannon, Twenty-fifth Precinct, discharged for intoxication and disobedience of orders; Patrolman Frederick A. Anderson, Thirty-first Precinct, fined five days' pay for drinking intoxicating liquors while on duty; Patrolman Timothy Doody, Thirty-second Precinct, fined five days' pay for intoxication; Patrolman Peter O'Malley, Thirty-second Precinct, fined three days' pay for being absent from duty without permission; Patrolmen John Joyce and Charles F. Carlson, Thirty-first Precinct, fined five days' pay each for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty, not in the discharge of duty, and inattention to duty.

MAY RAISE JACKSON STREET GRADE.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Du Puy Holds in Favor of the West Park Board.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Du Puy yesterday furnished Commissioner Aldrich with an opinion respecting the right of the West Park Board to raise the grade of West Jackson street, which was turned over to the board as a boulevard. They propose to raise the grade of the boulevard a foot and, as that would involve a great deal of expense for raising the grade of intersecting streets and for consequent land damages, Mr. Aldrich questioned the right of the board to raise the grade without a permit from the city. Mr. Du Puy holds that the board has ample power to raise the grade of Jackson street, but that it would be required also to raise the grade of the approaches of street crossings.

Will Renew the Fight.

When the order giving the Central Music Hall company the right to put sign boards on the street lamps in front of its structure at State and Randolph streets comes up in the council Monday evening through the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South, it is probable the Aldermen from the outside wards will make a fight on it again. Alderman Cremer wanted the rules set aside and the order passed last Monday evening, but there was strong objections and the order was forced to the committee.

Legal Proceedings Begun.

Legal steps were taken in the Circuit Court yesterday to compel the City of Chicago to return $100,000 to the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit railroad which was deposited as a guarantee that one mile of the road would be constructed within two years. The company holds that it has done this, but the city takes a different view.

Notes.

Dr. Tomlinson, Registrar of Vital Statistics in the Health Department, said yesterday that there was not a single case of the "grip" in Chicago at this time and no apparent danger of another visit from the influenza.

The Council Committees on Streets and Alleys North, Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights, and Harbors and Bridges will meet in the City Clerk's office at 2 o'clock Monday, and the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds at 3 o'clock.

Capt. Ross of the Central Detail last night dispatched Lieut. Backus with a squad of twenty-five picked men to Olney, Ill., to police the State Fair grounds during the annual fair, which lasts one week. The State pays the city for the detail and furnishes the men transportation and board.

Mayor Washburne, Controller May, and Corporation Counsel Miller had a conference yesterday with Attorney Harlan and Gen. R. J. Smith, representing the city contractors who want a new and more negotiable form of special assessment voucher adopted by the city. No definite decision was reached.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR PRODUCING RAIN.

Louis Gathman Says His Way Is the Only Right One.

Louis Gathman of this city has discovered a process by which he claims he can anywhere and invariably produce rain. A main feature of his scheme is a gun of his own invention which will throw a dynamite shell with ordinary powder as a propellant and without exploding the dynamite by concussion. The Farwell or Dyrenfurth scheme for producing rain is, he says, a failure, for it will not lower the temperature nor produce a vacuum, absolute conditions for a rainfall. He is satisfied that concussion on the ground, nor even at a slight elevation, has no effect on the upper currents of atmospheric air and that the government scheme has not produced any rain in Texas, as the rain followed too late after the operations of the experimenters.

To produce artificial rain it will, he says, be absolutely necessary to lower the temperature of the upper currents of air, and whenever this can be done rain can be made to order, and not before.

Mr. Gathman says his method is designed to produce a condensation of the moisture suspended in the atmosphere so as to form a cloud from which rain will be precipitated. For accomplishing this object the most successful means he thinks would be to suddenly chill the atmosphere by rapid evaporation, and at the same time producing a heavy concussion in connection with the cooling in order to set the different air currents in motion.

"It is obvious," he adds, "that sudden and rapid evaporation in the upper region of the atmosphere could be accomplished in various ways by the evaporation of various highly compressed gases, but the evaporation consequent upon the release of liquified carbonic acid gas is thought to be the most efficient.

"In accordance, therefore, with my invention, liquified carbonic acid gas is liberated in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and will of course instantly evaporate and spread out in a sheet of vapor of an extremely low temperature and produce a cloud. The surrounding atmosphere will be chilled by its proximity to the cold vapor, and the moisture in the atmosphere will be condensed thereby. The condensation takes place in large quantities and with great rapidity, so that a cloud is formed that will precipitate rain upon the earth.

"The liquified carbonic acid gas can be confined in a suitable shell or casing, said casing also to contain an explosive, gunpowder, dynamite, etc., which is thrown or shot into the upper regions of the atmosphere and there exploded by a time fuse. A balloon, moreover, could be employed to elevate the shell or casing containing the liquified carbonic acid gas and the explosion to liberate the gas could be made by an electric current controlled by persons upon the earth."

PROF. SPENCE AND WIFE BADLY INJURED.

Their Horse Runs Away and Plunges Over a Bridge Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Prof. A. K. Spence, Dean of the faculty of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., with his wife, daughter, and R. C. Edmonston of the War Department, had an almost miraculous escape from death yesterday while driving along the Fort Myer road. Descending the steep military road from Fort Myer the horse was stung by a yellow-jacket. The animal plunged down the road and over a bridge, carrying vehicle and passengers with it—a distance of twenty feet to the water. Prof. and Mrs. Spence were pinioned under the vehicle until extricated by Miss Spence and Mr. Edmonston, who escaped with slight injury. The injured parties were brought to the Emergency Hospital. The bones of Prof. Spence's face were broken, his shoulder bone crushed, skull slightly fractured, and his right eye almost torn out. Owing to the feeble condition of Prof. Spence his physicians are unable to say whether his injuries will prove fatal. Mrs. Spence's injuries, while not fatal, are very painful.

She Could Show No Spots.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A large crowd gathered today at the residence of Mrs. May Stuckenberg, who, it is alleged, bears marks resembling the wounds of the crucifixion, which appear every Friday, when she goes into a trance. The crowd was disappointed today, as no one was admitted and her husband appeared at the door and announced that no manifestation would appear today. The general impression is that the whole story is a fraud.

TO FAME ON A "BIKE."

RECORDS MADE BY THE CYCLISTS AT THE PARKSIDE MEET.

Fine Racing and Close Finishes Characterize the Majority of Events—Several "Headers" Taken Without Serious Result—A. E. Lumsden Wins the Final Heat in the Half-Mile Safety Handicap—Many Contests for Rich Prizes—Concluding Races Take Place Today.

Splendid racing characterized the opening day of the cyclist meet on the new track at Parkside. Every passing train left a score of spectators at the club gates, and hours before the starters in the initial event had doffed their sweaters an eager throng peopled the grounds and club-house and crowded into the track amphitheater. There were dainty misses bedecked in favored club colors, centurions in triple and quadruple golden bars, doughty wheelmen gorgeous with many medals and still more varied track trophies, veterans in bandages, novices in bright new racing suits, scratch men whose speedy limbs disdained the sacrilege of clothes, and some who dwelt apart—the men who never rode a wheel.

Inside the track were piled the scores of riderless wheels, and when the young man with hailstones on his voice proclaimed the hour of starting there was a lively scramble between the officials and the wheels for possession of the track. C. E. Randall, the erstwhile champion of pure amateurism in the L. A. W., was referee. W. M. Brewster, Quincy, Ill., H. G. Rouse, Peoria, Ill., and H. P. Andrae, Milwaukee, were judges. Timers were M. A. Harford, S. A. Miles, George E. Sloyd; starter, W. C. Thorne; clerk of course, W. C. Anderson; scorer, R. O. Forrest; marshal, William Herrick. F. W. Gerauld, C. W. Jackson, W. C. Thorne, and C. D. Garden acted as a general bicycle committee.

The Initial Event.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the initial event, one mile novice safety, was started. Owing to the large number of entries drawings were made for a heat race, three winners in trial heats to contest for prizes offered in this event. Entries were:

> Gus E. Bicker, Maywood C. C.; R. N. Stewart, W. E. Daniels, Hyde Park C. C.; H. P. Beers, Kenwood R. C.; Walter Scott, Cook Co. W.; G. G. Brandenburg, C. C. C.; A. W. Taft, Wash. C. C.; Walter Rea, Chicago; H. Braudt, Columbia W.; C. A. Goodjohn, Ill. C. C.; F. Nessel, Columbia W.; W. H. Bennett, Ravenswood; W. F. Beerman, C. C. W.

Steward, Beers, Brandenburg, Bennet, and Beerman, drawn in the first trial heat, were started in good alignment, and with the Kenwood man as pacemaker made rapid pace in the first lap. Brandenburg made the going up to the last turn, where H. P. Beers pulled away and crossed the tape an easy winner. Time, 2:05 4-5.

Rea, Scott, Braudt, Nessel, and Goodjohn, started in the second heat, with Scott making the pace, covered the half in 1:24 2-5. In the beginning of the last lap Nessel lay down over his wheel and landed it at the finish five yards before his nearest competitor, Scott. Rea was third. Time, 2:55 2-5.

The final heat was run off after the second event. Nessel, Brandenburg, Scott was the order from the starters, and the leader paced the first half in 1:27. F. Nessel won, Walter Scott second, G. G. Brandenburg third. Time, 2:55 3-5.

One Mile for Novices.

Another event for novices, one mile ordinary. Nine undecorated sweaters were found to conceal the following novices:

> William B. Neyenesch, B. C. Van Nest, James J. Clark, Chicago; J. L. Brandenburg, C. C. C.; John Schneider, Columbia W.; C. W. Davis, C. C. C.; L. Gustafson, Chicago; John Krach, Pilzen C. C.; C. A. Joneson, Elgin, Ill.; D. Robertson, Chicago.

Clark showed the way to the half in 1:30, and in a grueling finish Davis showed in front, Clark second, Bradenburg third. Time, 3:00 2-5.

Feature of the Day's Program.

The event of the day followed in the half-mile safety handicap. Original entries were penalized as follows:

> First heat—George K. Barrett, scratch; H. A. Githens, 20 yards; W. J. Bray, 40 yards; H. P. Walden, 50 yards; John Mason, 65 yards; W. E. Daniels, 70 yards; I. D. Wilson, 70 yards; George Jochem, 75 yards; C. W. Dorntge, scratch; C. D. Cutting, 30 yards; C. S. Merrill, 40 yards; O. B. Barnett, 55 yards; H. P. Beers, 65 yards; H. E. Spear, 70 yards; D. D. Southern, 70 yards; A. W. Taft, 75 yards.
>
> Second heat—A. E. Lumsden, scratch; W. B. Young, 30 yards; C. W. Knisley, 30 yards; C. P. Smith, 60 yards; William Lonn, 65 yards; A. R. Parrish, 70 yards; W. H. Bennett, 70 yards; K. F. Peterson, 80 yards.
>
> E. C. Bode, 10 yards; N. H. Van Sicklen, 30 yards; C. P. Root, 35 yards; W. F. Berman, 60 yards; R. T. Richardson, [illegible] yards; Walter Scott, 70 yards; C. H. Tobey, 70 yards; F. J. Wagner, 80 yards.

George K. Barrett, H. A. Githens, and D. B. Southern were the only men placed at the finish of the first heat. C. W. Dorntge, the Buffalo Athletic club entry, and breaker of the six to twenty mile world's record, started from scratch, but did not show in either lap. The quarter was made in 40 3-5 seconds and the half in 1:16 3-5. Price of Milwaukee, starting at the thirty-yard mark, was included in the second heat. In the first quarter pacemaker C. P. Smith and William Lunn wheeled over the embankment and mingled on the commons eight feet below. No one was hurt. The record on the first quarter was 37 1-5, when Knisley pushed through the close field on the third lap and heading his company in the straight won in a close finish from F. J. Wagner, he crowded by Lumsden and Bode in third and fourth place respectively. Time, 1:12¾.

The final heat in the half mile handicap was not run off until after the fifth race. George K. Barrett, D. B. Southern, H. A. Githens, C. W. Knisley, F. J. Wagner, A. E. Lumsden, and E. C. Bode were starters, with penalties same as in trial heats. Wagner started out as pacemaker, but becoming tired of such an ungrateful task gracefully wheeled over the inside corner at the first turn, and several track officials went out and assisted him to gather up the fragments of his racing garb that fluttered from a contiguous ash heap. Bode, Knisley, and Barrett took turns as pacemakers, but Lumsden, by magnificent riding, passed them in the finish furlong. Lumsden, Knisley, Barrett, Bode was the order at the half mile limit. First quarter, time, 37 1-5; half mile, time, 1:14.

The entries in the fourth event were:

> E. W. Ballard, C. C. C.; J. P. Bliss, C. C. C.; H. A. Githens, C. C. C.; George K. Barrett, C. C. C.

Bliss Wins the Quarter Mile.

The race was one-fourth mile open, ordinary. Bliss caught the track first, but Ballard set his own pace, and passing the leader on the second turn pedaled across the limit line an easy victor.

In the finish Githens also paced out before Bliss and took second place. Time, 39 1-5 seconds. Barrett did not finish. The gold medal hung up in the boys' safety quarter mile dash was taken by 14-year-old Freddy Kurtz. Gus Steele, W. H. Kane, C. A. Pratt, and A. M. Lymand were his competitors. Gus Steele was second, A. M. Lymand third. Time, forty-four seconds flat.

Ten many-medaled starters were listed in the one-mile handicap, ordinary, as follows:

> H. A. Githens, scratch; E. W. Ballard, 35 yards; A. E. Lumsden, 35 yards; William Lonn, 80 yards; J. J. Clark, 100 yards; C. W. Davis, 100 yards; D. Robertson, 100 yards; John Schneider, 110 yards; J. L. Brandenburg, 130 yards; E. Schauheyder, 150 yards.

C. W. Davis, starting from 100-yard mark, increased his generous allowance and led the procession of his company from start to finish. J. P. Bliss and E. W. Ballard raced a dead heat for second place. The half showed 1:16 4-5 and the mile 2:46 3-5.

Competitors for Prizes.

For the rich prize list offered in the eighth event, one mile safety, open, the following were contestants:

> E. C. Bode, H. A. Githens, W. B. Young, C. W. Dorntge, A. E. Lumsden, G. K. Barrett.

Barrett cut the pace for the company to the half in 1:20 1-5. He showed again in the last quarter and won handily, with Lumsden in second and Dorntge in third place. Time, 2:49 4-5.

E. W. Ballard, J. B. Bliss, and H. A. Githens were entered in the two-mile lap ordinary. Special conditions were that the winner of each lap was allowed three points, second two points, third one point. Winner of final lap allowed six points. Ballard scored the first three points, but on the second lap Githens showed in front and led his limited company on through the two miles. Ballard was second. The Mastiff pup, offered as third prize, was forced upon Bliss, as he failed to keep outside the 170-yard limit line.

Result of the Final Race.

In the final event, three-mile safety handicap, the value of generous handicapping was shown to fourteen starters and an unlucky thirteen trailers. Starters were as follows:

> C. W. Dorntge, scratch; G. K. Barrett, scratch; H. A. Githens, 90 yards; C. W. Price, 130 yards; C. W. Knisley, 150 yards; W. B. Young, 200 yards; C. P. Root, 250 yards; W. F. Berman, 350 yards; Austin Webb, 350 yards; F. J. Wagner, 400 yards; D. B. Southern, 400 yards; C. A. Goodjohn, 400 yards; F. Nessel, 400 yards; W. H. Bennett, 400 yards.

George K. Barrett made no great exertion as pacemaker, and Dorntge, the other scratch, who laid back to trail Barrett and beat him in the last lap, delayed too long. Barrett fell back, and the Buffalo wheelman made heroic efforts to catch the company he had given furlongs to. He did the best riding of the first day's meet, but the handicaps were too generous. Austin Webb finished first. F. Nessel second, C. W. Dorntge third. Time, 8:18 2-5.

Concluding races will be held today.

CHICAGO TO HAVE A "SAVOY" THEATER.

Name Selected for the Jackson Street Play-House—A Story Denied.

The twelve-story theater building to be erected on the site of the Jackson Street Armory will be known as the "Savoy." It is to be a handsome structure after the Venetian style of architecture. The projectors of the building estimate the gross rental income at $106,000. Of this $20,000 will be received for the theater, and it is estimated that the roof garden will bring in an annual rental of $15,000. The estimated cost of the building is $450,000.

It was announced yesterday that L. Z. Leiter had leased the northeast corner of Van Buren and State streets from the Campbell estate for a term of ninty-nine years. The report, apparently, is without foundation, although it is possible that among the numerous applicants for a lease of the corner Mr. Leiter's interests have been represented. The corner in question, which is occupied in part by Winters' café, is 80x144 feet. The trustees of the Campbell estate place a valuation on the land of $600,000 or $7,500 a front foot. On this basis it is offered at an annual rental of $30,000 for a term of ninety-nine years.

"Of late years I have not been a lessee, and it is not probable that I ever will be one," said Mr. Leiter. "A leasehold may be a valuable interest, but it requires too much attention. I have not made any overtures to the Campbell estate, and have never entertained the idea of leasing the property."

F. D. Everett, who represents the Campbell estate, was equally positive in denying the rumor in regard to a lease.

"We have been approached by all kinds of agents and operators in regard to the State street property," said he. "We have uniformly stated that the property was practically out of the market. A valuation of $7,500 a front foot has been placed upon the land. One agent is now negotiating for a lease on the basis of such a valuation, but he does not represent the Leiter interest. However, we have not ever received a bona fide offer, and so the report announcing the conclusion of a lease is entirely without foundation."

It seems that Mr. Leiter, in connection with Marshall Field, leased the Campbell corner for a term of ten years just after the fire. It was leased to be used as a site for their store. After they had made arrangements for a site further north they settled with Mr. Campbell, paying him $7,000 to release them.

B. F. Jacobs & Co., have sold for a Chicago syndicate, to W. R. Kerr and others, the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 29, Calumet, eighty acres, for $92,000. The property lies on the west side of Ashland avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, is fine high land, and will probably be subdivided and placed on the market in the near future. The new Blue Island branch of the Illinois Central railroad will pass through its lower half, the Morgan tract is just east, and the Rock Island main line just west of it. Messrs. Jacobs & Co. have sold this property four times in the last eighteen months, its original owner having been C. B. Bouton.

WILL BUILD A RAILROAD IN HONDURAS.

The Scheme That Chicago Capitalists Propose to Carry Into Effect.

A few months ago William C. Burchard, United States Consul at Rouatan, Honduras, obtained from that country generous concessions, which, besides giving permission to construct and operate a railroad from the northwest of Honduras 250 miles inland to the capital of the republic, carried with it a land grant of nearly 6,000 acres of the best land in the republic for every mile of roadway constructed. It also gives freedom from all export and import duties on all materials to be used in constructing the road, and to all colonists wishing to settle on the land.

The scheme seemed so feasible that a party of Chicago capitalists with R. L. Martin, David Courter, and Horace F. White at their head bought the concession from Mr. Burchard for a large sum of money and immediately took steps to have a company incorporated. Yesterday a certificate of incorporation of the Chicago and Central America company was returned. The new company has a capital stock of $5,000,000, all of which is pledged. A meeting of the stockholders will be called within ten days and officers elected. Mr. Courter expects to start for Honduras with a corps of surveyors within sixty days to lay out the most practicable route and make plans for the new venture.

The line of the projected road is expected to run through immense forests of the most valuable timber in the country, such as ebony, mahogany, Spanish cedar, rubber, lignum vitæ, pines, and fancy oaks, which in themselves will be a source of great profit.

A London stock operator has arrived from England to make arrangements for placing the securities of the new company on the London market and he was negotiating with Messrs. Martin and Courter yesterday afternoon. It is probable the stock will be floated in London within thirty days. The permanent headquarters of the company will be in Chicago.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY COLLEGE CLASSES.

Organization of Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores at Evanston.

The senior, junior, and sophomore classes of the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University held their annual election of officers yesterday. The senior class officers-elect are as follows: President, Loren H. Knox; Vice-President, Miss Hattie Osgood; Secretary, Ralph Smith; Treasurer, Ernest Hoag.

The juniors elected E. B. Fowler President; Vice-President, Miss Hattie Coughran; Secretary, H. L. Harvey; Treasurer, George P. Hills; Chaplain, Benjamin F. Beazell; and also W. F. Tomlinson and Miss May Plimpton as correspondents of one of the college papers, the *Northwestern*.

The sophomores elected as President H. E. Ambler. They also elected two contestants to the junior-sophomore declamation contest, R. W. Stevens and Miss Anna Smith, to take the places of Miss Stevens and Fred Vose, who did not return to school this year. The class received the challenge of the freshman class to a cane-rush and voted to accept it, and appointed Latham, W. W. Wilkinson, and Benjamin Rist a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The football association also had a meeting, and elected Ransom E. Kennicott captain of the 'Varsity football eleven.

The first practice game of the Northwestern University's football eleven was played yesterday on the football field by the Sheridan Drive in Evanston, against the Evanston Township High School team. The High School players held their own well and made the 'Varsity eleven work hard to gain their four points. Northwestern's only touch-down was made by Kennicott after a long run, and Kendall failed to kick a goal. The score was 'Varsity 4, High School 0.

BASES HIS PAY ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Suit Begun Against the Standard Oil Co. for Work Done in Excess of That Time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Joseph Blanchke today brought suit in this county against the Standard Oil company for $853, alleged to be due for daily services rendered in excess of the statutory eight-hour day. He asks pay for 4,040 hours extra work. Similar cases are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

The International Cigarmakers' Union today defeated the proposed amendment requiring members holding retiring cards to deposit them three months before the convention in order to become eligible as delegates, and the six months rule stands. The manner of electing delegates was taken up and half a dozen different amendments submitted. It was proposed to submit the selection of delegates at irregular meetings and at different specified times, but the convention failed to reach a conclusion on the question at today's session.

CUT DOWN THE WAGES OF EMPLOYES.

Salaries of 900 Waltham Watch Company Hands Reduced.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—The American Waltham Watch company has just announced a reduction in the wages of between 800 and 900 of its employés—about one-third of it entire force—or all those employed on its eighteen-size movements. The cut ranges from 15 to 20 per cent, according to the character of the work done, and went into effect last Monday.

JAMES J. GORE IS DEAD.

HE PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME, NO. 2618 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Born in Georgia in 1830, He Went to California During the Gold Excitement, and Finally Located in Chicago—Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, the Celebrated Author of the Phrase "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," Expires at Saratoga, N. Y.

James J. Gore of the firm of Chapin & Gore, liquor dealers, died at his home, No. 2618 Michigan avenue, at 5 o'clock last evening.

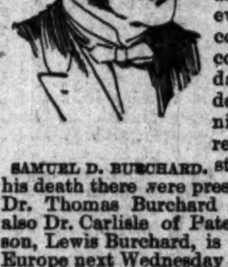
His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him. It is estimated that his estate amounts to $500,000. The funeral will be held from his late home Monday at 1:30 p. m.

[James J. Gore was born in Georgia in 1830. His parents were poor, and at the age of 19 he left his home for California during the gold fever of 1849. He did a freighting business from Sacramento to the mining regions from the time he arrived there until 1866, when he came to Chicago with Mr. Gardner S. Chapin and opened a grocery store at State and Monroe streets. They soon abandoned the grocery trade and opened a liquor store with a line of fancy groceries. They were burned out in the great fire of October, 1871, when they opened up on Twenty-second street. After the fire they started out again at Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe street, where they have since done business.

For the last year or so Mr. Gore has been failing in health. Last summer he went to Saratoga, where he staid until a month ago, when he returned home and was confined to his bed until his death. Lung trouble with a complication of diseases caused his death.]

DR. BURCHARD IS NO MORE.

The Famous New York Preacher Expires of Peritonitis at Saratoga.



SAMUEL D. BURCHARD.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard of New York City, who had been unconscious since early this morning, died at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. He attended the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday and was taken ill in the evening, but was not considered in a serious condition until Tuesday. His complaint developed into peritonitis, and last night reached a critical stage. At the time of his death there were present two of his sons, Dr. Thomas Burchard and P. B. Burchard; also Dr. Carlisle of Paterson, N. J. Another son, Lewis Burchard, is expected home from Europe next Wednesday or Thursday and the funeral will not take place until he arrives. The remains will be conveyed to New York tomorrow night. The last sermon preached by Dr. Burchard was in the Rev. R. F. McMichael's Second Baptist Church pulpit here Sept. 6.

[Samuel D. Burchard was born Sept. 6, 1812, at Steuben, Oneida County, N. Y., where his father owned a farm. In hopes of benefit to his health he removed into Kentucky when 18 years of age and remained there as a student of Center College. He was graduated in 1836, and almost immediately afterwards began to lecture without pay on religious subjects, temperance, and in opposition to slavery, supporting himself by the work of his hands. After a course of theology at Danville Mr. Burchard received a license to preach, granted him by the Transylvania Presbytery in the year 1838. He was soon popular and received many calls, of which he preferred one to New York City, because it gave him the advantages of the Union Theological Seminary. His installation as pastor took place May 1, 1839. He was successful and highly popular, and his congregation built a much larger church in 1846. This was burned down in 1855, together with the pastor's valuable library. In the same year a new edifice was raised. In 1861 he was appointed Chaplain of the American church in Paris, and in 1856 Chancellor of Ingham University. He did not permit these honors to interfere with his relations to his people, by whom he stood notwithstanding his receipt of many flattering calls. After leaving his pastorate, Dr. Burchard accepted the Presidency of the Rutgers Female College. His honorary title of A. M. was conferred on him by Center College, where he was graduated, and that of D. D. by Madison University, a Baptist institution of New York State. He has written a great deal for periodicals, and published two books, one of which was republished in England. During the war he strongly denounced "rebellion." "Rum" has had in him an earnest enemy since the time when he began a temperance agitation in that unpromising field, Kentucky; but the doctor insisted that he had never, throughout his whole life, spoken disparagingly of his Catholic fellow-citizens, either as to their integrity, patriotism, or Christianity. Dr. Burchard married a New York lady in 1847. His wife died in April, 1883. He lost his eldest son in the previous year. One of the three sons remaining of five children is a practicing physician and one a lawyer.]

SENTENCED FOR LIFE AND INNOCENT.

Jacob Brown Confesses to a Murder for Which Thomas Gray Is Serving Time.

SALEM, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A stranger was found dead in a car in Centralia in the winter of 1883 with his skull crushed by a car pin. Two days subsequently a stranger went before an officer in Centralia and confessed to having committed the murder. He was subsequently indicted for murder and Judge Schaefer of this city was appointed to defend him. When his counsel conferred with him he said that he wanted to plead guilty provided he could be sentenced to be hanged. He was informed that no such promise could be made him, whereupon he informed his counsel that he was not guilty, that he had no money, was tired of life, and by confessing to the murder he had hoped to be hung; but as no such promise could be made him he would plead not guilty. He said he had found the murdered man dead in the car. He took his bloody cape and put it on, and hoped thereby to aid in proving his guilt. He gave his name as Thomas Gray. At the trial he was placed on the witness stand and testified in accordance with the foregoing. The jury believed him guilty and on Feb. 27 he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Several months since he began an earnest effort to obtain pardon, protesting his innocence, and a petition was circulated and freely signed. Now it developes that a man has gone before the authorities at Minneapolis, Minn., who gave his name as Jacob Brown and confesses that he committed the murder for which Gray is serving a life sentence. Sheriff Helm of this place has been notified accordingly and the matter is being investigated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—Conscience has finally forced Jacob Brown to confess a murder done long years ago. Since 1883 Brown has been fleeing from his crime, but it has pursued him the length and breadth of the continent. At last, in Minneapolis, he has confessed to Superintendent of Police Henderson. There is one man who will rejoice when he hears of the confession. He is a convict, Gray, a "lifer" in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill. Gray has been thought the murderer instead of Brown. He was convicted at Salem, Ill. Brown's confession will set him free, both from prison and from disgrace.

Brown's story was so strange a tale that the Chief at first set him down as a crank. The man was so earnest, however, that the Chief ordered him locked up and sent a telegram to Centralia, Ill., where the murder was committed. This morning the answer came from the Sheriff: "Hold the man. Letter coming. Will send for him."

The story of the murder is a strange one. Brown, who was tramping, went into a box-car to sleep. He stumbled over a man in the dark and a fight ensued. Brown hit his assailant a death-blow with a coupling-pin and fled. Not long after, Gray, another tramp, came along and went to sleep in the same car, not knowing that he had a dead man for a companion. The next morning when he arose he found that his arm had lain in a pool of blood. He tore off the bloody sleeve and fled. That sleeve caused his arrest, conviction, and sentence. He does not even know who the real murderer was. Brown claims to come from a well-to-do Southern family, but will not give his real name.

BUGS INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS.

Millions of Insects Swoop Down Upon St. Joseph and Cause Much Trouble.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—This city was visited by a remarkable plague last night in the shape of myriads of little green bugs which filled the air in countless millions. Although the night was hot, every door and window had to be kept tightly closed, and for a time business was almost suspended. The street-cars were filled with them and passengers were compelled to desert the cars and take to the dark streets to escape the pests. This morning the pests had disappeared except under every electric light in the city, where dead bugs were found by the bushel.

ALL ON YOUNG TIM HOPKINS' SIDE.

California Sentiment Solid for Him in the Searles Will Case.

E. J. Baldwin, known as "Lucky" Baldwin, sat outside the Leland Hotel yesterday. He was willing to talk about any subject, and especially the Hopkins-Searles will contest.

"The sympathy of everybody in California is with Timothy Hopkins," said Mr. Baldwin. "It is clear to me that Searles married Mrs. Hopkins for her money, and is now trying to deprive the rightful heirs of their share. Searles is a cold-hearted man who is happier when by himself, and it will afford the people of California a great deal of pleasure when the decision which will leave him out in the cold is announced. What has been brought out at the trial or by the contest ought to open the eyes of the United States Government to the non-payment of interest on Southern Pacific bonds. The vast fortune accumulated by Mark Hopkins ought to be an illustration of the amount of money the road made and is making. If I had my way about it I would not extend a minute's time to the road. And my advice to the government is: If the Southern Pacific doesn't pay take possession of the road."

Numerous stories have been going around the country regarding the origin of the title "Lucky," which is always used in the mention of Mr. Baldwin's name, but all of them were wrong the Californian says.

"How I came to be called 'Lucky' Baldwin was this," said he. "When the Ophir mine deal was made Flood, Mackey, and O'Brien, the so-called 'Bonanza Kings,' entered into a combination to down me. But the downing part happened to be all on my side and my victory over them was so complete that I was referred to as 'Lucky' Baldwin at that time and have been called by that name ever since."

Mr. Baldwin is here to purchase furniture for his $3,000,000 hotel in San Francisco and his large hostelries at Santa Anita and in Eldorado County.

J. B. Christie, also a millionaire who made his money in the mines of California, is here with Mr. Baldwin. He is 70 years old, but as robust-looking as a man of 50. Before returning to the Pacific coast Messrs. Baldwin and Christie will go to New York to have a tilt with the bookmakers at the race tracks.

M. Van Buren Edgerly of Springfield, Mass., President of the Mutual Life Insurance company and President of the Des Moines and Kansas City railroad, visited the Union Stock-Yards yesterday. Special liberties were extended to him. Besides being shown how the different departments were operated he was permitted to examine the books of some of the packing-houses.

The company of which Mr. Edgerly is President is a large owner of the bonds of the yards, and his visit was merely for the purpose of inspecting the security. He was greatly pleased with his examination, and says the bonds are an excellent investment. From here Mr. Edgerly will go to Kansas City to attend a meeting of the directors of his railroad, which expects to build an extension from Gainesville, Mo., to Kansas City.

Jesse R. Grant of San Francisco, son of Gen. U. S. Grant, is at the Auditorium. He says he, his mother, and other members of the family will be here at the unveiling of the Grant statue.

Following were among yesterday's hotel arrivals:

Grand Pacific—A. W. Thompson, Newark, N. J.; J. Chapman, Painesville, O.; M. J. Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla.; Thomas Bennett, San Francisco; C. G. Blake, Cincinnati; W. J. Shipman, Lawtey, Fla.; E. D. Thayer, Worcester, Mass.; M. V. B. Edgerly, Springfield, Mass.

Tremont—E. O. Libby, Toledo; the Hon. J. N. Casanova, Pittsburg; Col. George F. Rodgee, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. C. Merrell, Lowell, Mass.; C. S. Vincent, Davenport, Ia.; J. D. Thompson, Cincinnati; J. M. Batchelder, Rutland, Vt.

Palmer—W. B. Roger, Rochester; J. W. Merrill, Kansas City; T. B. Laughlin, Quincy, Ill.; H. C. Porter, Rockford, Ill.; W. B. Ingersoll, Detroit; T. Riley, Omaha; J. H. Reed, Baltimore; A. S. Johnson, Cleveland; L. Gross, Philadelphia.

Auditorium—J. G. Cautrell, Nashville, Tenn.; W. J. Payne, Richmond, Va.; Alfred C. Hand, Mansfield, O.; E. H. Todd and L. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; Samuel Irwin, St. Louis; E. E. Foster, Lowell, Mass.; H. D. Kirkover Jr., Buffalo.

Sherman—H. P. Graham, Eau Claire; S. B. Zensburg, Buffalo; William Savage, Dallas, Ore.; W. D. Pettigrew, Winnipeg; L. F. Stevens, Boston; William Pretorius, Cairo; James Llado, Havana; George L. McAtee, Kansas City.

Leland—W. A. L. Cooper, Denver; H. C. Grant, Cleveland; Walter McIntyre, St. Louis; J. G. Hurd, Covington, Ky.; H. C. Welch, Buffalo.

Richelieu—G. G. Wood, San Francisco; Adolph Sperry, Rochester; Anton Hodenpyre, Grand Rapids; Fred W. McMar, San Francisco.

Wellington—E. M. Paney, Springfield, Ill.; E. S. Easton, Peoria, Ill.

REVIVAL OF CHILE'S TRADE.

The United States Will Not Cut Much of a Figure in the Matter.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, via Galveston, Sept. 25.—Merchants in Valparaiso are looking forward to a gratifying revival of foreign trade. The general opinion was that while the revolution continued the entire import and export trade from the northern portion of the country, formerly conducted through Valparaiso, was interrupted. Shipments of breadstuffs and produce were made direct from Iquique and other ports held by the Junta. The loss of this trade to Valparaiso entailed a great damage to the merchants of this city, and the discontent aroused undoubtedly caused much of the secret opposition to the late President Balmaceda. Since the restoration of peace Valparaiso's trade has revived. The best proof of this is that since Balmaceda's Government fell exchange has risen from 15 to 22 pence, which shows the confidence of commercial circles in the new régime. With promises of united political action among the party leaders, merchants have no hesitation in believing that trade will soon be established on a firm and enduring basis.

Imports to Great Britain, Germany, and other European countries will surely preponderate under the new government as they did under the old. There does not appear to be much prospect for an increased trade with the United States. Competition in this market by manufacturers in the United States of textile fabrics with similar manufacturers in Europe is impossible. Lumber, a few lines of machinery, hardware, kerosene, and lard are needed here from the United States, but the exports from that country are almost nil, owing to the fact that Chile's exports are so near like those of the United States. A little wool and nitrates in small quantities comprise most of the shipments to American ports, but there appears to be some hope of increasing the nitrate trade. There is also a prospect of extending the shipments of copper to the United States and low-grade silver ores to the smelting works at Tacoma, Wash.

In relation to the nitrate interests it is learned that an agreement now exists between the various companies limiting the output to from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 quintals. This meets the present demand throughout the world. If the demand should increase the nitrate companies would of course put a new limit on the amount to be produced. Under the present agreement every company works its beds nine months each year, each selecting the period for work. Efforts will soon be made to push the sale of nitrates not only in the United States but also in China and Japan. So far as can be learned the government has no immediate intention of disposing of its nitrate lands in the Province of Tarapaca.

Greatest Reduction Ever Known.

WE SHALL OFFER UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

ELGIN WATCHES

AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

B. W. Raymond Nickel $15.04
B. W. Raymond Gilded 13.16
H. H. Taylor Nickel 11.28
H. H. Taylor Gilded 9.40
G. M. Wheeler Nickel 7.52
G. M. Wheeler Gilded 7.05
No. 102 or 43 Nickel 5.20
No. 96 or 73 3.75

Silverine Cases, 75c. Gold Filled Cases from $4.80 upwards. Open Evenings.

SHOURDS & KASPER,
State and Randolph-sts.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

Sales for Week Ending Oct. 3d.

TUESDAY—Dry Goods.
PROMPTLY AT 11 A. M.
PEREMPTORY SALE
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Tidies, Handkerchiefs and Linens.

WEDNESDAY—Boots and Shoes,
Including a fine line of
Men's Buff, Congress, and Balmorals,
ALSO
Child's Grain Button and Men's Slippers
To be sold, without reserve, to Highest Bidder.

THURSDAY—Clothing, Hats, Caps, Etc.
PROMPTLY AT 11 A. M.
SPECIAL SALE
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Overcoats.

IN ANNEX.
Crockery and Glassware.
PROMPTLY AT 11 A. M.
IMMENSE SALE
Imported Fancy Goods.

FRIDAY—Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots
OF
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

Advance Notices.

At PUBLIC AUCTION,
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
—COMMENCING—
THURSDAY, OCT. 8th,
THE ENTIRE SALVAGE
Of the Well-Known Wholesale
Grocery and Liquor Dealer,
DAVID NICHOLSON, ST. LOUIS, MO.
INVENTORIED VALUE $130,000.

Consisting of the finest Fancy Groceries, Table Luxuries, Teas, Coffees, etc.; 1,000 bxs. Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Gherkins, Chow-Chows, Jams, etc.; 1,000 bags Coffees; 1,000 cases Lea & Perrin's Sauces, Halford's Table Sauces, etc.; 5,000 cases Canned Meats, Soups, Fruits, etc.
Also the entire Wine and Liquor stock of above firm.

INVENTORIED VALUE OVER $75,000.
CONSISTING OF
150 brls. Finest Old Whiskies; 300 brls. California Brandies and Wines; 500 brls. Bottled Ale, Porter, Stout, Beer, etc., etc.; 4,500 cases Champagnes, Clarets, Rhine Wines, Whiskies, Gin, Liqueurs, etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Mr. David Nicholson is known throughout the United States as catering only to the largest hotels and best trade in Wines and Liquors, and as being a leading connoisseur in these goods.

About the Second Week in October
GRAND COMBINATION SALE.
Four Stocks of Dry Goods,
Including Goods Saved from Wreck of
SIEGEL, COOPER & CO., Chicago,
Consisting of 2,000 Cloaks, Sacques, and Wraps; 400 Bales Cotton Print Cloths; 25 Cases Comforters and Blankets; 1,000 Lots Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Notions, etc.

Also in the Following Week,
Salvage of the Well-Known Firm, G. A. KANTROVITZ & CO., Chicago,
Manufacturer of Fine Shoes,
CONSISTING OF
Fine Custom-Made Shoes, Leather Findings, Etc., Etc.

Also in the Week After Above,
SALVAGES from LATE FIRES
Consisting of a Large Line of
Woolens, Piece Goods, Trimmings, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE,
Folding-Beds, a Full Line Carpets, General Household Goods, Cigars, Pictures, and General Merchandise.

MONUMENTAL ELASTIC FELT MATTRESSES
Equal in every respect to Finest Curled Hair Mattresses and cost less than one-half. Absolutely proof against insect life. For sale by first-class furniture dealers generally.
S. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
241 to 245 Monroe-st., Western Managers.

WINDSOR Silk UMBRELLAS
ARE THE BEST
SOLD IN CHICAGO BY ONLY
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. [illegible] consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, [illegible] Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human [illegible] L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

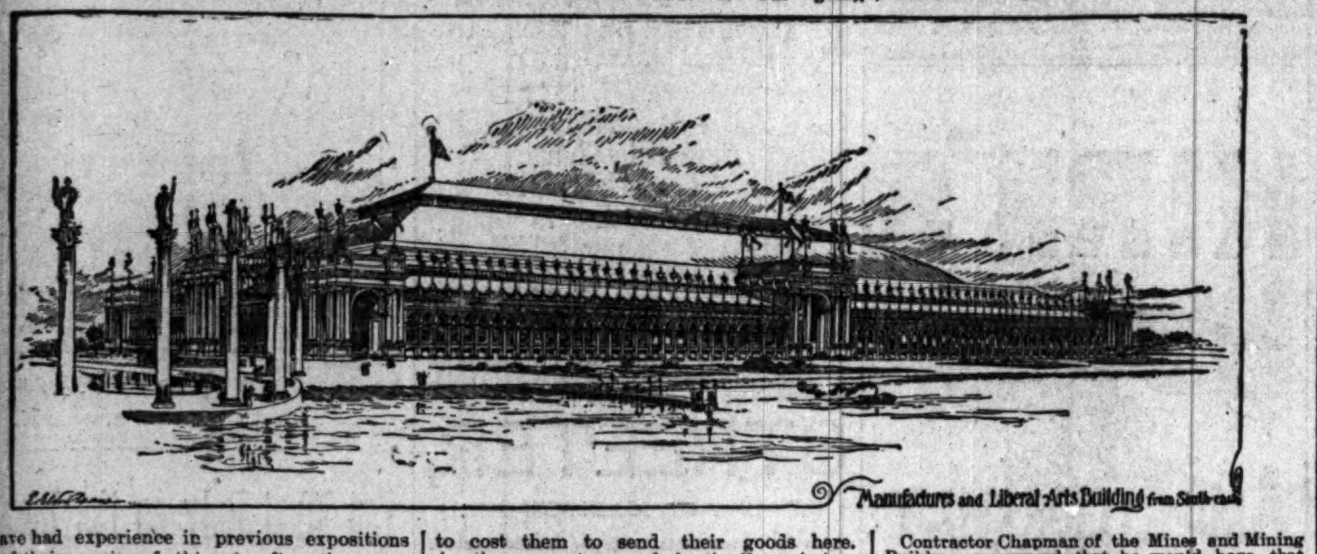
PLEASED WITH THE FAIR.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS EXPRESS THEIR APPROBATION.

They Want More Than Their Countries Ever Applied for at a Previous Exposition—How It Will Be Arranged—Suggestions and Recommendations Made by the Europeans—Preparations for a Banquet Tuesday—Villages to Be Built.

England, Germany, and Denmark, through their Commissioners, have approved the World's Fair site, plans, and general management. They have evinced their interest in the Exposition by asking greater space for their displays than they have asked at previous expositions. The Commissioners from abroad are Sir Henry Wood and James H. Dredge of England, Herr Adolph Wermuth of Germany, and Dr. Emil Meyer of Denmark.

The English and German Commissioners have had experience in previous expositions and their praise of this one after they have seen what it is to be is received with all the more gratification. Thus far, after their minute investigations, they have not made a single remark of disapprobation, and their approval covers everything.



Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building from South-east.

After having been shown the site Sir Henry Wood said among other things:

"There could not have been selected a more beautiful stretch of territory for the purpose than the site of the Columbian Exposition. The rolling stretch of landscape skirting the lake is most delightful and will call forth the warmest admiration from all visitors."

Herr Wermuth said:

"I am astounded at the size and enterprise of Chicago and the great preparations being made for the Exposition. We were prepared by what the Foreign Commissioners of the Exposition told us before we left home and during our trip to expect something greater than had ever been before attempted in international expositions, but I must confess I little dreamed of the vast amount of money raised by Chicago and being expended, nor of the stupendous energy being displayed by the management. The scene at the grounds is almost incomprehensible in its vastness and its activity. It is more like a dream than a reality.

"The situation of the grounds is perfect. Even viewed from the railroad as one approaches the city the view of the ground and buildings will be majestic, but how grand the sight will be from Lake Michigan. I rode out to Jackson Park in a boat and people who live here do not appreciate the sight as witnessed from the lake. It surpasses that of any other exposition site I ever saw. No exposition grounds in Europe ever equaled it in beauty and convenience. The buildings, the grounds, the lagoons, which remind one so much of Venice and make such a delightful passageway between different portions of the grounds, are magnificent. Undoubtedly the Fair will be a success. The manner in which the work is progressing and the enthusiastic endeavor on all sides to make it a credit to this great country will not fail to make the World's Columbian Exposition the grandest Fair ever held. It is on such a magnificent scale that there is no comparison between it and the Paris Exposition."

Has Examined the Plans.

James H. Dredge, the editor of *Engineering*, London, and who has viewed with a critical eye the plans which have been shown him, has been greatly pleased with the general layout of the grounds, the location, and great architectural beauty of the buildings. The foundations of the buildings, he said, were stanch and in every way sufficient for the purposes for which they were constructed. He examined all of the plans carefully and his deliberate judgment was that they were equal in every respect, so far as structural considerations were concerned, for the strains which would be brought to bear upon the buildings. He would institute no comparison between the Columbian Exposition and that of Paris in 1889. Each, he said, was sui generis, but the Columbian Exposition would, in his opinion, be grand.

Dr. Emil Meyer said: "I am surprised and delighted with the sites selected for the exposition, and the progress made in the work. It is going to be a most successful Fair, and Denmark will be well represented. I have not as yet selected a site for the Danish building, but will probably do so before returning home. I cannot speak too highly of the location and the buildings now in process of construction."

England and Germany have each applied for space, and had their requests ratified yesterday by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Both have selected locations in the eastern portions of the improved part of Jackson Park and near the lake shore. In a general way the Commissioners of England and Germany have asked for 200,000 square feet, or five acres each. This is considered a large amount of space for the two countries to ask.

The Commissioners held a long conference with Director-General Davis yesterday morning and explained to him exactly what they wished. They made it clear that they desired a collective exhibit; that is, that the exhibits of England in the Art Palace, for instance, should be grouped together; those exhibits of England in the Manufactures Building again should be grouped together, and so on through each of the buildings in which a display might be made. The Commissioners did not think that they would exhibit in all of the buildings, but asked 40,000 square feet each in Machinery Hall, 20,000 in the Electricity Building, 20,000 in the Fine Art Palace, and 120,000 in the Manufactures Building. Director-General Davis told the Commissioners that he would look over the ground and in a formal letter would give them an exact statement of the amount of space which could be granted them. This will be done in a week or two.

So far as the entertainment of the Commissioners during the last week is concerned they have been well taken care of. The Chief of Construction gave them a luncheon at the Argo club on the South Pier.

President W. T. Baker gave them a private dinner at his residence. Director-General Davis tendered a luncheon at the Chicago club, and Thursday afternoon the visitors were entertained by Vice-President Bryan at a garden party at his Elmhurst home.

England will build on its space a structure representative of an old English manor, and it will be used chiefly as a club-house or a place of social entertainment of English visitors.

Germany, Herr Wermuth says, will construct a building typical of old German architecture. It will also be used for club-house purposes, and no exhibits of any consequence will be placed in either of these foreign State buildings.

THEY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Views of the Commissioners on the Proper Policy for the Exposition.

Solicitor General Butterworth yesterday afternoon submitted to Director-General Davis the report of the doings of the National Commission to Europe. For six weeks this commission, composed of Mr. Butterworth, Maj. Handy, Ferd W. Peck, A. G. Bullock, and William Lindsay, journeyed through Europe, visiting the various capitals. Now in accordance with instructions Mr. Butterworth tells the Director-General how the Commissioners were received, what they did, and also adds a number of suggestions as to what in a measure should be the policy pursued in dealing with foreign nations. The five Commissioners on their return home on the Augusta Victoria, and in company with Herr Wermuth, James H. Dredge, Sir Henry Wood, and Dr. Jahn, blocked out what they agreed upon in a general way the report should be. Mr. Butterworth has prepared an extended document which, after reciting the various movements of the commission, winds up with certain suggestions which grew out of conversations with the foreign Commissioners.

The first suggestion made by the commission is in regard to railroad rates, and the report emphasizes that an authoritative and binding statement concerning rates between the seaboard and Chicago should be published by the Exposition management. This was one of the first questions which was propounded to the Commissioners on their trip abroad. Governments and intending exhibiters wanted to know what it was going to cost them to send their goods here. Another suggestion made by the Commissioner's report is that the exhibits of all foreign countries be grouped together—that is, they should be placed in the respective exposition departments to which they belong, but should not be scattered throughout each building, in accordance with the system of classification as it pertains to groups and classes. All of Germany's display in the Electricity Building, for instance, it was urged should be in one place. All its exhibits in the fine arts, manufactures, mines and mining should be similarly grouped. The necessity for this was strongly urged. Visitors coming to the Fair would expect to see a special Russian, English, or German exhibit, and if the goods were distributed in every part of the separate buildings there would be no such thing as a comparative display or distinctive group. The report recites that at Paris an attempt was made to scatter exhibits, but it failed and was abandoned for the collective idea.

The commission also advises that exhibits intended for the Fair should be sent directly to Chicago and that the value be fixed and invoice of the goods be made here. Foreigners, it is argued, would not go 100 or 200 miles to see a Consul in the regular way, but if allowed to send their exhibits directly to Chicago there would be a much larger display. It is suggested also that each package bear the flag of the country from which it comes and be consigned directly to the Director-General or Exposition management. The Commissioners, upon landing, visited the Secretary of the Treasury, who assured them that he had in part anticipated these questions, and would not fail to change the customs regulations so as to admit goods in the manner indicated. Another matter recommended is that some Advisory or Insurance Board be created representing the companies throughout the world, which should give a uniform rate to all exhibiters. Again, the commission recommends that each foreign country be allowed to establish a restaurant on the grounds in connection with its exhibit. This was particularly urged, or brought to the attention of the Commissioners upon the occasion of their visits to the several capitals of European governments. Director-General Davis will take up this report on Monday. Its recommendations will be digested and referred to the proper authorities.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BANQUET.

It Is to Be Given at the Palmer House Next Tuesday Night—Those to Be There.

Next Tuesday night a banquet will be given at the Palmer House by the citizens of Chicago for the Commissioners from Great Britain, Germany, and Denmark. Several hundred guests will be present. The World's Fair directors and World's Fair officials generally will be there, the Judges of United States and local courts, and prominent citizens of Chicago. Gov. Fifer and United States Senators Cullom and Palmer have been invited. President T. W. Palmer of the World's Columbian Exposition and Commissioner George V. Massey of Delaware, J. W. St. Clair of West Virginia, and E. B. Martindale of Indiana have also been telegraphed to be present.

Preparations for the banquet have been greatly hurried owing to the recently formed intention of the foreign Commissioners to depart for Washington next Wednesday. They wish to confer there with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister.

FOREIGN VILLAGES TO BE BUILT.

Reproduction of German and East Indian Towns for the Fair.

There will be a German and an East Indian village at the World's Fair, and they will be under the management of the German and English Governments. A request for space for these two villages was made yesterday before the Ways and Means committee. Dr. Jahn, who is associated with Herr Wermuth in the World's Fair work, made a long statement before the committee concerning the construction here of a German village in the Midway Plaisance. The village would be similar to that of the street in Constantinople and the street in Cairo, for which space has already been granted.

Dr. Jahn said that a typical German village would be selected, and on the site granted for it would be displayed the modern and ancient customs of German villages. He said also that $225,000 approximately would be expended in making the display.

Herr Wermuth, the Imperial Commissioner of Germany, made a special plea for the sale of German wines on the grounds in connection with the German exhibit. Dr. Emil Meyer, the Danish Commissioner, asked for space for a dairy exhibit. He asserted that it would be a big one, and would be a complete display. He said his country was one of the biggest European producers of dairy products.

FOR A DISTINCTIVE IRISH EXHIBIT.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor Tells of the Plans That Are Being Made.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, who has been in Ireland in the interest of the Exposition with a view of creating a distinctively Irish exhibit at the Fair, writes to Maj. Handy from Cork under date of Sept. 16:

> I have just reached Cork after an extended and comprehensive tour of Ireland. We visited Dublin, Belfast, Portrush, Londonderry, Omagh, Inniskillen, Cavan, Athlone, Galway, Limerick, Athenry, Mallow, Killarney, and today and tomorrow will finish the work here and at Queenstown, having had the most satisfactory results.
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> The object has been to put in motion an Irish exhibit independent and yet dependent—an exhibit within the British exhibit and yet distinctively an Irish exhibit. This plan I hit upon because of my knowledge of the clannish disposition of the Irish, who want to do something that will assert Irish independence, or rather Irish autonomy.
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> The London Commissioners, as I understand it, have applied to the Royal Dublin Society to take hold of the matter in Ireland, and from the best information I can get, after a comparison of notes with everyone interested, it seems to me this society will come nearer effecting non-partisan support of the enterprise than any other combination can accomplish. It is made up of the most distinguished men of Ireland, and takes into consideration and handles every question in which Irish interests are involved. This society will beyond doubt take hold of the matter, and if so, it will appeal to the Board of Trade and the city corporations, and all the varied and complicated machinery of Irish interests, and when this is done, if the London authorities—the Royal Commission—will give their consent and aid in the promotion, the larger cities of Ireland will invite their surrounding towns to join them, and will make a beautiful exhibit of the existing industries of Ireland.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

Progress Made on World's Fair Work During the Last Seven Days.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday information was received at headquarters that the business-men of New York take little stock in the flings of the New York newspapers against the World's Fair. One hundred or more have been asked to display the lithographs of Machinery Hall in their respective places of business. This they all agreed to do, and a majority wrote letters recognizing the international character of the Exposition and trusting that it would be an international success.

Members of the Indiana State Fair Commission held a consultation with Architect Henry Ives Cobb and decided upon changes to be made in the design of the Indiana State Building. The modifications were slight. The building is to be five feet wider than originally designed and some changes are made in regard to the apportionment of the interior space.

Contractor Chapman of the Mines and Mining Building announced that he would have that structure completed by January, 1892. This is slightly in advance of the time agreed upon in the contract. Mr. Chapman raised over the Mines and Mining Building the first United States flag that has been seen in the park. It was 200 feet above the ground and floated from a staff on a roof truss.

Chief Thorpe of the Bureau of Floriculture was paid a visit by J. H. Laing Jr. of J. H. Laing & Sons, Forest Hill, London. Mr. Laing offered to contribute 10,000 begonias to the Department of Floriculture, and he also offered to send two men to take care of them. Mr. Laing's proffer was taken as a forerunner of what other English floriculturists will do.

Sunday the first flag of a foreign nation thus far raised on the World's Fair grounds was floated to the breeze in Midway Plaisance. The occasion was the rearing of a flagstaff near Fifty-ninth street, the site of a Turkish exhibit, which will be placed there by Samuel Levy of Constantinople. About 600 Turkish residents of Chicago were on the grounds when the star and crescent of Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, was raised. Charles Henrotin, the Turkish Consul resident at Chicago, made a speech, as did Mr. Levy, and a number of others of those present.

Monday it was announced that the World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania would construct a building to be composed of steel, iron, glass, and lumber, with a slate or tin roof, and of Pennsylvania material so far as practicable. The guaranteed cost of the building is not to exceed $75,000, and it will be used as headquarters and as a place for the exhibition of peculiarly State manners.

Information was received that the republic of Ecuador was greatly enthused over the prospect of increased trade with the United States, and was making preparations on a large scale for an exhibit at the World's Fair.

The North Nebraska Methodist conference resolved against opening the Fair Sundays.

Director-General Davis received a letter from C. T. Yerkes, dated Paris, in which Mr. Yerkes paid a high compliment to the work of the foreign commissioners who had recently returned home.

Lieut. A. C. Baker, commissioner for the World's Fair from Mexico, reported that the governors of all the states of Mexico and the alcaldes of all the principal cities assembled at the capitol in Mexico, and voted to participate in the Exposition. Mr. Baker said there would be considerable rivalry among the various cities of Mexico in representing their resources at the Exposition.

The State Government of Maranham, Brazil, named special commissioners to the Exposition and will send an interesting and valuable exhibit.

It was announced that among the other attractions of the Mexican exhibit at Chicago would be a brass band and company rurales. Another feature is to be the engagement of a typical Mexican orchestra, an Aztec building, molders in clay from Guadalajara, a Mexican garden, and a miniature of the valley of Mexico, showing the volcanoes and lakes.

Jules Frank of Chicago submitted to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings a project for the establishment of the Columbian Memorial House for Orphans.

From Italy came a proposition to construct a pneumatic tube between New York and Chicago, and through it shoot foreign visitors to the World's Fair. The projector estimated that for $10,000,000 he could construct a tube that would work wonders.

An International Chorus.

Tuesday Horace Dumars of New York City proposed a novel scheme for an international chorus at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in 1892. Mr. Dumars suggests that on the day when Prof. Tomlins starts his great chorus of 1,500 voices singing at Jackson Park he also press an electric button which will be a signal to choirmasters throughout the country, who will start their choruses singing the same music that Prof. Tomlins' chorus sings.

Wednesday the Government Board of Control met at Washington. It was chiefly occupied in trying to find a way of getting the grading for the Government building done at the expense of the World's Fair Board of Directors. To facilitate business the board appointed an Executive committee with Assistant Secretary Willetts of the Agricultural Department as Chairman. The committee is to consist of five members, three to constitute a quorum. It was decided that Chairman Willetts and Secretary Bickford should visit Chicago about Oct. 1 to see about grading the ground for the Government building.

One hundred and fifty railroad men representing the fast-freight lines passed a resolution to the effect that the freight agents of Eastern and Western lines representing 175,000 miles of railroad desired to formally express their gratification at the extraordinary progress already accomplished in the great International World's Fair undertaking. The railroad men assembled here in their annual convention and passed the resolution after a trip to Jackson Park.

Twenty-one eminent geologists from different parts of the country were shown over Jackson Park by President Baker, Solicitor-General Butterworth, and President Bonney of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The Columbian Globe Crystal Palace company of Chicago was granted letters of incorporation. The project of the company is to build and operate during the World's Fair a globe-shaped structure surmounted by a tower. The globe is to be brightly painted to represent the two hemispheres and the zones. Glass will form a great factor in the material of construction. The building will stand on the Midway plaisance and its estimated cost is $175,000.

At a meeting of the South Dakota State World's Fair Commission arrangements were made whereby not less than $80,000 will be raised for securing an exhibit of South Dakota products and resources at the Exposition.

The Ohio State World's Fair Commission asked for plans for the construction of a State building of the Illinois Chapter of Architects. No architects outside of the State will be allowed to compete.

The President of the Florida Horticultural Society wrote to Chief Samuels asking for three acres of space in which to make the fruit display and in which to plant an orange grove at the Fair.

Capt. Gilbert E. Cotton is to be returned to Honduras shortly for such time as may be deemed necessary. His expenses will be paid by the Board of Directors.

It was announced that Russia had appointed a special commission and placed it under the Presidency of Privy Councilor Behr.

Lieut. Taussig of the United States navy and of the Government Board of Control arrived in the city, visited Jackson Park, and expressed much satisfaction at the progress of the work and the results already accomplished on the hull of the battleship.

Bids for the construction of 450,000 square feet of sidewalks will shortly be advertised for by the Construction Department. No character of sidewalk has been decided upon, but the best will be selected from the numerous propositions which it is expected will be submitted.

Contracts for the construction of the Forestry building were awarded as follows: Carpentry work, Bailey, Kearney & Co., of Henderson, Ky., $58,398; skylight, James A. Miller & Bros., $6,900; painting and glazing, Riley & Barker, $5,193; lathing and plastering, Joseph Eastman, $571.

Col. Davis announced that foreign floriculturists had asked for sufficient space to occupy all space available for the entire horticultural display.

Chief of Construction Burnham was authorized to appoint an assistant, whose sole duties should be to design pleasure boats for intramural service at Jackson Park.

John T. Abbott, United States Minister to Colombia, who recently returned, writes to the State Department that he was delighted beyond measure at the prospects of representation of Colombia at the Exposition.

FAVORS SUNDAY OPENING

BISHOP SPALDING THINKS THE FAIR SHOULD NOT BE CLOSED THAT DAY.

He Writes a Letter Giving His Reasons for Taking That View—Forestry Building Contracts Let—Plan of the Manufactures Building—An Exhibit of Meteoric Diamonds—Sites for Sixteen Buildings Approved—Other World's Fair Notes.

Dr. Spalding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria, has this to say about the closing of the World's Fair Sunday:

> The World's Fair should, I think, be open to the public Sundays. The Jewish Sabbath, as St. Paul declared, was shadowy and typical, consequently destined to pass away. The Sunday, in fact, is not the Sabbath. The first day of the week has taken the place of the seventh; the computation of hours is not from sunset to sunset, but from midnight to midnight; and what is more important, the spirit of the observance is altered. Following the teaching and example of Christ we take a more enlightened and a more humane view of the command to keep the Sabbath holy; and we do this without clear scriptural authority. Nowhere in the Bible is the law of the Sabbath repealed, and yet all Christians observe a different day and observe it in a way which must be called desecration if we are to apply to the Sunday the letter of the Old Testament: "In it thou shalt do no manner of work."
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> In the view of the Roman Catholic Church the observance of the Sunday consists essentially in two things: In hearing mass and in refraining from servile work, and Roman Catholics are taught to feel that the Lord's Day is not merely a day of religious worship but a day also of joy, of freedom, and of recreation. It is a day of triumph of the victory of life over death, of light over darkness, of liberty over subjection to the letter which killeth. Hence the early Christians, as Tertullian informs us, refused even to kneel or to perform any act symbolical of fear or humiliation Sunday.
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> "The Sabbath was made for man," says our Lord, "not man for the Sabbath," and when we teach that the day of rest is meant to subserve man's religious, moral, intellectual, and æsthetic interests, we are acting the spirit of this utterance of Christ. The Sunday is a day of worship, but it is also a day of repose, of enjoyment. In life's swift course we make these periodical halts and find time to read, to think, to converse, to listen to music in the company of friends, to visit some quiet country scene where patient nature tells us what unwisdom there is in all our fret and fume.
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> The whole day cannot be spent in church, and they who labor six days in the week in the smoke and grime of factories and mines, should not be asked to shut themselves in darkened rooms on the day on which Christ lifted the gloom of death from the all-hoping heart of man. A World's Fair is not held merely in the interest of commerce; it is a mighty instrument of education; and the Chicago Exposition ought to help to make plain to all eyes the deep moral significance of the discovery of America, the influence of the New World upon the liberty, enlightenment, and religious activity of the civilized nations. The results of the manifold labors of mankind will hereby be brought together for the purpose of making the multitude acquainted with the achievements of human thought and skill. It will thus be the means of communicating useful information, of creating an appreciative spirit, of weakening national prejudices, and of helping us all to live in our narrow selves and more in the life of the race. Why, then, when the people have spent a portion of the Sunday in worshiping God in the churches, should they be prevented from passing a few hours in studying and admiring the work of God, wrought by the hand of man? If the Exposition is closed on Sundays large numbers will not see it at all, or will see it only in a hurried and useless way.

FORESTRY BUILDING CONTRACTS.

They Have Been Let and Work Is Soon to Begin—Some of Its Features.

Contracts for the construction of the Forestry Building were let yesterday and the structure will be one of the novel buildings of the Fair. In size it will be 200x500 feet, and in the center 60 feet high. Its exterior appearance will be as natural as unhewn wood can make it. The principal features of its architecture are the pillars which support the roof. These pillars will be natural tree trunks, from 16 to 22 inches in diameter, and 25 feet long. Each State in the Union will contribute three trunks and all of them will be used. The sides of the building, between the supporting trunk pillars, will be filled in with slabs with the bark off. The roof will be a thatch of straw. The window frames will be treated in the same rustic manner as the balance of the building. The main entrances will be elaborately treated in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by the wood-workers of the world.

The building will be used for the exhibition of forest products in general. It will contain logs and sections of trees, worked lumber in the form of shingles, flooring, casing, etc. There will also be shown here dye woods and barks, mosses, galls, abnormal woody products, lichens, vegetable substances used for bedding and upholstery, gums, resins, vegetable ivory, cocoanut shells, gourds, wood pulp, rattan, willowware and woodenware generally, such as pails, tubs, brooms, etc.

NO BUILDING TO EQUAL IT.

The Manufactures Structure Will Be the Greatest Ever Erected Anywhere.

The revised plans for the Manufactures Building make it, according to World's Fair authorities, the greatest building ever erected. It will have under one roof about forty acres of space. The original plan for the building called for a rectangular structure consisting of two halls 1,688 feet long, 200 feet wide, connected by two halls of similar widths at the ends and surrounding two interior courts. According to the present plans the interior courts have been abolished and the entire area, 800x1,688 feet, will be under one roof. Instead of the courts there will now run a central span through the building approximately 400 feet wide and 1,688 feet long. These changes were made because of the necessity for more room.

DIAMONDS FROM THE HEAVENS.

They Have Been Secured for the Mineral Exhibit of the Exposition.

Two absolutely unique specimens have been secured for the mineral exhibit of the Columbian Exposition. These are a mass of meteoric iron from Arizona weighing 632 pounds and a smaller piece from the same locality which is far more interesting because in it are plainly seen the first diamonds ever discovered in meteoric iron. Prof. A. E. Foote of Philadelphia read a paper before the Geological Section of the American Association at its recent meeting in Washington in which he detailed the discovery of the diamonds in a fragment of one of these shooting stars. The diamonds are little ones, but the field of scientific speculation they open up as to the origin of the gem and life on other worlds than ours is immense.

The specimens were found near Cañon Diablo, Arizona, last June. Prof. Foote sent a fragment weighing forty pounds to Prof. G. A. Koering for examination. He found it to extremely hard, a day and a half being taken in making a section and several chisels being broken in the operation. An emery wheel was ruined in trying to polish the section. This led to closer inspection of certain exposed cavities, where small black diamonds were found that cut polished corundum as easily as a knife might cut gypsum. These diamonds are mineralogically of great interest, the presence of such in meteoric matter having been unknown till 1887, when two Russian mineralogists found traces of diamonds in a meteorite mixture of olivine and bronzite.

SITES FOR SIXTEEN BUILDINGS.

They Are for Various States and Have Been Approved by a Fair Committee.

The sites for sixteen State World's Fair buildings were approved yesterday by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The sites voted upon favorably were those of Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Colorado, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Washington. These locations have been previously selected by representatives of the several States, and the committee simply confirmed the indicated choice of the representatives.

The Chief of Construction was authorized to purchase hose-cars and hose for the service on the grounds. He was also authorized to contract with McArthur Bros. for the construction of three installation tracks in the Manufactures Building.

The space selected by the English Commissioners was confirmed, but Herr Wermuth asked that the space for Germany be not definitely decided until he learned just what would be granted in the Midway Plaisance for an East Indian village.

Planning Ohio's Building.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Concerning the Ohio building for the World's Fair the Ohio Commission has appointed a Building committee consisting of William H. Reed of Chillicothe, together with Mr. Ritchie of Hamilton (who is also one of the National Commission) and Mr. Wadsworth of Wellington. This committee has placed the planning and construction of the building in the hands of the Ohio Chapter of Architects, and that body has appointed as its committee to take charge of the matter J. W. Yost of this city, George W. Rapp of Cincinnati, and F. A. Coburn of Cleveland. The idea is to make the building as perfect and as beautiful as the limited means appropriated will admit. It is expected that the best talent of Ohio architects and artists can be enlisted to make the building creditable to all concerned, and it is believed that much aid can be secured by donations in the way of materials.

Wants a Vote on Sunday Closing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Considerable and widespead discussion has been going on lately regarding the opening or closing of the World's Fair Sundays.

I opine that if the truth was known the people who are loudest in their demand to close the Exhibition Sundays have never contributed a cent towards the success of the enterprise.

Now, it seems to me that the right to decide this question abides with the stockholders, and I would respectfully suggest that at the next meeting of the stockholders of the World's Fair the proposition to open the Exhibition Sundays be put to a vote and the directors be guided by the result. I believe in keeping the management of the Fair where it properly belongs. WM. HENDERSON.

Can Bring Their Assistants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Instructions were sent today by the Treasury Department to Secretary A. T. Anderson of the World's Fair, with headquarters at New York City, relative to the importation of employés and assistants of foreign exhibiters. "In no case," says the communication, "shall any employé or assistant to a foreign exhibiter at the Columbian Exposition be subject to annoyance or hindrance under the provisions of the alien contract labor law."

New Kansas Commissioner.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Humphrey today forwarded to President Harrison, with the recommendation that it be accepted, the resignation of R. R. Price of Hutchinson as Kansas World's Fair Commissioner, and that J. R. Burton of Abilene be appointed in his stead. Private business interests, which interfered with his attending the meetings of the Commissioners, caused Mr. Price to resign.

De Young on New York's Attitude.

Commissioner M. H. De Young of California arrived in Chicago last night after an extended stay in New York. According to Mr. De Young there is a cat and dog political fight in New York over the World's Fair which Mr. De Young thinks will result in securing a splendid appropriation for the Fair from New York, each party wishing to secure credit for it.

Entertained by Walker Fearn.

Walker Fearn, Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, entertained a small party of officials and several of the foreign visitors at a dinner at the Virginia last evening. Among the guests were R. S. McCormick, Herr Wermuth, M. P. Handy, Sir Henry Wood, Dr. Emil Meyer, and James Dredge.

The Plain Truth of the Matter.

New York *Evening Post:* The attempt to make the election of Governor in this State turn on the attitude of the candidates and their respective parties towards the site of the World's Fair is a ridiculous piece of tactics on the part of the Democratic managers. The truth about the matter is told in a few words by the Brooklyn *Eagle* thus: "The people really responsible for the Fair's going to Chicago are the New-Yorkers themselves. Those who had anything to do with raising money, who were familiar with the public and private talk of the town, were fully informed as to the cordial unanimity with which whole classes of the community did not want the Fair. If they had really wanted it and had taken the trouble to let their wishes be known neither party would have dared to let the Fair slip."

Congress Can Afford to Be Liberal.

Baltimore *American:* With $3,000,000 of the World's Fair capital stock subscribed, and with the Chicago Council ready to issue $5,000,000 of bonds to help it along no one can accuse Chicago of not doing her share towards putting the Fair on a solid financial footing. Congress can afford to be liberal with so liberal a city.

Tammany Will Suffer for It.

New York *World:* New York wanted the World's Fair badly enough to subscribe millions of dollars to get it, and to pledge other millions, and she hasn't forgotten how or by whom her ambition was baffled.

The Solemn Truth About It.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union:* Tammany drove away the Fair. The Tiger wanted the Fair for chicken pie in the Presidential year. Give Tammany $15,000,000 extra to handle during a Presidential election and Tammany would occupy and possess the United States.

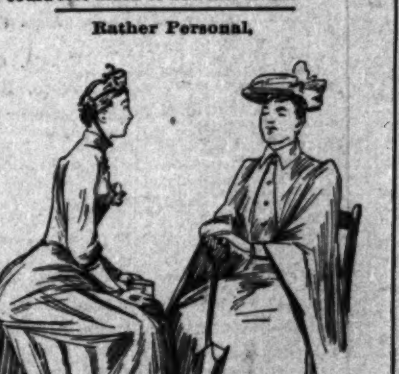
Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Says a vengeful New York paper: "The avalanche is moving that will bury the men who banished the World's Fair from New York." If that is true good-by to Manhattan Island, for it was its population that refused to encourage or even harbor the enterprise.

New York *Recorder:* A political burial awaits the Tammany Junta for many infidelities to New York, among which the fact that Tammany drove the Fair away by rapacity unexampled for impudence and greed is prominent. The Junta lost the Fair for New York by the plot to seize universal domination over the property of our citizens. The Tammany crime of 1890 is too great to be forgotten or forgiven. The people will remember it and punish it in November.

New York *Advertiser* (Dem.): In discussing the great World's Fair question it should be borne in mind that New York City herself was largely to blame for failure to secure the Fair. If New York's citizens had worked with the zeal and energy that Chicago displayed the show would have been ours despite the politicians. There was no unanimity here. One-half of our population cared nothing about the matter, and today it is not an unusual thing to hear influential men say that they are glad that we did not secure the big show.

New York *Mail and Express:* As a matter of fact in 1890 the public at large in the City of New York were not enthusiastically interested and aroused over having a World's Fair. There was a marked difference in the way the New York public and the Chicago public spoke on the subject. Here the public at large were languid or indifferent. The moment you set foot in Chicago you found the very atmosphere charged with enthusiasm and excitement. An examination of the files of the New York papers of 1890, and especially after the Democratic Congress sent the Fair to Chicago, will show that the New York public at large did not then consider that they could lose much or had lost much.

Rather Personal.



Miss Sevier—"I don't believe in parents arranging matches for their children."

Miss Cutting—"Well, how on earth do you ever expect to get married."—*Puck.*

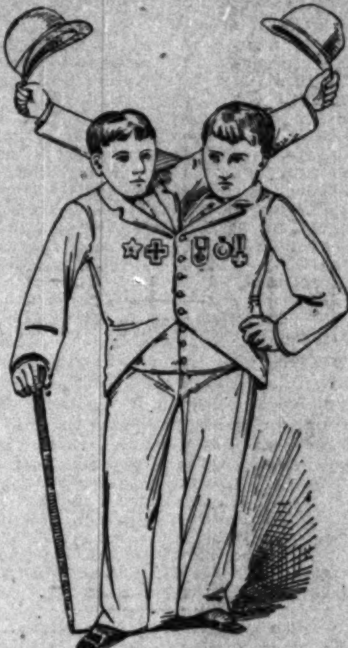
Fifty Years Ago.

An aged couple have just returned to Connecticut after an absence of fifty-three years. It took them in 1838 to go from Glastonbury to their new Western home in Illinois three weeks and two days. They have come back in one day and two nights.

RIVALS OF SHANG AND ENG.

Twins with One Body, Two Legs, Four Arms, and Two Heads.

The twins of Lacona, rivals of the famous Siamese pair, have just arrived in New York. They are known as the Tocci brothers, and were born in Lacona, Italy, July 4, 1875. They have one body, one pair of legs, four arms, and two heads. One head is of fair complexion, resembling the mother, and speaks Italian and French. The other head is of dark complexion, like the father, and speaks German and English. The twins are in charge of Mr. Frank Uffner, who exhibited the late Lucia Zarete, the Mexican midget.



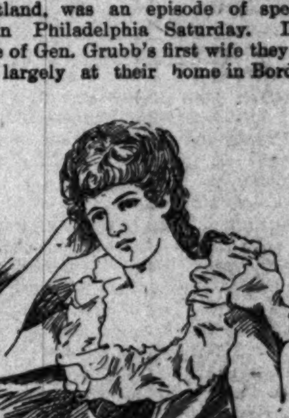
THE TWINS OF LACONA.

The Tocci brothers usually eat with both mouths, although one can provide nourishment enough for the entire organism. During their first week in New York they are to be exhibited privately to medical men. After that they will be on public view at Worth's Museum.

THE ROSE WILL BECOME A GRUBB.

The Minister to Spain Will Wed Miss Sopwith in London.

The announced engagement of Gen. E. Burd Grubb and Miss Violet Sopwith of Lismore, Scotland, was an episode of special interest in Philadelphia Saturday. During the life of Gen. Grubb's first wife they entertained largely at their home in Bordentown.



THE ROSE OF LISMORE.

Mrs. Grubb was a Miss Van Rensselaer and was in addition to being tall, stately, and handsome a very charming woman. Miss Grubb, daughter of the General, who accompanied her father to Spain, is said to be very much in favor of the second marriage of her father, and is a devoted friend of Miss Sopwith. The fiancée is a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Sopwith of Lismore, Scotland.

Among the house party at this place during a recent visit by Gen. Grubb were Capt. Rich, R. N.; Baron Neff, the Hon. Henry Powell, Sir Crawford Logue, and Baron Walamere. The couple met at a dinner given at the British Minister's at Madrid. The Hon. Thomas Sopwith has extensive interests in lead mines in Spain.

The wedding will take place shortly in London and be followed by a breakfast at the town house of the family on Cromwell road. Gen. Grubb was for a long time commander of Philadelphia's famous City Troop.

NO AMERICAN TIN IN THEM.

The Plates McKinley Saw Were Simply Dipped in Lead.

LIMA, O., Sept. 23.—Another chapter in the tinplate story sprung by Maj. McKinley at Piqua, O., last Thursday evening, which was heralded by the press throughout the country, has become known. To secure the location of the rolling mills and their adjunct, the Cincinnati corrugated iron works, the City of Piqua entered into a contract with the men at the head of these enterprises to furnish them free gas for fuel for a stipulated number of years, the gas to be used only in running the works for the purposes indicated in their corporate titles.

Last Thursday Messrs. Hicks and Batelle, who are at the head of the works, borrowed 500 pounds of pig lead from Capt. Keifer, Superintendent of the Piqua water-works. The next day McKinley came, and, under the protection of Col. Orr, Messrs. Hicks, Ellis, and others, he was taken to see the Piqua mills make American tinplate.

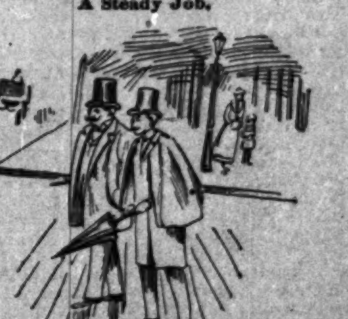
The Major saw the steel plates rolled. They have been doing that for years in many places throughout this country. Then he saw these plates dipped in block tin, melted, and as a finishing touch, run through rollers to give them a Welsh polish. This all done, there lay before him a sheet of tin made from the products of American mines and by American workmen—so he said.

Had the matter stopped there Piqua tin would have gone on serving as a good Republican argument, but, like all the other reported factories of American tinplate, it in the end has proved a hoax. Capt. Keifer and Mr. Smiley, editor of the *Leader*, thought there was a colored man in the woodpile somewhere, and this is the way they unearthed him:

Messrs. Hicks & Batelle of the corrugated iron works and the rolling mill were sent for. They came, and were told by Mr. Smiley that he would have their contract with the city for fuel annulled on the ground that they were exceeding the rights of the contract in manufacturing something not named in the contract unless they confessed the "tin fake."

Messrs. Hicks & Batelle made the confession that they had taken the steel plates they manufactured and dipped them in a bath of the *melted pig lead* borrowed from Capt. Keifer, and then rolled them to secure a polish that would make them look like the imported tin. They admitted that, in fact, there was nothing about the tin plates made in the presence of McKinley that would entitle them to the name of American tinplate, because there was not an ounce of American tin or any other kind of tin in a single one of the plates.

A Steady Job.



Checkerton—Your fwiend Dudely seems to be an uncommonly clevaw fellah. What is his business.

Stripes—Depending on his father.—*Judge.*

An Immense Flag.

Perhaps the largest United States flag ever made was flung to the breezes at Chicopee Falls, Mass., several days ago. It measured 41x71 feet.

CHICAGO'S BANK CAPITAL

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FIND IT NECESSARY TO INCREASE.

Remarkable Showing as a Result of the Marvelous Prosperity of the Great Second City—Another Bank in Process of Formation—Ex-Congressman Dunnell's Prospects for an Appointment on the Civil Service Commission—New Lieutenants for the Army—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—"There has been a marked increase in banking capital at Chicago," remarked Controller Lacey today. "Ever since it was decided to locate the World's Fair alongside Lake Michigan, not only have new banking institutions been organized but several of the largest banks in Chicago have found it necessary to increase their capital, in some cases upward of 400 per cent, within a year. Probably the most notable instance, and which will seem to illustrate the latter proposition, is that of the Metropolitan National Bank of Chicago. Within two months permission has been granted this banking corporation to increase its capital from $500,000 to $2,000,000, final action being taken by the Treasury Department July 8, 1891." Examination of the books in the office of the Controller of the Currency shows that since Sept. 1, 1890, there have been organized the Globe National Bank of Chicago with a capital of $1,000,000 and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago with a similar amount of capital to its credit. Besides the organization of these new banks permission has been given by the Controller for the following financial companies to increase their capital: Columbia National Bank of Chicago, increase from $500,000 to $1,000,000; Metropolitan National Bank of Chicago, increase from $500,000 to $2,000,000. A new bank, the Chemical National Bank, is in process of organization, and the capital for the inauguration of this enterprise is fixed at $1,000,000. In the opinion of the Controller of the Currency his showing of Chicago in its increase of banking capital is one of the most gratifying evidences of the prosperous condition of the West. Certificates authorizing national banks to begin business were issued today to the National Bank of Canton, S. D.; capital, $50,000; President, C. B. Kennedy; Cashier, J. A. Goding. First National Bank of East Grand Forks, Minn.; capital, $50,000; President, Alexander Griggs; Cashier, Ernest R. Jacobi. The Wood County National Bank of Grand Rapids, Wis.; capital, $50,000; President, Frank Garrison; Cashier, F. J. Wood.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

Ex-Congressman Dunnell's Chances of Becoming the Successor of Mr. Lyman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Those in a position to know think there is something in the talk of ex-Congressman Dunnell for the Civil-Service Commission. It is known that Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson, the Republican and Democratic members of the commission, do not work well with Mr. Lyman, who is classed as the mugwump Commissioner. The friction began months ago, when the opponents of civil service made a point against the commission by showing how Commissioner Lyman's relations had been shielded. There was nothing very serious in the charges beyond showing that influence was a good thing to have in the committee, as well as in other branches of the government. Mr. Dunnell was Chairman of the Census committee in the last Congress. He was for several years Superintendent of Public Instruction in Minnesota and at one time was talked of for the head of the Educational Department of the World's Fair. He is a man of decided force of character and does not lack for executive ability. Postmaster Johnson of Baltimore, Md., whose conduct of affairs was made the subject of a report by Commissioner Roosevelt of the Civil Service Commission, held a lengthy conference with the Postmaster-General today and denied emphatically the charges made against him by the Commissioner. Furthermore, he demanded an investigation of the methods employed in this office, and his request was granted by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. "It is only fair that this should be done," remarked that official after the visitor had retired, "and the case will be intrusted to special agents of this department for investigation and report. Postmaster Johnson thinks he has been misrepresented by the report of Commissioner Roosevelt and says he wants a full and thorough examination by postal experts."

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Ten Second Lieutenants to Be Taken into the Army from Civil Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—When Secretary Proctor returned to the War Department today he found upon his table a package of papers which contained good news for ten out of fourteen young civilians who for the last two weeks have been on the anxious bench as to whether or not they could wear shoulder-straps as Second Lieutenants in the United States army. Originally twenty-one civilians were designated for examination, but physical reasons, and in one case a failure to report, narrowed the list down to fourteen applicants. After successfully undergoing an ordeal at the hands of the Examining Board of Army Surgeons four out of the fourteen failed to make a good showing mentally and will therefore have to remain civilians. Those who went through with flying colors and who will receive their commissions as soon as they can be signed by the President are: William Crofton of Illinois and a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire; William Wallace, Indiana, and a nephew of the author of "Ben Hur"; George W. Cole, Missouri, who had previously spent three years at the West Point Military Academy; J. S. Murdock, whom Yale College claims as an alumnus; H. J. Price, New York, and a graduate of the Ohio Normal University; W. H. Simons, South Carolina, who claims the military academy of the Palmetto State as his alma mater; F. W. Kobb, Delaware, whose father is a Captain of the Fourth Artillery; William Brooke, Pennsylvania, son of Gen. Brooke, now stationed at Omaha, Neb., and who always stood high in his class at the University of Georgia; W. C. Short, Ohio, and who was educated at the Michigan Military Academy; J. F. Madden, California, from the university of that State.

Reduction of Deposits in National Banks.

There is yet outstanding $9,142,900 of the 4½ per cent loan which has not yet been continued or redeemed. There remain only five official days in which any of these bonds will be received for continuance at 2 per cent, as the Secretary has given notice that the time will expire on the 30th inst. The government deposits in the national bank depositories have been reduced to $13,699,228. Secretary Foster does not contemplate any immediate further reduction other than what will take place as a result of the recent call on certain banks and the entire abolition of other depositories in some of the towns where there were more than was deemed necessary. The total amount of the government holdings in national banks will thus be brought down to about $12,000,000.

Washington Notes.

The President today appointed Samuel S. Lockhart of South Dakota to be Indian agent at the Sisseton Indian Agency, S. D.

The President has appointed Charles D. Eddy of Rhode Island to be Collector of Customs for the District of Bristol and Warren, R. I.

Congressman Herbert of Alabama has written to Senator Pugh of that State announcing his withdrawal from contest for a place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Col. Herbert's friends prevailed on him to take this course because the Farmers' Alliance might capture his seat in the House in the event of his appointment as a Commissioner.

The 4½ per cent bonds received at the Treasury Department today for continuance at 2 per cent amounted to $51,000, making the total thus far continued $25,047,850. The 4½ per cent bonds received at the department today for redemption aggregated $21,250. The redemptions at the New York Subtreasury yesterday aggregated $473,150, making the total redemptions to date $17,223,850.

Low Wages.

Five thousand girls employed at a lace factory in Venice, under the patronage of the Queen of Italy, receive seven cents a day.

MAKES A GOOD SHOWING.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Net Earnings Increased $450,773, or 35.24 Per Cent—This Result Brought About by a Policy of Liberal Expenditures—Public Sentiment Towards Western Railroads Is Changing—Decision by the "Big Six"—Trouble About Soft Coal Rates—Other Railway News.

The second annual report (since consolidation) of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois has just been issued. It makes an excellent showing and speaks well for the able and efficient management of President Saul. The business and operations of the company for the fiscal year 1891 were as follows:

Gross earnings from operation....		$3,567,195
Operating expenses (not including taxes)........................		1,837.141
		$1,730,053
Taxes..................................		109,358
Net earnings from operation..		$1,620,694
FIXED CHARGES:		
Interest on bonds..........................	$769,904	
Rental of leased lines..........................	204,226	
		974,131
Net income from railroad.....		$ 646,563
Income from other sources...... ..		39.584
Net income from all sources..... ..		$ 686,147
Dividend of 6 per cent on preferred stock account, year ending Nov. 30, 1890, 3 per cent of which is chargeable to this year's operations.....................	$133,956	
Cash dividends, 3 per cent on preferred stock........................	141,993	
		$ 275,949
Balance of net income for this year's operations....		$ 410.198

Gross earnings this year were $3,567,195, against $2,911,722; increase, 22.51 per cent. Operating expenses increased 12.54 per cent. Net earnings increased $450,773, or 35.24 per cent. This is the best showing made by any Chicago road this year. Compared with last year there was an increase in freight earnings of $591,742, or 27.35 per cent, and in passenger earnings of $71,160, or 12.72 per cent. President Saul, in commenting upon the year's work, says:

The profits of railroad operation now lie mainly in the increase in tonnage to be transported and the tonnage capacity of each train. The tendency year after year to reduce rates for transportation and increased compensation to the employé evidence the axiom that greater tonnage per train is the principal expedient still left whereby the diminution of revenue per ton and the increased cost for handling may be neutralized and still leave some profit. Hence continued expenditures for equipment of greater carrying capacity and motive power of larger dimensions and increased weight are required, and these factors of progress necessitate further improvements in heavier rails and bridges and firmer roadbed in order that safe and expeditious train movement may be insured. All improvements have been made with these facts in mind, and it is hoped the benefits thereof will be manifested in an increased net revenue later.

It is gratifying to note a growing reaction in public sentiment in the matter of railroad legislation. Railroad employés are perceiving the evil effects of oppressive laws in various States, not only on themselves but on the railroads and the communities through which they run. This is evidenced in the fact that men connected with railroads, and dependent upon them for the support of themselves and their families, are organizing to protest against the enactment of further unjust statutes, and in the hope that later existing ones may be repealed.

Chairman H. H. Porter, in submitting President Saul's report to the stockholders, says:

The result of the year's operations cannot but be satisfactory to every stockholder when carefully analyzed. It shows that while the average rate earned per passenger per mile was 1.66 cents compared with 1.68 cents last year, the average distance traveled by each passenger 13.5 miles as against 13.8 miles last year, the rate for transportation of freight only .59 cent per ton per mile as against .60 cent last year, and the earnings per ton 77.9 cents as against 75 cents last year (occasioned by the increased distance of the average haul per ton from 124.8 miles to 132.5 miles), yet the proportion of operating expense to earnings, including taxes, was but 54.56 per cent as against 59.46 per cent a year ago.

These results have been brought about by a policy of liberal expenditure for additional room, equipments, and betterments to the railroad property. The expenditures already made and now in contemplation are giving to this road better facilities in Chicago and along its line, increased double-track, increased side-track, reduced grades, better bridges, and more modern equipment than under the same conditions are usually to be found on Western railroads. Does not the result show that this policy up to now has been justified? And should it not be continued for the present, particularly in view of the increased business the World's Fair may soon bring?

While having to work very cheaply, yet at these low prices such a volume of tonnage can be made tributary to this railroad that with its light grades, if it supplies itself with the necessary equipment, track, yard, and station room, I know no reason why its business should not continue to grow as rapidly as heretofore.

The public demand is for improved conditions of railroad properties, while at the same time it seems to favor such laws as prevent them from earning fair interest on their cost, thus unconsciously keeping them generally in poverty and financial distress, and this poverty must necessarily make inferior facilities and poorer service than would otherwise maintain. Believing that this public sentiment toward Western railroads generally is changing, and that later it will favor railroads receiving fair compensation for services performed (thus permitting employés to receive fair wages for their services and the public fair service for their money), it seems to me with this change accomplished, you will have a property equal to any in the country.

DECISION BY THE "BIG SIX."

Division of Rates Between Two Northwestern Lines.

In the matter of the proposition for the establishment of through rates and divisions between the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Port Edwards, Centralia and Northern, the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association have just made the following decision:

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway company gave notice to the Western Freight Association that the Port Edwards, Centralia and Northern railway in Wisconsin is completed and ready for business, and that an arrangement is proposed between said lines for through rates and divisions to and from points on that line upon a basis set forth in the notice. A disagreement having arisen in the Western Freight Association, the matter was submitted to the Commissioners at the request of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha company and was heard after due notice.

Pending the consideration thereof by the Commissioners, and before a conclusion had been reached by them in respect to the disposition to be made of the subject, the subject was reopened in the Western Freight Association at the regular meeting of the Western and Northwestern lines held Sept. 9 and 10, 1891. The record in respect to said meeting shows that a proposition was then presented from the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha for the establishment of certain rates and divisions with the Port Edwards, Centralia and Northern railway; and that "it was decided to refer the matter to a committee of the interested lines, consisting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, and Wisconsin Central railways, their decision as to rates to be final if unanimous, the divisions agreed upon to be reported to the next meeting of the association for approval." From this record it appears that the subject has been reconsidered by the Western Freight Association and action taken to which all interested lines have assented. As a disagreement upon the subject no longer exists in the Rate committee the further consideration thereof by the Commissioners is unnecessary, and the subject is therefore dismissed.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Annual convention Minnesota Christian Missionary Society, Excelsior, Minn., Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, fare and one-third from points in Minnesota; third annual reunion Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 7 to 8, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; semi-annual meeting Teachers' Association, Aurora, Ill., Oct. 16 and 17, fare and one-third from points in Illinois north of an east and west line drawn through Peoria; reunion of the Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Association, Vinton, Ia., Oct. 13 and 14, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; Iowa Baptist anniversaries, Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 19 and 23, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; annual meeting Presbyterian Synod of Illinois and missionary meetings, Joliet, Ill., Oct. 19 to 23, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; annual meeting Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Boone, Ia., Oct. 19 to 23, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; annual convention State Association Christian Endeavor Union of Iowa, Burlington, Ia., Oct. 27 to 29, fare and one-third from points in Iowa.

Trouble About Soft Coal Rates.

Request having been made that the conference between committees of the Western Freight Association and the Trans-Missouri Association for check of soft coal rates to points in Kansas and Nebraska should be reconvened, it has been agreed that the committee from the Western Freight Association and the committee from the Trans-Missouri Association should meet in the office of Chairman Smith in Kansas City next Wednesday. The object of the conference is to endeavor to agree upon rates on coal from mines in Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas to common points in Nebraska and Kansas. In the event of failure to agree, Chairman Midgley says, the joint committee will submit to the Chairman of the two associations named a report stating: first, the points upon which the committee agree; second, the differences as developed in the conferences; third, the several positions maintained in regard to each disagreement, and the various propositions submitted looking to a settlement.

Charged with Receiving Commissions.

A report has been current for the last two days that the Eastern Board of Rulings had made the discovery that some of the ticket agents of the Lake Shore road were receiving commissions for the sale of tickets from Western connections, and that President Newell had been requested by the board to discharge a number of such agents. Vice-Chairman Donald of the Central Traffic Association, who has just returned from New York, where he attended a meeting of the board, says there is no truth in the report, and no such action was taken. While it is no doubt true that some of the Western roads are paying commissions to agents of Eastern roads, yet no proof has been adduced to fix the guilt upon any one. The board simply considered routine business, and nothing was done regarding the Alton boycott.

New Railroad Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—At Cincinnati next Tuesday at the rate meeting, at which Southern and Western roads will be represented, a proposition for the formation of an association for conducting North and South passenger business will be presented. There is no association between the lines west of the territory of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association and south of the Ohio River. The Louisville and Nashville, Mobile and Ohio, and Illinois Central, with several other roads, having withdrawn from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, some such organization will be necessary.

Car Famine at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Railroads here are compelled to refuse ordinary freight in order to keep cars enough to handle the immense volume of grain that is steadily pouring in here. Yesterday an effort was made to ship out ninety cars of brick over the Rock Island, but the road refused to take the freight, as it was barely able to handle the grain trade. The average shipment from here is 350 cars per day, most of the grain being wheat. The bulk of the shipments are to Chicago and St. Louis.

Railroad Notes.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania railroad shows an increase in net earnings of $252,351 in August.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company for the month of August, 1891, shows a surplus for the month of $538,401.44.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company for August, 1891, shows a surplus for the month of $14,707.25, an increase of $42,697.36 as compared with August, 1890.

THE NEGRO'S PARADISE.

A Black Man Never Has to Complain of Ill-Treatment When in England.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch]: A genuine American negro is a curiosity to the Germans, for they seldom have a chance to gaze upon one of our "cullud gemmen." In England it is different, for the darkies seem to be going there in larger numbers than is generally supposed in the United States. The other day I happened to be stopping in a hotel at Constance, just on the border line between Switzerland and Germany. Ex-Congressman Leopold Morse of Boston drove up, and had with him for a valet a negro dude from the Hub. The servants eyed the valet with much interest. As valets the United States darkies are very quiet, but when over here on their own hook they swagger around until it is truly amusing. On this side of the Atlantic London is their paradise, just as Washington is in the United States. There they can speak the language and they feel at ease, but on the continent the black man is stumped and out of his latitude, hence he sticks more closely to English soil. In London a negro can go into the finest restaurants and be served just like a white man. He can sit at any public table if he is quiet and can pay the bills. White waiters serve him without a murmur, and the American darky imagines he is sitting sideways on a cloud picking a harp with one hand and eating honey with the other when he is turned loose in the English metropolis with $50 in his pocket.

Entering a restaurant on the Strand in London while there recently I was surprised to observe at a table two coal-black negroes and two white women. My first impulse was to instantly depart, for such a sight in the United States would surely not have been possible, but as no one knew me in the place I finally concluded to watch the proceeding. The women appeared to be in high glee, especially as glass after glass of beer was emptied by all four of the persons at the table. The negroes were undoubtedly from the United States, as they frequently alluded to things and events in Baltimore and Washington. They wrapped their thick lips around the beer glasses and rolled their eyes at nearly every one who passed the table at which they sat. The women were highly amused at the conversation of their dusky companions, and the darkies, to save their manners and prevent the loud laughter so characteristic of their race, were continually stuffing the napkins in their mouths when those large openings were not filled with either beer or beefsteak. It was a sight not soon to be forgotten by an American, and every moment it looked as if the white women would embrace the negroes, so close did they get to each other. Of course the women were of the common class—those brazen creatures who daily and nightly roam along the Strand and Piccadilly, but they were quite good-looking and well-dressed.

A prominent American friend of mine had remarked several times to me that the common women of London went wild over American negroes, and Thackeray relates in "The Virginians" how Gumbo, a darky from the Old Dominion, was lionized by the English servants and finally captured a white wife, but I had never before witnessed negroes and white women at the same table in a leading restaurant where the best classes of people go for their meals.

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPOSITIONS.

Henry Watterson's Speculations as to the Democratic Candidate.

North American Review: Taking up the cue of the unexpected, which so often happens—with historic examples for a warrant—let us make a brief survey of the political field and humor the mood both of speculation and the speculator with regard to coming events, possible and otherwise.

Suppose Gov. Campbell is reëlected in Ohio, and it is indicated clearly that under his leadership Ohio can be relied on in 1892 by the Democrats, is there not good reason to believe that he would enter the next Democratic National convention with an almost irresistible prestige? Suppose Gov. Boies is reëlected in Iowa by a good majority and Gov. Campbell is defeated in Ohio, would not that make Gov. Boies a formidable candidate? Suppose the Republicans should carry New York in the coming fall election, what effect would this have upon the Cleveland and Hill factions in the Empire State? Suppose none of these things happens, but that New York comes to the next national convention either divided in her choice or opposing outright the nomination of Mr. Cleveland: would that not force the party to quit New York altogether and to seek a candidate elsewhere, and—in this event—where? Mr. Gorman and Mr. Carlisle live on the wrong side of the line, and Mr. Morrison lacks the united support of Illinois. Gen. Palmer has passed the age of promotion to party leadership. Of course, Gov. Pattison is possible, particularly if Pennsylvania goes Democratic in the fall elections, while others, of whom we yet know nothing, may be "hid in the bushes." Hence is it that unless the coming elections procure the Democrats something decisive in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Iowa, the party will have to meet and dispose of the war between Cleveland and Hill, with a very scant margin of choice to go on when both are laid aside as unavailable, a contingency which, under the circumstances, seems not unlikely.

Lack of Early Advantages.

"Is he really an Arizona man? Why, his speech isn't a bit picturesque!"

"Well, you see he hasn't had a chance to study Western dialect in the humorous papers."—*Puck*

OPEN CHARGES OF FRAUD

S. R. HOWELL ACCUSED OF CONCEALING PROPERTY FROM CREDITORS.

The Grundy County Bank Asks for a Public Explanation of His Dealings with the First National Bank of Chicago—Sequel to a Mysterious Tragedy—Sorrows of a Man Who Gave His Wife His Money—Other Proceedings in the Courts.

A public explanation of Spooner R. Howell's dealings with the First National Bank of Chicago has been demanded by the Grundy County (Ill.) National Bank. The complainant held a claim for $11,546 against the Howell estate and obtained judgment for that amount some days ago. On the Sheriff's return of no property found the bank filed a creditor's bill which asks a number of questions, in whose answers Howell's general and unsecured creditors will be interested.

Belief is expressed that somewhere a large amount of real estate, silverware, diamonds, house furniture, and securities is being held in trust for the lumbermen. Since March 26 it is alleged that Howell has sought to evade creditors by secretly transferring his property, so that while creditors are hindered in reaching it he yet retains an interest. Henrietta R. Howell, his wife, and the First National Bank are named as possible trustees of this property, and they are summoned to show in court what they know about Howell's estate.

The complainant estimates that in the $1,500,000 worth of property transferred to the bank Howell retains a valuable equitable interest worth $1,000,000 more than the assignee's claim. It is charged that the bank knew Howell's condition last spring and was then secured by mortgages placed in escrow. Knowledge of the fact that Howell was floating large quantities of commercial paper without intent or ability to pay is charged on the bank; but, says the bill, the bank, resting on ample securities, concealed the existence of such pledges from the public.

Next the bill hints at a scheme adopted, it believes, to hinder creditors. Howell and the bank agreed, it charges, that the debtor should deliver his personal property and mortgage his real estate and that the bank should take possession, hold the property in custody for the defendant, and by warding off claims give Howell an opportunity to compromise at as low a figure as possible. The Grundy County Bank claims further that the represented $301,223 contingent indebtedness is smaller than that amount, because the greater part of it is indorsements on paper issued by solvent concerns.

The bill closes with a prayer for a receiver for Howell's assets and a demand for an examination of the alleged questionable dealings.

The First National Bank of Belleville has filed a creditor's bill for $2,898 and the Grundy County Bank has filed a second one on a $5,000 judgment.

Couldn't Solve the Mystery.

Three years have elapsed since Henry Heesch, formerly a saloonkeeper at No. 174 West Randolph street, and his wife Margaret were both found dead in the same room. The husband was discovered hanging from a door and the wife was lying in a pool of blood beside the bed. Some thought that Heesch had killed his wife and then committed suicide. Others contended that Heesch hung himself because of ill-health, and that Mrs. Heesch, when she saw the lifeless body of her husband suspended in the air, fell upon the floor and died of heart-disease. It was an important question to the heirs of the dead couple, as they left no children. If Heesch died first the wife's heirs were entitled to property worth $5,000, but if the wife was the first to expire, then the husband's next of kin came in for the estate. An attempt was made in the Probate Court to solve the mystery, but without success. The heirs on both sides gave it up and agreed to share equally. So an order was entered by Judge Kohlsaat yesterday stating that it was still doubtful who died first, and providing for an equal distribution of the property among all the heirs.

His Wife Has the Money.

Wilhelm Breitenfield made a practice of giving his money to his wife, and now he asks the Superior Court to help him get it back. He is 70 years old and for five years has saved little money from his profits as a tea and coffee peddler. Last February the savings amounted to $1,408, and Mrs. Breitenfield is then charged with refusing to give an accounting. Her husband wants the court to decree a settlement.

A Machinist Assigns.

Thomas J. Tierney, a machinist doing business on the West Side, made an assignment to Patrick J. Carey. Assets and liabilities are about $3,500 each.

Notes.

Judge Shepard will have no call Tuesday. No. 1,762, Purdy vs. Hall, will be on hearing.

Cases set for trial on Judge Clifford's first call: Nos. 2,944, 2,956, 2,973, 2,993, 2,999, 3,022, 3,023, 3,049, 3,079, 3,086, 3,092, 3,097, 3,103, 3,109, 3,110, 3,116, 3,129, 3,142, 3,155, and 3,186.

Motions of course and all matters, except urgent business, such as applications for injunctions or writs of habeas corpus, will be heard by Judge Collins at 10 o'clock in the morning and at no other time.

The motion for a rule on Richard Carroll, the comedian, to show cause why he should not be attached for neglecting to pay $20 a week alimony to his divorced wife, Annie B. Sutherland, the actress, came up again before Judge Collins yesterday and went over for one week.

Dr. McDonald, whom Judge Clifford appointed to examine Mrs. Carlin's condition, reported yesterday that she was too sick to attend court. The habeas corpus proceedings begun by her husband were continued for three weeks.

Roderick McKenzie, who is part owner of a saloon at No. 231 West Adams street, yesterday filed a bill for an accounting with Charles Daly, his partner. He says Daly has taken more than his share of the receipts and refuses to account for the same.

The suit to break the will of the late Loammi Hall was resumed in Judge Shepard's court yesterday, the defense basing its argument on the claim that Mr. Hall was demented when he signed the will. Further hearing will be had Tuesday.

Judge Driggs has on trial the suit of Mrs. Mary Louise Lambert to recover $10,000 damages from Joseph W. Taft for alleged malicious prosecution. Mrs. Lambert is a midwife, and formerly kept an establishment at No. 442 West Van Buren street. Taft and other neighbors objected to the institution. As a result Mrs. Lambert was indicted in the Criminal Court, but the case was afterward dismissed.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

135,386—Charles Counselman et al. vs. Albert J. Mills. Bill to foreclose. A. H. Veeder, atty.

135,387—Edwin G. Cheverton et al. vs. People's Artificial Ice Co. Asst., $3,000. E. M. Hodge, atty.

135,388—Metropolitan Nat. Bk. vs. B. V. Page Co. Asst., $1,000. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.

135,389—Rocco Shertoli, by next friend, vs. Le Grand S. and S. Lister Burton and Virginia B. Holmes. Case, $5,000. W. S. Forrest and M. Rosenthal Attys.

135,390—Michele Shertoli vs same. Case, $1,000. Same attys.

135,391—Thomas Wilce et al. vs. Edward Morris. Asst., $2,000. A. Smith atty.

135,392—Joseph F. Dane et al. vs. Isaac E. Adams. Asst., $1,500. Manning & Castle, attys.

135,393—Grundy Co. Nat. Bank vs. Spooner R. and Henrietta R. Howell and First Nat. Bank. Creds. bill. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, solrs.

135,394—Roderick McKenzie vs. Charles Daly. Bill for accounting, etc. N. M. Hacker, solr.

135,395—Wilhelm Breitenfeld vs. Wilhelmine Breitenfeld. Bill for accounting, etc. E. F. Hermann, solr.

135,396—Wm. Casey vs. John Gunzenhauser. Eject., $1,000. W. E. Lindsey, atty.

135,397—Aaron Feitenstein vs. Nathan Davis. Asst., $7,500. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

135,398—Nat. Car & Locomotive Builder vs. Curry Mfg. Co. Appeal.

135,399—Bill. Withheld for service.

135,400—Same.

135,401—Same.

135,402—Same.

135,403—Asst. Same.

135,404—William Campbell vs. Robert T. Martin. Asst., $2,000; Cratty Bros. attys.

135,405—Charles Counselman et al. vs. Albert J. Mills. Bill to foreclose. A. H. Veeder, solr.

135,406—Am. B. & L. Assn. vs. John Moffitt et al. Bill to foreclose. McMurdy & Job, solrs.

135,407—Asst. Withheld for service.

135,408—Bill. Same.

135,409—Anna Maunder vs. Frank Follansbee. Appl.

135,410—William Green vs. A. B. C. Copier Co. Asst., $1,200. Tenny, Church & Coffen, attys.

135,411—Same vs. Harry H. Holmes. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.

135,412—Bill. Withheld for service.

135,413—T. H. Fitzgerald vs. W. U. Tel. Co. Case, $7,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

135,414—Minnie Brewer vs. S. Richardson. Bill to cancel mort. J. W. Tarrant, solr.

135,415—Lucy O. McCord vs. Arthur B. McCord. Bill for divorce. E. B. Smith, solr.

135,416—Knowlton L. Ames et al. vs. W. H. McClure and E. W. Cramer. Asst., $6,000. Cratty Bros., attys.

135,417—Edward Eganson vs. Wesley Polk. Appl.

135,418—George Coombs, tr., vs. J. Peter Munhaven et al. Bill to foreclose. W. R. Plam, solr.

135,419—John C. Brown vs. Grizzell Brown. Bill for div. P. M. Linane, solr.

135,420—Charles Counselman vs. Albert J. Mills. Bill to foreclose. A. H. Veeder, solr.

135,421—U. S. Brewing Co. vs. Frank A. Kapsa. Asst., $1,200. Winston & Meagher and Heap & Whitfield, attys.

135,422—Same vs. same. Conf. judgt., $271. Same attys.

Withheld cases—135,325—John P. Kendall vs. Katherine Gross. Bill for accounting and for inj. Bradley & Denmark, solrs. (Sept. 23.)

135,348—Hattie Puerner vs. William J. Puerner. Bill for div. S. H. Trude, solr. (Sept. 24.)

135,361—1st Nat. Bk. of Belville vs. Spooner R. Howell and 1st Nat. Bk. Bill. Willits, Robbins & Case, solrs. (Sept. 24.)

135,373—Bankers and M. B. & L. Assn. vs. Charles E. Marble et al. Bill to foreclose. G. W. Stanford, solr. (Sept. 24.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

95,444—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. Jacob Reiser. Case, $5,000. R. A. W. James, atty.

95,445—Fred R. Babcock vs. A. S. Lindberg. Conf. judgt., $452.13. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

95,446—Wm. H. King vs. James A. and Josephine F. Ballinger. Bill to foreclose chat. mort. Remy & Mann, solrs.

95,447—Martin Ponic vs. John W. and Edith Schroeder. Appl.

95,448—Petn. of George H. Frost to restore record of naturalization. I. K. Boyesen, atty.

95,449—Petn. of A. C. Davis et al. for license as warehousemen. A. H. Veeder, atty.

95,450—Nicholas Martin vs. A. S. Lindberg. Asst. (attch.), $342.08. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

95,451—Amos H. Farwell et al. vs. H. H. Latham. Asst., $500. Same attys.

95,452—Andrew F. Hughes vs. Thomas E. Courtney. Appeal.

95,453—Tegtmeyer Lumber and Box Co. vs. Edward F. Treanor. Conf. judgt., $141.55. H. C. Bennett, atty.

95,454—Henderson Woolen Mills vs. Jacob Cohen. Asst., $250. A. Binswanger, atty.

95,455—William Murison vs. S. W. Hull. Appeal.

95,456—William D. Allen vs. L. J. Blandes. Appeal.

95,457—Englewood B. and L. Assn. vs. John O'Toole et al. Bill to foreclose. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, solrs.

95,458—N. W. Brewing Co. vs. Andrew Haungs. Conf. judgt., $2,606. Knight & Brown, attys.

95,459—John Shenkin vs. William and Linna Rutz. Same, $215. G. W. Woodbury, atty.

709 B. R.—Anna C. Wieland vs. Joseph Wolfenstetter et al. Petition to establish title. Dow & Burnham, solrs.

95,460—Joseph Hafson et al. vs. Elbert W. Shirk et al. Bill for inj., etc. A. B. Wells, solr.

95,461—Harry C. Igel vs. Mary C. Igel. Bill for div. Sears & Arnd, solrs.

95,462—Louis Hamann vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co., J. B. Parsons, Emmanual and Charles Earnshaw. Bill for inj. Goldzier & Rodgers, solrs.

95,463—Ernst Hecht vs. Henry Greenspahn. Asst., $500. V. J. Peterson, atty.

95,464—Case. Withheld for service.

95,465—C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. Co. vs. City. Bill. J. P. Wilson and W. W. Gurley, solrs.

95,466—Mary Rastke vs. Henry Rastke. Bill for div. M. R. Harris, solr.

95,467—James Ryan vs. C. & N. P. R. R. Co. and C., St. P. & K. C. Ry. Co. Case, $15,000. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.

95,468—Winfield S. McKinney vs. Herbert Hammond, Arthur B. Clark, and Matthew T. Fulcher. Asst., $3,000. Osborne Bros. & Burgett, attys.

95,469—Joseph Mark vs. Margareth Mark. Bill for div. N. Michels, solr.

95,470—S. Seelig vs. Sam and A. Cohen. Conf. judgt., $2,527.35. S. S. Jonas, atty.

95,471—Rudolph Abramson vs. Same. Same, $1,078. Same atty.

95,472—Gleason & Bailey Mfg. Co. vs. Bouton Foundry. Appl.

95,473—Emma Hoffman vs. Rudolph Hoffman. Bill for div. Shepard & Shepard, solrs.

95,474—Albert Bay vs. William B. and James Reeves. Appl.

95,475—John Kettler vs. George H. Moreland, Frank S. Osborne, and C. C. Whitacre. Case, $2,000. C. J. Trainor, atty.

95,476—Ada McCue vs. John McCue. Bill for sep. maintenance. Crews & Owen, solrs.

95,477—A. M. Lundeen et al. vs. Edgar B. Thorp and Charles S. Adams. Asst., $1,000. Humphrey & Nolan, attys.

95,478—Cary-Lombard Lumber Co. vs. Charles W. Bader et al. Mechs. lien. I. Cowen, solr.

95,479—Wm. J. Moxley vs. A. S. and L. E. Lindberg. Conf. judgt., $434.43. W. C. Minard, atty.

95,480—Chicago Trust and Sav. Bk. vs. Sylvanus W. Fallis. Asst., $800. J. G. Henderson, atty.

Withheld Cases.—95,399—Maggie McEnery vs. John McEnery. Bill. McCoy & Kelly, solrs. (Sept. 24.)

95,413—Catherine Quinlan vs. Wm. and Mary J. Hickey. Asst., $5,000. W. J. Tewksbury and F. W. Becker, attys. (Sept. 24.)

95,420—James M. Fox vs. Charles B. Harger. Asst., $500. Gregory, Booth & Harlan, attys. (Sept. 24.)

95,432—Henry F. Binder, use of R. S. Stevens, vs. Wm. Briggs and Home Nat. Bk. Garn. C. F. Loesch, atty. (Sept. 24.)

95,434—David B. Lyman et al. vs. Celia M. Wallace. Asst., $4,000. D. Fales, atty. (Sept. 24.)

95,436—Almer Beringer vs. James H. Saunders. Debt, $2,500; dam., $2,500. J. W. Lanehart, atty. (Sept. 24.)

95,442—Louis Hutt vs. City et al. Bill. Harpham & Clark, solrs. (Sept. 24.)

95,443—James F. Winter vs. Stewart Clark et al. Bill. Sparling & Surine, solrs. (Sept. 24.)

County Court—New Suit.

9,512—Thomas J. Tierney to Patrick J. Casey. Assignment. Assets and liabilities not stated. Murphy & Casey, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—135,389—Rocco Shertoli vs. Le Grand S. and S. L. Burton and Virginia B. Holmes; on find., $900; satisfied.—135,390—Michele Shertoli vs. Same; same, $100; satisfied.—132,681—Charles B. Smith et al. vs. David J. Lines; by deflt., $194.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—94,410—Adolph Bernheimer vs. Henry and Charles M. Leopold; by deflt., $3,303.96 and sci. fa.—93,741—Ball, Barnhart & Putman vs. James Donovan; by deflt., $382.18.

JUDGE BAKER—89,279—Fuller Advertising Agency vs. Frederick Cogswell; by deflt., $614.78.—93,308—J. W. Dinsdale vs. Samuel Richardson; same, $481.25.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—129,180—McClory vs. McClory; dec.—132,924—Lakeside B. and L. Assn. vs. Eichenwald; dec.

JUDGE HAWES—6,036—Biedemann vs. Biedemann; dec.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE HAWES—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Set case 2,585, and contested motions 3,059, 61,897, 7,379, 92,475, 68,695, 91,729.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—No court.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Contested motions in 12,699, 12,784, 12,793.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE SCALES—Motion. No. 9,038, in re Prettyman (clm. of Mabel Y. Prettyman), on trial.

Monday's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar: Nos. 6,229, 3,450, 3,451, 4,180, 3,473, 3,538, 3,541, 4,075, 3,844, 4,269, 3,873, 4,240, 4,300. Trial call, term Nos. 1,759, 1,762, 1,766, 1,767, 1,768, 1,774, 1,578, 1,812. No 1,758 on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar: 1,865, 11,914, 11,956, 11,962, 11,967, 12,119, 10,483, 9,169, 8,707, 10,452, 10,939, 11,747, 11,913, 10,588, 4,573, 4,708, 10,072, 94,707, 93,492, 11,787, 13,162, 10,168, 10,169, 11,226, 11,712, 10,589, 10,708, 93,688, 13,126, 94,093, 71,090, 95,003, 94,633, 92,887, 94,753. No case on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 8,210, 9,338, 10,823, 8,767, 11,161, 11,504, 11,692, 9,820, 11,385, 11,297, 11,630, 10,466, 8,202, 8,203, 6,414, 10,553, 11,237, 12,301, 12,303, 11,832, 11,740, 12,119, 5,496, 7,600, 3,225, 12,474, 12,996, 13,002. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar: 10,803, 6,841, 11,180, 11,656, 6,742, 9,009, 12,477, 14,006, 8,223, 11,778, 4,739, 11,955, 13,585, 11,193, 8,961, 11,164, 8,951, 10,672, 12,289, 13,605, 13,436, 8,681, 10,876, 12,403, 12,208, 13,791, 10,551, 13,011, 13,428, 12,428, 11,261, 11,387, 78,356. No case on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No. 112 on trial. Short cause calendar—8,402, 8,928, 11,952, 10,815, 11,560, 11,762, 11,157, 11,678, 1,462½, 11,573, 4,783, 12,013, 9,096, 11,530, 13,116, 13,604, 13,562, 12,239, 10,854, 10,049, 11,250, 12,224, 12,241, 10,119, 5,982, 10,224, 11,494, 13,090, 12,047, 12,498, 11,214, 13,601, 11,973, 92,389, 11 7,620, 11,116.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE SCALES—8,861.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 191, 193.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 93, 163, 183, 239, 195, 349.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Will Keep Every Promise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's TRIBUNE you publish a communication from William C. Norris with regard to promises made to property-holders along the proposed line of the Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit company on Fulton and other West Side streets. With reference to his statement in the article referred to, I wish to say that we intend keeping religiously every promise made by us to property-owners along our entire line, and if the said Norris, or any other party, will call at our office we will take pleasure in convincing him that we will do so.

FREDERICK A. SOULE,
Secretary Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit company.

Mr. Wadhams for County Superintendent of Schools.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republicans of Irving Park and the Twenty-seventh Ward held a very enthusiastic meeting at the club-house on Irving avenue Wednesday evening. The hall was densely packed with the best citizens of the Park and vicinity, and some were obliged to stand in the entry. Mr. McBurney presided. After several short speeches eulogistic of the grand old party, Mr. J. A. Peterson was selected as a delegate from the Third Precinct of this ward. The explanation of the new system of voting was then taken up.

Mr. J. A. Wadhams, who seeks the nomination as County Superintendent of Schools, was then called for. He explained the duties of the County Superintendent of Schools in a way that convinced the audience that his nine years of service under Mr. A. G. Lane had not been wasted and that no inexperienced man can in a year learn enough about the office affairs to do the work justice. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that the Republican party cannot afford to make any mistake in their nomination of Mr. Lane's successor. A resolution was introduced and adopted indorsing Mr. J. A. Wadhams for the place, to which he is justly entitled and for which he is eminently qualified. Let every Republican in the city rally to his support and the grand work so well begun by Mr. Lane will go right on. Select a new man for the place and no one can foretell the result.

W. D. SNYSER.

Thinks Jefferson as a Plagiarist Still Entitled to Much Credit.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read the remarks of the editor on this subject with some interest. It strikes me that Jefferson is entitled to more credit in the premises than THE TRIBUNE seems disposed to give him. While Jefferson did not originate the doctrine "that all men are created equal," his adoption of that doctrine in the Declaration of Independence not only gave it a popularity it perhaps would otherwise never have acquired, but caused it to be accepted as the central idea of our political policy. The words "government of the people, by the people, for the people," at once suggest the name of Lincoln. We do not think of Webster or Theodore Parker, who had given utterance to the same thought long before. In like manner the mention of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" invariably recall the name of Jefferson. George Mason may have previously formulated the tenet; but only for the fact that Jefferson gave it currency, it would perhaps have slept all these years upon dusty book shelves, known only to the curious antiquarian.

As regards the conception itself, it was doubtless no more original with Mason than with Jefferson. Sir Henry S. Maine (Ancient Law, ch. iv.) clearly traces the principle to the Roman conception of a jus naturale as developed from the Grecian jus gentium. The jurisconsult Ulpian, who wrote during the first quarter of the third century of our era, seems fully to have grasped the theory in these declarations:

So far as natural law is concerned all men are equal. By natural law all men are born free.

In the edict of Louis X. of France, issued in 1315, the same fundamental maxim appears in the preamble, thus: "Whereas, according to natural right, every one should be born free," etc. (Guizat, Hist. France, i., ch. xviii.). Of course, the political speculations of Milton, Loche, Sidney, and the liberal school of French philosophers of the eighteenth century, all of which were based upon the same notion of natural law, were familiar to statesmen of our revolution period. Indeed, John Adams, in speaking of Jefferson's draft of the Declaration, observes that "there is not an idea in it but what had been hackneyed in Congress for two years before." At the same time it is the doctrine as formulated and enunciated by Jefferson that the English-speaking people recognize and which has given such a powerful propulsion to the cause of human liberty throughout the globe.

D. H. LEEPER.

[The credit claimed for Jefferson is not in conflict with the proof adduced by THE TRIBUNE that George Mason and not Jefferson originated the famous phrase. THE TRIBUNE only wanted that credit given where it belongs.]

A Great Electrical Exhibit at Chicago.

New York Advertiser: It was hardly necessary to announce that the electrical exhibit at the World's Fair of 1893 would be a great one. This branch of American industry has made such wonderful strides during the last decade that [illegible] electrical manufacture, and none is more prosperous or more anxious to show its prosperity. The Chicago Fair has an opportunity because of this to make a display that will entirely eclipse anything of the kind hitherto attempted. When the first World's Fair was held in London in 1851 there was practically nothing in the world that would justify the setting apart of even a small room for an electrical exhibit. To-day one of the largest of the Fair buildings might be devoted to this one display. In no other feature will the contrast between the two Exhibitions more vividly show the world's progress in forty years.

Of late there have been several electric exhibitions on different continents and all of them successful, and the Edison display at Paris in 1889 was perhaps the finest exhibit of industrial progress and energy in that great collection. But no other country compares with the United States in the study and development of electrical science, and none leads as in the practical application of electric power. So that our Fair will certainly surpass that of Paris in this feature. Already the applications for space in the Electrical Department are so great that the committee hardly knows how to grant them all, and the electrical companies, East and West, are preparing to vie with each other in securing for their display all the beauty, interest, and completeness that are possible. The electrical section of the World's Fair will alone be worth going to Chicago to see.

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OUR GIRLS

Mrs. Livermore lectured at Chautauqua the other day on the subject, "What shall we do with our girls?" This is a fertile theme. One thing that we can do with them when they take cold is to give them Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. It is a fact that most pulmonary trouble is induced by dressing young girls in scanty attire, allowing them to go with thin stockings and thin shoes, and often with wet feet, thus bringing upon them colds which develop later into serious pulmonary trouble. At the first appearance of a cold, before it becomes a cough, young girls should be given Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure and be thus protected from incipient trouble. No other remedy begins to equal it for efficiency and certainty. For sale by all dealers.

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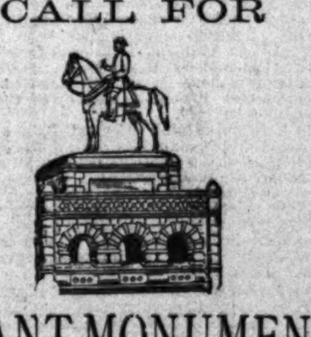

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(Formerly 223 Dearborn-av.) opens Thursday, Sept. 24, in its new building, DEARBORN-AV. AND ELM-ST., CHICAGO. Prepares boys for any college or business. Manual training, gymnastics, and military drill. For descriptive pamphlet, and latest register address E. C. COULTER, A. M., Head Master.

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Formerly the Chicago Kindergarten Training School, reopens Oct. 1. Mothers' classes begin Oct. 7 and 9. Literary lectures Oct. 5. Subject: "Dante." For circulars address Chicago Kindergarten College, Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.
ELIZABETH HARRISON, Principal.

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Chester, Pa. 30th year opens Sept. 16.
A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Arts. A Preparatory Course of one year. Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 113 Monroe-st., city. COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

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Sixteenth year begins Sept. 16. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Full courses of study, including preparation for college. Miss Rebecca S. Rice, A. M., and Miss Mary E. Beedy, A. M., Principals. 479-481 Dearborn-av., Chicago, Ill.

KENWOOD INSTITUTE (Incorporated),
5000 and 5001 Lake-av., Chicago. MRS. HELEN EKIN STARRETT, MISS ANNIE E. BUTTS, Principals. Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Prepares for Vassar and Wellesley. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23. Principals at home Thursdays and Saturdays. Circulars on application.

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For Young Ladies and Children will open Sept. 15. Kindergarten, Primary, and Higher Departments. 1636 Indiana-av.

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Illinois Military Academy, Morgan Park, Ill., 13 miles from Chicago. Thorough preparation for College, Technical School or Business. Enrollment limited. For catalogue apply to Principals Henry J. Stevens, A. M., Chas. W. Mann, A. B.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AND STOCK.

The undersigned, assignees of Daniel W. Haydock, will receive sealed bids for the sale of the factory, leasehold, and stock of their assignor at their office, Room 603 American Central Building, St. Louis, Mo., up to 10 o'clock a. m., Oct. 7, 1891. The bids will be opened at said office and on the day and hour last mentioned and submitted to the court for its action thereon immediately thereafter. The bidder whose bid shall be approved by the court will be required to pay $5,000 forthwith and may have ten days thereafter to pay the balance of his purchase price.

The property to be sold consists of a leasehold running nine years on extremely favorable terms, a Corliss 250 horse-power engine, a complete establishment, with latest invented and new machinery for the manufacture of wheels; a fully equipped factory for the manufacture of carriages, with a capacity of 10,000 vehicles per year, and a stock of goods and partially constructed vehicles, together with office furniture and wagons and harness.

Factory located in the City of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads, at the crossing of Chouteau-av.

The factory, in which is the entire stock, will be open for inspection on the 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th days of October, from 1 to 5 p. m.

H. M. POLLARD, JOHN P. CAMP } Assignees of D. W. Haydock.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23, 1891.

Proposals for Granite Paving.

[illegible]

G. M. BENNETT, Supt.

MAP OF
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SHORTEST ROUTE FROM CHICAGO
TO THE
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ROUTE
WISCONSIN
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MILWAUKEE
CHICAGO
APPLETON
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For Freight Rates apply to C. L. RISING, Commercial Agent, Rookery Building, Chicago.
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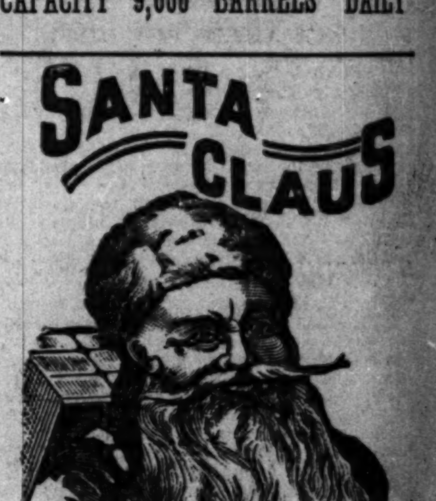
CAPACITY 9,000 BARRELS DAILY



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BLANKET
IS THE STRONGEST.
None Genuine without Horse stamped inside.
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" " 8 lb. " " 5.50
Ask to see the 100 other 5/A styles at prices to suit everybody. Sold by all dealers.
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THE TRIBUNE
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$3,250,000

This Bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals. Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investment of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

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At Less Than $6.00 a Square Foot.
Excellent Location for Factory or Warehouse.
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Everything modern and first-class.
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34 Marine Building.

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On account of owner leaving city will sell at a sacrifice elegant modern brick and stone 4-story and basement Apartment Building, recently finished.
Lot 51x130 Feet.
Location one of the finest, being on prominent South Side avenue, near 43d-st., convenient to Illinois Central Railroad.
PRICE $57,500.
Actual value $65,000.
Present rental $6,750 per annum.
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27 MINUTES FROM CHICAGO,
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42 TRAINS DAILY.
SEWERS, WATER, CEMENT SIDEWALKS, ELM TREES, MACADAM ROADWAY, } ARE THE UNIFORM IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN EVERY STREET ON THE
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AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT TO MAKE MONEY.
TITLE GUARANTEE POLICY WITH EACH LOT.
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$800,000 for $50,000.
I will sell for $50,000 a one-half interest in a 160-acre granite quarry, pronounced by State and Government geologists to contain the finest rock west of the Granite Mountains. The quarry shows 100-foot face. There is 40 feet of blue-black stone that admits of a polish not excelled by any in the country. The 60 feet of light gray is simply superb. Profitable contracts can be secured for both. Low freights to Chicago. $20,000 of the purchase money will be put into the treasury for a working capital. $10,000 has been offered and refused for a single acre. There is a big fortune awaiting the man who takes this one-half interest. Full investigation is solicited for those who have money and who can appreciate a 1,600 per cent and upward investment. Address H 161, Tribune.

FOR SALE.
CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!
3-story and basement brick building on corner, lot 40x125 to alley, near Harrison and Desplaines-sts.; renting $225 per month. A snap at price, $22,000. Terms to suit.
CHAMBERLAIN & PATERSON,
148 La Salle-st.

Office Chicago Arc Light and Power Company.
September 24, 1891.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend, being Dividend No. 8, of 2% on the capital stock of the Chicago Arc Light and Power Company, will be paid Oct. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, Sept. 26, 1891.
C. H. WILMERDING, Secretary.

KENWOOD RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
One of the most pleasant homes in Kenwood, 100 feet east front; large house; 4 minutes' walk from either Kenwood or Madison Park Stations. Will sell cheap and make terms to suit purchaser. Address Owner, BV 56, Tribune office.

Title
Guarantee
and Trust Co.,
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Capital Paid in....................$1,600,000
Deposited with State Auditor.. 200,000
Guarantees Titles to Real Estate without requiring property-owner to furnish abstract.
Is the owner of the only complete ante-fire land title records of Cook County, Illinois, and is in a position to make a thorough examination of titles with or without abstracts, and does Guarantee Titles to Real Estate from an examination of the records, and never merely from an examination of abstracts.
A title once examined and guaranteed is RESTED by this company, and future transferring or mortgaging is a matter of but a few hours' delay and of small expense.

FORGERY.
This company has paid losses sustained by reason of forgeries to an amount aggregating over $19,000. What protection has a purchaser of real estate or mortgages against forged deeds, mortgages, etc.? A person holding a policy of guarantee of this company has absolute security.
Is authorized by law to act as Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and Trustee for Estates, Syndicates, Individuals, and Corporations.

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Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
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A choice line of 6% Gold Bonds for sale at par and interest.

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On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

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On Real Estate Security at Low Rates of Interest.
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120 LA SALLE STREET.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
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11 Pine-st., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums to suit at 5, 6, and 7 per cent on Real Estate Security.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Pursuant to law notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Vulcan Iron Works of Chicago will be held on the 24th day of October, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company to two hundred thousand dollars.
JAMES N. WARRINGTON,
Sept. 23, 1891. Secretary.

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Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Send for list of offerings. Correspondence solicited.
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Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
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CARETTE STOCK $25 a Share.
SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

SHARES FOR SALE
In a good-paying manufacturing business, one of the largest in that line. Address G 23, Tribune office.

$250,000.
A controlling interest in the stock of a successful manufacturing Co. in Chicago can be secured by a party wishing to manage the business. Full investigation desired. Address B V 46, Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 25.	Sept. 18.
New York	$146,503,843	$126,483,991
Boston	15,109,922	16,187,702
Chicago	14,050,000	14,531,000
Philadelphia	12,726,232	11,410,129
St. Louis	3,332,988	3,606,408
Baltimore	1,988,823	2,642,238
New Orleans	934,234	1,155,288

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 25c discount; Boston, 10c discount to par; St. Louis, 50c discount.

Whatever firmness there is in the local money situation does not come from the present demand for money. The demand has been unusually light for several days, particularly from the grain and provision men. Bankers are not at all sure how long this condition will last, and in anticipation of a possibly active demand, they hold rates firmly to the 6 per cent standard, and even insist on a higher rate than that for some loans. The deposits of the country banks at this center have been kept up to a surprisingly high amount, but bankers feel that they can put no dependence upon that supply, for it is apt to be drawn upon at any time while the grain movement is progressing.

At some of the banks the local sterling market was quoted a shade firmer and an occasional quotation of 483¾ for demand bills was made, but some of the banks doing the heaviest business in exchange made no quotation above 483. Gold engagements were decidedly heavy yesterday, the amount reported engaged for import being $2,100,000. The amount of gold now on the way is stated to be $8,795,000, and the total received at New York, since the movement began Sept. 12, is $10,545,000. Sterling quotations are as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	481	484
Actual	479¾	483
Documentary	478@478¾	481¾

The New York exchange market as reported by Wilson & Sturges opened at par, but the market would not take all that was offered at that rate and soon sagged to 12½c discount. Later it went to 25c discount and closed at that price. St. Louis exchange was 40c discount. Cincinnati exchange was nominal at 25c discount.

It was another day of declining values at the Stock Exchange. The price of West Chicago street railway stock touched as low a point as it reached in the July panic, selling at 118¾. The market opened exceedingly dull and the whole call was gone through with only ten shares of North Side stock sold. After that there was a little movement in West Side stock, small so far as the number of transactions was concerned, but active enough so far as the range. The stock opened at 120¼, sold at 120, and then suddenly dropped a point and a half to 118¾. It was evidently manipulation to some extent and there was a slight reaction from that, but the market was an extremely difficult one to sell stock in. The question that every one is asking now is how far this decline in local securities must go before the public will be satisfied to come in and take them as an investment. It is not an easy question to answer, for it depends on a great deal beside intrinsic values. There are undoubtedly stocks on the list that are decidedly cheap from an investment point of view. A careful investor, however, requires something more than a security that promises to pay him a fair return on the money he puts into it. He wants a security for which there is a market; something that he can realize ready cash upon in a case of necessity. That is something that he cannot obtain in any of the securities on the Chicago stock list. They may be cheap enough to return him a good income for the amount he pays for them, but if he wants to realize his principal it must be done at a sacrifice of value. In its present condition the Chicago stock market offers opportunity only to the buyer; the seller must invariably scale down his prices in order to find some one to take the security. That is one of the chief reasons why investors are not coming into the market, and it is a reason that will be just as potent a factor in the situation as it is now should quotations sag off 10 per cent more. It isn't a question of what one can buy stocks at, but what they can sell them for again. There was little news in the market especially affecting values yesterday. One bear story was that the West Side company had not succeeded in placing nearly all of the $1,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness which it voted to issue to raise funds for the cabling of Blue Island avenue, and it was said that the company is having to borrow money in order to carry on that work. No verification of that story was to be had, and it is probable that it cut little figure in the making of quotations. There were only a few scattering sales outside of the small business in West Chicago stocks. The list of transactions is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 No C St R R Co....163¾	210 W C St R R Co....119¾
10 W C St R R Co....120¼	20 Street's S C L b 10. 29¾
20 do cash....120	40 Chi A L & P Co.... 96
50 do....118¾	100 Chi B & M Co pfd. 41¾
100 do....119	

BONDS.

$3000 W Div Ry cp 5s.. 99	$1000 Chi City R C 4½s. 95

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

20 Street's S C Line.. 29¾	5 W C St R R Co....119¾
34 Cen Un Tel Co.... 51	10 do s 3....119¾
2 N C St R R Co....164	50 C & C C & Dk Co.... 65
100 Chi Edison Co....145	30 Dia M Co., Ill.... 116
100 W C St R R Co....119	20 do....117
150 do....119¾	

The Lackawanna railroad company yesterday declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent payable Oct. 21. The books are closed from Sept. 30 to Oct. 21.

The regular quarterly dividend of the Arc Light and Power company, amounting to 2 per cent, will be paid Oct. 1. The transfer books close today.

The dividend to the stockholders of the American Trust and Savings Bank, which is payable Oct. 1, is at the rate of 1½ per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The name of Gould was on every tongue this morning. The street was speculating as to whether he was yet satisfied with his work or was still bent on further mischief. No one believes that Missouri Pacific has not earned its dividend. The fact is that the directors have not yet formally considered the subject of the dividend, and all that has been done so far has been an informal decision by a few Gould minions. The dividend question is still open and can be used again with great effect when occasion requires. The market opened weak on the fear that a decline might be engineered. After the first few moments however, the sturdy bulls came to the rescue and there was straightway a strengthening of the list that astonished the boldest of them. There was undoubtedly a large covering by shorts, who found themselves with unexpected profits. Before the close of the first hour the recovery had extended ½ to 1½ along the whole list. Missouri Pacific itself was one of the first to advance, but it was also the first to react again. Atchison and the Vanderbilts were so strong that they lent a great deal of confidence, and the future was far less blue than it was last night.

It is pretty evident that all of the directors of the Missouri Pacific are not in league with Mr. Gould or in sympathy with his plans and acts. Some of them are outspoken in their criticisms of his rough overriding of the whole board. Among the directors not a few of them announce that they will vote for a dividend when the question comes up before the board. Even Russell Sage is quoted as declaring that the earnings warrant a dividend.

The market, after a slight reaction from the 11 o'clock prices, became active and strong again, and with a deal of excitement advanced 1½ to 2½ points. Even Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific participated in the upward movement, the former gaining 1¾ on last night's closing and the latter 2¾. Great stress was laid on the steadiness of the Vanderbilt stocks during yesterday's flurry. There was an impression that the bulls had done about enough for one day. They had shown a wonderful amount of nerve and confidence after the shock of the day before, and, having made a substantial advance it was considered prudent to take a rest. At least that was the apparent condition of the market at 2 o'clock. A reaction followed on the quiescent state of the market. Toward the close was a further hardening of the market and final prices were at or near the highest for the day.

Money on call easier, ranging from 4 to 7 per cent, last loan 4, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling exchange active and heavy at 480 for 60-day bills and 483 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 631,420 shares, including: Atchison, 91,550; Canada Southern, 4,690; Chicago Gas, 4,900; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,956; Erie, 28,420; Hocking Valley, 7,530; Lake Shore, 3,605; Louisville and Nashville, 9,711; Missouri Pacific, 58,260; Northwestern, 4,465; North American, 24,793; Northern Pacific, 16,488; do preferred, 21,286; Reading, 17,125; Richmond and West Point, 8,802; St. Paul, 31,894; Union Pacific, 113,436; Western Union, 3,700.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Sep.25	Closing—Sep.24
Atchison	93,395	46⅛	44	45⅝	44⅜
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	475	25	24⅜	25	25
Atlantic & Pac.	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
Amer. Sugar	4,975	91⅜	89	91⅜	90⅛
Do pfd	825	96⅜	96	96⅜	....
B., R. & P.	1,100	42⅛	40⅞	42⅛	41⅛
Do pfd	300	79½	79½	79½	80
Com. Cable	250	121	121	121	....
C., B. & Q.	20,784	99⅛	97⅛	98⅝	97⅜
Canada So.	5,690	60	57⅞	59⅝	57½
Central Pacific	200	34	33⅞	33⅞	33½
Ches. & Ohio	13,018	28	25⅝	27⅞	25⅞
Do 1st pfd	2,320	60⅞	59	60½	58⅝
Do 2d pfd	7,800	40⅛	38	40	....
Colo. Coal	2,800	37⅞	36⅛	37⅞	36⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	10,135	73⅞	71⅞	73⅞	71⅞
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	208	98⅝	98	98	98⅝
Chicago Gas	4,900	52½	51⅜	52	51
Chi. Junc. Ry.	300	78	77	78	76⅛
D., L. & W.	9,830	144	142	143	141⅝
Del. & Hud.	2,622	136⅛	134⅛	136	137
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	100	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	50⅞
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,515	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	50⅞
Edison	1,210	100⅞	100	100	100
Erie	27,070	31⅛	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞
Do pfd	300	69	68⅜	69	69
Eastern Ill.	200	72	72	72	71
Do pfd	800	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	100⅛
East Tenn.	1,000	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
Great Nor. pfd	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	106⅛
Hocking Valley	7,337	31⅛	29⅞	31⅛	29⅞
Iowa Cent.	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Ill. Cent.	350	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102
Jersey Cent.	300	119⅛	119	119⅛	118⅞
Kansas & Tex.	625	18⅝	18	18⅝	18⅞
Do pfd	2,076	28⅛	27½	28	27½
Lake Shore	3,705	122⅛	120⅞	122⅛	121
Louis. & Nash.	10,511	80⅞	79⅝	80⅞	79⅝
Long Island	25	97	99	99	98
L. E. & W.	2,745	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20⅛
Do pfd	3,255	68⅞	67⅞	68⅞	67½
L., N. A. & C.	1,000	28	26⅞	28	27
Lead Trust	1,200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	15⅞
Laclede Gas	2,410	21½	19⅞	21½	20⅞
Missouri Pacific	57,850	69⅜	65½	68⅝	65
Mich. Cent.	625	102	101	102	101
Manitoba	287	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109
M. L. S. & W. pfd	200	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	....
Mex. Central	300	23	23	23	23⅞
Minn. Iron	300	81½	80⅞	81½	....
Northwest	4,565	115⅞	114⅞	115⅞	114⅞
Do pfd	100	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	....
New England	6,437	42⅞	40⅞	41½	40⅞
Northern Pacific	16,295	30⅞	28⅞	29⅞	28⅞
Do pfd	21,961	77⅞	75⅞	77⅞	75½
Nor. & W.	310	18	17⅞	18	17½
Do pfd	100	55½	55½	55½	55⅞
N. Y. Central	744	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
N. Y., Sus., & W.	1,120	10⅞	10	10⅞	10⅞
Do pfd	1,000	35½	34	35¼	34⅞
N. American Co.	24,983	19⅞	18	19⅞	17⅞
Nat. Cordage	1,867	95½	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞
Do pfd	300	102	100¼	100½	101½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	455	19	18	18⅞	18⅞
Do pfd	1,650	43	40	42⅞	41
Do 1st pfd	430	81⅞	80	81⅞	80⅞
Ogn. Short Line	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Ogn. Imp.	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
Ont. & W.	3,537	21¼	20⅞	21	20⅞
Ohio & Miss.	500	26	25	26	25⅞
Omaha	1,000	35¼	32⅞	34¼	33
Do pfd	110	93½	93½	93½	....
Pacific Mail	2,350	38⅞	37¼	38⅞	37⅞
Pullman	1,200	192	191¼	192	191¼
Peoria, D. & E.	1,150	24¼	23⅞	24	23
P., C., C. & St. L.	600	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
Do pfd	1,182	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞	66⅞
Reading	16,300	42	40⅞	41⅞	40⅞
Richmond Ter.	8,102	14¼	13	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd	500	59	57½	59	56½
Rock Island	17,765	86	84	85⅞	84½
Rio G. & W.	700	41	41	41	....
St. Paul	32,389	75⅞	73⅞	75	73⅞
Do pfd	1,049	121	120¼	120⅞	120½
Silver bullion	381,000	98⅞	98	98⅞	98⅞
S. Pacific	5,750	43⅞	42½	43½	42
St. P. & Duluth pfd	8,100	96	96	96	....
St. L. & S. W.	500	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
Do pfd	420	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	16⅞
Texas Pac.	1,770	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15½
Tol., A., A. & N. M.	310	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19
Tenn. Coal	2,110	36⅞	35	36⅞	35⅞
Union Pacific	112,391	43⅞	38¼	43	40¼
U. P., D. & G.	600	20	19	20	19½
W. & L. E.	3,530	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	....
Do pfd	4,050	78⅞	77⅞	78⅞	78
Wabash	1,220	15	14⅞	15	14¼
Do pfd	10,115	32⅞	30⅞	32¼	30⅞
Western Union	4,394	83⅞	82½	83	82⅞
Wis. Central	500	21¼	20⅞	21½	21

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams....145	Fargo....140
American....117	United States....59

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg....115⅞	U. S. 2s, reg....99⅛
U. S. 4s, coup....116⅞	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 Tenn sett 5s....100½	2000 NP 1st cp....115⅞
1000 A C O 8s....99½	9000 NP 3d cp....108⅞@109
52000 Atch 4s....82@82½	76000 NPcon 5s....83@83⅞
465000 Atch inc....62½@65	10000 NW cn cp gd bds.123
195000 A&P inc....14½@15½	1000 O&M con....109
1000 BCR&N 1s....98⅞	3000 Or Im con5s....66@66⅞
1000 CSo 1st gtd....105½	1000 OSL 6s....101
12000 Can S 2d....98@98⅞	2000 OSL&U cn....74
1000 CNJ gm 5s....109⅞	5000 P Co4½s cp....104⅞
18000 C&O cn 5s..101⅞@101⅞	19000 P&E inc....80⅞@81
4000 C&E inc....38	4000 P&W 1st....78⅞
22000 C&NP 1st....83¼@83⅞	19000 P&R 1st pfd..67½@68¼
3000 C&NP-Den Div 4s 86	1000 P&R 3d pfd....37½
1000 CRI&P5scp....100½	9000 P&R g m 4s..80⅞@80⅞
5000 CCC&StL-StLDis 85	10000 P&R df inc....11
1000 ColC&I 6s....99	5000 R&D deb....95
17000 Col Mid 4s....70½@71	21000 RT coll tr 5s..53⅞@54⅞
1000 D&RG 4s....78⅞	12000 RioGW 1st....75⅞@76⅞
1000 Edison 1st....96⅞	2000 R W&O 1st....101
5000 ET con gd5s....97@97⅛	3000 SL&IM 1st....101¼
3000 Erie reorg 1st....105	27000 SL&SW 1st....67⅞@68
1000 FtW&D 1st....100⅞	18000 SL-SW2d....30
5000 H&St Jo c....111	10000 SPM&M1stM6s....114½@115
48000 H&TCgm 4s..62½@63⅞	
1000 K D&M 1st....93¼	2000 SP of Ar1st....103
20000 LS 2d rg....120½	7000 SoCar inc....27⅞@27½
2000 LE&DA cn 5s....83	5000 S P Cal 1st cn 5s..100⅞
15000 L&N 5s....103½	7000 SoCar inc....27⅞@27½
5000 LNA&C con.96⅞@96⅞	5000 SJ&GI 1st....88
4000 LNO&T 1st....85	5000 StLA&TH 1st....108
5000 M&SP1st-C&PW5.105¼	5000 StL&SF gm 6s....109
5000 M&SP 1st-SMD....113	5000 SVal&N E 4s....75
1000 M&SP 7 3-10....117½	5000 SL&E 1st....98
7000 M&StP cn..124½@124⅞	37000 TP 2d inc....32½@33⅞
2000 M&SL 1st-IaEx....102½	6000 TAA&NM cn....92
1000 MK&T 2d....44⅞@45¼	10000 UP coll tr 4½s....79⅞
4000 Mob&O g m....66	10000 UP-D&Gist....73
2500 M&E 1st....138	1000 Wab 1st....101¼
1000 NC&StL cn....[illegible]	37000 Wab 2d....[illegible]
1000 NC&SL 1st....124⅞	6000 W S gtd 4s....102@102⅞
2000 NY&H 1st rg....119½	104000 WNY&P 2d....33@34
1000 NYO&W cn 5s....95½	1000 Wis C inc....42

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 25, 4 p. m.—Closing: Consols, money, 94⅞; United States 4s, 120; do 4½s, 101; New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio firsts, 39⅞; Canadian Pacific, 9⅞; Erie, seconds, 107½; Illinois Central, 106; Mexican ordinary, 35⅞; St. Paul common, 76⅞; New York Central, 114⅞; Pennsylvania, 56⅞; Reading, 21; Mexican Central new 4s, 75⅞. Bar silver, 45⅞d. Money ⅞@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅜@2½ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances today, £65,000.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Three per cent rentes 96f 32½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.60; Adams, $2.00; Aspen, $3.00; Crown Point, $1.50; Deadwood, $1.95; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $3.35; Iron Silver, $1.00; Mexican, $2.50; Ontario, $38.50; Plymouth, $1.75; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, $2.20.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.87½; Atlantic, $15.50; Boston and Montana, $48.50; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00; Franklin, $18.75; Huron, $70.00; Kearsarge $15.50; Osceola, $38.25; Santa Fe Copper, $50.00; Tamarack, $1.76; Centennial Mining, $19.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $19.12½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stock today were as follows: Alta, 45c; Bulwer, 20c; Best and Belcher, $2.95; Bodie Consolidated, 55c; Chollar, $1.15; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.62½; Crown Point, $1.55½; Gould & Curry, $1.85; Hale & Norcross, $1.75; Mexican, $2.50; Mono, 30c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $3.80; Potosi, $2.80; Savage, $3.00; Sierra Nevada, $2.80; Union Consolidated, $2.25; Utah, 65c; Yellow Jacket, $1.25; Commonwealth, 30c; Nevada Queen, 10c; Belle Isle, 50c; North Belle Isle, 10c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading markets yesterday acted quite independently of each other. Wheat was affected by the attitude of the foreigners and the action of the markets abroad, while corn was sustained by lighter receipts and heavier shipments. The weather through the Northwest was generally cooler, with showers. There was a killing frost at Bismarck, and the indications point to cooler weather generally, with showers all over the West. The feeling after the close was nearly steady. Puts on December wheat sold at 96⅝c and calls at 98⅝c early. Later puts were 96⅞c and calls 98⅛c. Puts on May corn sold at 42c and calls at 42⅞c early. Subsequently they were 42⅛c and 42⅞c respectively.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 216 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 180 cars; and 10,000 hogs.

In the provision pit it was generally believed that Ream and Wright, who were doing the hammering of December pork, were covering their October shorts on the break.

A Russian message stated that there had been little sowing of wheat because of the famine, and that the outlook for the next crop is worse than it was for the last one.

A Minneapolis message stated that the receipts thus far have been chiefly No. 1 Northern or better. From now on, however, the elevator men expect that the greater percentage of the receipts will be of poor quality.

When wheat got down around the put price, 79⅝c, Pardridge, who had been a heavy seller of puts the day before and who did not want them to be good, began buying freely and supported the market until other shorts bought enough to start it up.

Powers' Son wired from New York that a French house resold at a loss of 1½c per bu a cargo of wheat bought the day before. That foreigners were anxious to secure release from forward contracts was further shown by an offer of $2,000 made to Dunn if he would cancel an order recently executed in wheat for export.

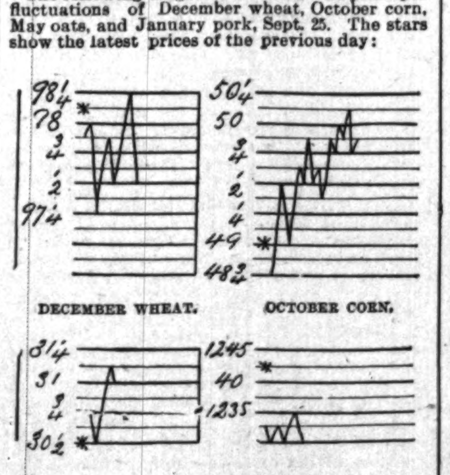
Private cables generally called the market on the other side dull and weak, with a declining tendency. The weather was called brilliant. Mail advices contained references to the crop of Great Britain, which is characterized as the largest and finest for years. Late cables to the board showed Liverpool and Berlin to be lower and Antwerp and Paris unchanged. There was no official confirmation of a report that an important grain and coffee house at Antwerp had failed.

Stocks of provisions at the close of September are expected to show a material reduction as compared with a month ago. The following figures show how fast the product is going out, the figures for Oct. 1 being estimated:

	Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.	Decrease.
Pork, all kinds, brls.	275,000	319,000	44,000
Lard, tcs	90,000	144,000	54,000
Ribs, lbs	31,000,000	56,670,000	25,670,000

Some of the railway companies are said to be inclined to take advantage of the fact that the inspection of flaxseed is not under the care of the official State Grain Inspection Department, and charge up car service on flax from the moment cars appear within the remote confines of the city. To prevent this expense to the trade Inspector Stevens is working his force of some thirty men thirteen hours per day to clear up the immense receipts which have continued since the new crop began to move. He keeps a force of subinspectors at points ten to fifteen miles from the heart of the city, at such points as Elsdon, Kensington, South Chicago, and stations on the Northwestern lines, who intercept and inspect cars long before they reach the yards. Indicating the almost unprecedented movement the inspected receipts from Sept. 1 to 25, inclusive, were 3,926 cars, or about 2,160,000 bu.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, October corn, May oats, and January pork, Sept. 25. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

The wheat bears found the news yesterday so generally in their favor that they made the usual mistake of overselling. This resulted in a market where the fluctuations were sudden and through a considerable range and in which the feeling alternated between decided strength and decided weakness. The principal rally of the session was late and due to the fact that Hutchinson's brokers began buying freely around 97⅛c for December. The crowd followed his example and ran the price up to 98⅛c, but when his support was withdrawn it dropped back to 97⅛c. On all the weak spots during the morning Ream and Pardridge covered their short wheat, but the feeling at the close was easy, with December but ⅛c over the bottom price of the day. As a rule the cables were easy and the markets abroad were called dull. Aside from the weak cables larger receipts than expected and lack of outside interest the depression of the morning was due to a report that an important Antwerp grain and coffee house was in trouble, and also to the reports wired from New York that foreigners were reselling their cargoes at a loss. Receipts here were 233 cars—13 more than were expected—and in the Northwest there were 1,110 cars. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,456,000 bu, with shipments of 1,358,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports and New Orleans were 859,000 bu and 21½ loads were reported taken yesterday, mostly for future shipment. The local out inspection was 411,728 bu, with charters for 205,000 bu. The cash market was quite active, with a fair demand all around, No. 2 red selling at a discount of about 2c under December. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 95¼@95¾c for No. 2 red, 89¾@90c for No. 3 red, 78@84c for No. 4 red, 90c for No. 1 and 2 hard, 85½@86c for No. 3 hard, 95@95½c for No. 2 spring, 87c for No. 3 spring, 70@83½c for No. 4 spring, and 80@84c for No. 3 white. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 78@86c, No. 3 do at 90½@92½c, No. 4 spring at 70@83c, and No. 3 do at 85@95½c.

The receivers in corn who have been predicting a falling off in the receipts were able to say "I told you so" yesterday. The estimates were for 350 cars; the actual receipts were but 276 cars, and the figures for today are but 225 cars. The receipts at all points were exceeded by the shipments, and there was nothing from the country to indicate that the receipts will increase any during the near future. There was still some apprehension over the White corn, but so much of it as come out yesterday was easily absorbed and prices advanced materially. Outside markets were generally firmer. Milmine-Bodman sold a good-sized line of the corn supposed to be White's, and the shippers took it. Receipts at principal points were 572,000 bu with shipments of 821,000 bu. The export clearances were 187,000, and the local out inspection 446,478 bu with charters for 714,000 bu. The cash market was active and stronger. Cables were easy to steady. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 49¾@49⅞c for No. 2, 50¼@51c for No. 2 yellow, 50@50¼c for No. 2 white, 48¾@49¼c for No. 3, and 50@50½c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 50c for No. 4 mixed, 50¼c for No. 3 do, 51¼c for No. 3 yellow, and 51½@52c for No. 2 white.

Oats exhibited considerable weakness early, but later when the estimate for today was made known at only 180 cars, together with the receipts reduced to 187 cars, or the smallest for a long time past, a degree of firmness was developed. This was also due in part to a better inquiry for cash oats on shipping account. May closed about ⅛c higher, at 31c asked after selling at 30¼@31¼c. October remained at 4c discount. Free on board sales were at 25@26½c for No. 3 mixed, 27¼@28c for do white, and 29@31¼c for No. 2 white. No. 2 in store sold at 26¾@27c.

Rye was unsettled, ruling slightly lower early, but eventually recovering in full. The cash demand was tame and with fair selling orders the market was weak and dragging much of the day. The receipts were smaller at 110 cars and export clearances were fair at 40,392 bu. No. 2 cash sold at 84c, down to 82¼c, and closed steady at 83c, with No. 3 samples at 78@80c. October was higher early at 83¾c, declined, and was at one time offered in vain at 82c, recovering to 83c, and closing at 82¾c, or about ¼c net gain. November sold at 82@83½c, closing at the outside. Barley was not quotably changed, with a fair but not urgent demand for good to choice malting grades at 53@60c. Sample sales were at 42@61c for No. 3 and 30@54c for No. 4. Futures were inactive, with October weak at 62½c.

Provisions were raided by Ream and a few other local speculators who are supposed to be short and who were trying to break the market off so as to enable them to cover to an advantage. They were responsible for quite a break, on which a considerable quantity of long stuff came out on stop loss orders. Foreign markets were generally weaker, while the feeling in the East was easy. A feature of the cash market was an improvement in the demand for hams. The hog market was reported weaker, the supply being liberal. Cash pork was quoted at $9.85@9.87½. January lard opened $6.82½, sold at $6.77½@6.82½, and closed at $6.77½, cash being $6.60@6.62½. January ribs opened at $6.45, sold at $6.37½@6.45, and closed at $6.37½, with cash $5.75@6.90. Cash sales included 100 tcs. lard at $6.65, and 675,000 lbs. short ribs, partly at $6.80@7.00.

There is no appreciable change in the flour market, shippers and exporters alike holding off. The only business is made up of occasional sales on local account.

Millstuffs are unchanged, with sales of bran at $11.75@12.25, and middlings at $12.00@14.00.

Flaxseed receipts were again large at 240 cars, and the shipments meager at 8,200 bu. A fair inquiry was present, but only at lower prices, with only relatively few buyers in the field. No. 1 cash opened easy at 92¼c and closed 1c lower, at 91¼c, with to arrive at 91c, and 89½c paid for rejected. December sold sparingly early at 94½c, but chiefly at 93½@94c, closing at the inside. November sold at 93c, and October at 92c, down to 91c, which is almost the lowest point on record. May went at $1.01, and at $1.00¾. Timothy seed was quiet and nearly steady, with little attention shown. Sales covered a wide range, with poor ordinary seed at $1.00@1.10, good country largely at $1.13@1.15, and choice to fancy as high as $1.28. September sold at $1.18@1.18½, and March at $1.28.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
September	$ 95⅞	$ 94⅞@ 95⅞	$ 95
December	98¾	97⅛@ 98¾	97⅞
May	1.04⅞	1.04 @ 1.04⅞	1.04
CORN.			
September	$ 49	$ 48¾@ 50	$ 49¾
October	49¼	48¾@ 50¼	49⅞
Year	42½	43 @ 43½	43⅜
May	41⅞	41⅞@ 42½	42⅜
OATS.			
September	$ 26¾	$ 26⅞@ 26¾	$ 26¾
October	26¾	26⅞@ 27⅜	27
May	30¾	30⅞@ 31⅜	31
MESS PORK.			
October	$ 9.92½	$ 9.77½@ 9.90	$ 9.82½
December	10.20	10.07½@10.22½	10.10
January	12.42½	12.35 @12.40	12.35
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 6.65	$ 6.60 @ 6.65	$ 6.60
January	6.82½	6.77½@ 6.82½	6.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
October	$ 6.87½	$ 6.65 @ 6.85	$ 6.72½
January	6.47½	6.37½@ 6.45	6.37½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	September.	October.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 96¾	$......	$ 1.04⅞
No. 2 corn	48	48¾	50¼
No. 2 oats	37⅛	38⅜	41⅜
Mess pork		9.45	12.15
Lard		6.05	6.82½
Short ribs		5.22½	6.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	24	77	37	138
Spring wheat	65	36	14	115
Corn	194	73	9	276
Oats	70	117	......	187
Rye	70	34	6	110
Barley	......	63	17	80
Total	423	400	83	906

Also by canal, 10,500 bu corn.

Inspected out: 411,728 bu wheat, 446,478 bu corn, 26,412 bu oats, and 23,835 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 216 cars wheat, 225 cars corn, 180 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The following were local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	11,841	12,361	10,577	9,036
Wheat, bu	175,652	44,619	389,428	63,738
Corn, bu	264,877	288,197	515,633	304,033
Oats, bu	167,898	212,074	334,509	325,333
Rye, bu	88,632	9,832	135,538	5,336
Barley, bu	60,668	122,458	36,067	42,317
Timothy seed, lbs	333,430	254,920	67,148	84,636
Clover seed, lbs	10,806	60,630	900	600
Other seeds, lbs	31,020	107,020	68,078	137,488
Flaxseed, bu	89,538	80,204	137,231	110,663
Broom-corn, lbs	......	30,800	2,710	19,886
Cheese, lbs	215,189	296,729	151,787	228,485
Butter, lbs	302,024	421,315	508,914	511,807
Hides, lbs	326,129	214,617	538,640	690,230
Wool, lbs	91,377	107,632	68,020	49,977

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to Sept. 23—	1891.	1890.
Chicago	1,935,000	2,030,000
Kansas City	732,000	1,257,000
Omaha	544,000	796,000
St. Louis	242,000	310,000
Indianapolis	235,000	332,000
Milwaukee	170,770	304,000
Cincinnati	136,000	179,000
Cedar Rapids	167,692	237,585
Cleveland	155,350	180,000
South St. Paul	90,164	117,000
St. Joseph	49,750	86,000
Wichita	81,900	181,000

Lake freights exhibited a further decline of ⅛c, with large engagements of tonnage recorded. Rates were on the basis of 3⅛c for wheat and 3c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 205,000 bu wheat, 714,000 bu corn, 75,000 bu rye, and 50,000 bu flaxseed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were well attended, yet the actual trade was only fair, considering that it was a Friday, when local retailers usually purchase liberally. Eggs were perhaps the firmest thing on the list, with poultry in the usual favor and nearly steady. Fruits were plentiful and cheap, and vegetables without essential change. Dairy products were unsettled, with much of the receipts of butter showing deterioration through the effects of the hot weather. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise there was a fair distribution on both local and country account. Dry goods staples averaged firm, groceries were nearly steady, with a big trade in sugars, and oils were quiet.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 24@25c; fine, 22@23c; fair to good, 17@21c; fancy dairies, 19@21c; medium to good, 15@18c; packing stock, fresh, 12@13c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 15c; extra dairy, 18c; fancy creamery, 20c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.80@1.90 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.80@1.85; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 5@5½c per lb; good hurl, green, 5@5½c; yellow or red tipped, do, 4@4½c; green self-working, 4½@5½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 3¾@4½c; inferior brush, 2¾@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 80@82½c; lard tierces, 85@87½c.

COAL—The retail price is $6.00 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg, $5.40; small egg, range, and nut, $5.50. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $3.35@3.40; Indiana block, $2.40; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.00.

CHEESE—New-make, full-cream flats, 9@9½c per lb; do Young Americas, 9¾c; cheddars, 9@9½c; skim cheese, 6@7½c; low-grade and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 8@9c; imitation Swiss, 12@13c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 50@55c; tartaric, 38@40c; carbolic acid, 27@35c; castor oil, cold pressed, 96c@$1.04; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, $1.00; calomel, 95c; camphor, 50@54c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 17@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 75c; morphine, sulph., $1.95@2.20; opium, $2.00; quinine, 25@30c; alcohol, in brls, $2.25 per gal.

EGGS—Northern, 18½@19c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fancy apples, $1.50@2.50 per brl; common to good, $1.00@1.50; bananas, $1.00@1.75 per bunch; Concord grapes, 17@20c per 5-lb basket; Delawares do, 25@28c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Maori, $7.50@8.50; watermelons, $60.00@80.00 per car on track; gem muskmelons, 35@60c per ½-bu basket; Osage melons, 50c@$1.00 per crate; peaches, Michigan fifths, 18@35c; do Crawfords, 50@75c per ½-bu basket; Bartlett pears, $1.00@1.75 per keg; Damson plums, $1.25@1.50 per bu; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.25@7.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.00@7.25.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Plums, $1.25@1.50 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, 75c@$1.00 per box; Bartlett pears, $2.25@2.50 per case of 40 lbs; Beurre Hardy, $1.25@1.50 per box; Muscat grapes, 60c@$1.20 per crate; Tokay do, 75c@$1.25; Nectarines, $1.00@1.25 per 20-lb crate.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5⅜c per lb; cubes 4⅜@4⅞c; powdered, 4⅞@5c; granulated, 4¼@4⅞c; confectioners', 4⅛@4⅞c; extra C, 4⅛c; yellow C, 4@4⅛c. Coffee—Java, 27@30c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c; common Rio and Santos, 17@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 5¾@6½c per lb; choice do, 5½@6c; fair do, 5@5½c; Japan, 5½@6⅞c. Sirups—Corn, 20@30c per gal; standard sugar, 19@25c; fancy, 30@45c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@55c; centrifugal, 20@35c.

HAY—The large offerings met with only moderate demand. Sales were: On track—6 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.75@11.25; 2 cars No. 2 do at $9.50; 12 cars upland prairie at $6.50@10.00. Receipts, 387 tons; shipments, 153 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 5¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 4⅞c; No. 1 calfskins, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8⅞c; water white, 150 deg., 8c; snow white, 150 deg., 8⅞c; headlight, 175 deg., 9⅞c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14⅞c; benzine, 7c; linseed, raw, 35c, and boiled, 38c; turpentine, 41⅞c; extra W. S. lard oil, 56c; No. 1 lard oil, 39c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 41c; salad oil, 46c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Hebrons and Rose, 33@38c per bu; fair to good, 33@35c; home-grown, 30@35c per bu.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9½@10c per lb; roosters, 5@6c; spring chickens, 10½@11c; hen turkeys, 10c; ducks, 9@10c; full-feathered geese, 5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New onions, $1.50@2.25 per brl; cucumbers, 5@10c per doz; lettuce, 10@15c per doz; egg plant, 35@50c per doz; cabbages, $1.75@2.50 per 100; radishes, 10@15c per doz; string beans, 1.00@1.50 per sack; tomatoes, 20@25c per bu; green corn, 10@15c per doz; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, 75c@$1.00 per doz; Lima beans, 20@30c per qt.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@40c per lb; medium 31@33c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 22@25½c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 14@15c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 21	16,691	1,128	19,190	9,401
Tuesday, Sept. 22	13,157	3,262	13,996	7,726
Wednesday, Sept. 23	17,338	2,305	18,111	7,918
Thursday, Sept. 24	17,562	1,691	19,080	8,771
Friday, Sept. 25	15,500	1,500	18,000	6,000
Week thus far	80,248	8,886	88,377	39,816
Same period last week	91,724	5,928	93,802	41,616
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 21	3,948	268	8,354	3,023
Tuesday, Sept. 22	2,970	307	3,980	1,108
Wednesday, Sept. 23	3,617	639	8,122	2,107
Thursday, Sept. 24	7,258	394	8,388	1,297
Friday, Sept. 25	5,000	400	8,000	2,000
Week thus far	22,793	2,008	36,844	9,535
Same period last week	26,577	1,162	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts Sept. 25, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,500	18,000	6,000
Kansas City	6,000	5,500	1,700
Omaha	1,500	2,200	......
St. Louis	1,500	5,000	600
Totals	24,500	30,700	8,300
Corresponding day last w'k.	23,800	29,800	6,500
Corresponding day, 1890	22,700	38,400	6,200

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep, against 3,796 cattle, 10,857 hogs, and 1,594 sheep one week ago, and 4,687 cattle, 11,754 hogs, and 5,176 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Receipts were about 5,000 larger than the trade expected. Of the fresh receipts 5,000 were Texas and 5,000 Westerns. With "stale" offerings fully 23,000 were on sale and at the close yesterday about a third of the supply remained in the pens. The general market was slow, and 10@25c lower than Thursday's quotations, or 25@35c lower than one week ago. Outside buyers purchased most of the natives, while local dealers took most of the range cattle that changed hands. A few Westerns sold as high as $4.65 and the top price for natives was $5.85. Native beef cattle sold largely at $3.75@5.25. Common 1,050-lb natives sold down to $2.75. Western rangers sold largely at $2.90@3.75. Through Texans sold at $1.00@1.90 for bulls and cows and $2.10@2.75 for steers. Native cows sold largely at $1.40@2.00. Stock cattle were dull and lower owing to the very heavy supply of left-over cattle. Most of the stockers and feeders sold at $2.00@2.70. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.85@6.20
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	4.35@5.75
Fair to choice steers, 1,000@1,250 lbs	3.50@4.30
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.75@3.55
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.10@2.40
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@1.75
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.00@2.70
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.50@3.30
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.00@4.00
Western range steers	2.40@4.60

HOGS—Prices ruled 5@15c lower than Thursday. The best grades ruled 5@10c lower and undesirable grades closed 10@15c lower. Trade was active, but at the close about 9,000 remained in the pens. The quality was poor and comparatively few hogs sold above $5.25. Some butchers sold at $5.5½ and a few heavy as high as $5.55. The top for light was $5.15. Most of the hogs sold at $4.85@5.25. Pigs sold at $2.00@4.25.

SHEEP—A fair demand prevailed at former quotations. Lambs sold at $3.50@5.25, native sheep at $3.40@4.85, and Texas and Westerns at $3.50@4.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,106 head, including 69 cars for sale. Market very dull and 15c lower; native steers, $2.90@3.45; Texans and Colorados, $2.70@4.00; bulls and cows, $1.60@2.50. Dressed beef dull; 6¼@9¼c. Shipments today, 171 beeves; tomorrow, 711 beeves and 7,740 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 270 head; market steady; veals, 5@7c; grassers and buttermilk calves, $2.25@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,289 head; market steady. Sheep, $3.75@4.35; lambs, $5.00@5.85. Dressed mutton lower; 7@8½c. Dressed lambs steady at 7@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,510 head, consigned direct. Nominally steady; $5.10@5.80.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,620; shipments, 2,190; market dull; steers, $3.50@5.70; cows, $1.25@2.70; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,150; shipments, 640; market 5@10c lower; bulk, $4.60@4.70; all grades, $3.25@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,750; shipments, 530; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 3,900. Market lower; good to choice natives, $4.70@5.50; fair to good do, $4.70@4.80; Texan and Indian steers, $2.20@3.00; Texans and Indian canners, $1.30@2.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 3,400. Market lower; fair to fancy heavy, $4.90@5.05; mixed, $4.40@4.90; light fair to best, $4.80@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 200. Market steady; fair to choice, $2.20@4.30.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; dull and lower on everything but best steers. Common cows weak. Common to fancy steers, $2.75@5.75; Westerns, $3.00@5.00; Texans, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400. Market opened active and 5c higher on light and mixed hogs. Heavy grades barely steady. Market closed weak with the advance lost. Light, $4.75@4.80; heavy, $4.85@5.05, mixed $4.80@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 125. Dull and lower.

LUMBER.

The receipts of lumber were small and included a Canadian cargo, which is something unusual since the new Tariff law went into effect some months ago. Trade was quiet and prices unchanged with a fair degree of firmness present. Quotations are repeated: Long piece stuff, green, $12.50@15.00; short do, $9.75@10.00; culls, $6.50@7.50; cull inch, $7.00; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@8.50; shingles, extra star A, $2.25@2.35; lath, $2.00@2.10.

Wholesale prices at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$40.00@45.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	22.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft.	12.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft.	13.00@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.75
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	2.60@ 2.65

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot and September steady at 34s 6d; October and November steady at 34s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red winter steady, 8s; No. 2 red spring dull, 9s 9d. Corn—Demand for spot poor; futures fallen off; spot steady at 5s 11d; October steady at 5s 5¾d.

New York, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 7 to 8 points, but lost this, and declined 3 to 4 points. Liverpool was 3½ to 4 points higher, and closed steady after sales of 12,000 bales. In New Orleans futures advanced 3 to 6 points, but lost this, and declined 3 to 4 points, closing steady after sales of 32,200 bales. Here on the spot the market was steady. Middling upland was quoted at 8 11-16c. Sales of 317 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were stronger and generally higher, with more activity. Galveston, Memphis, Norfolk, and St. Louis advanced 1-16c; Charleston, Wilmington, and Baltimore, ⅛c; and Augusta partially 1-16c. New Orleans sold 7,300 bales; Galveston, 857; Savannah, 2,350; Mobile, 1,200; Charleston, 2,000; Norfolk, 782; Memphis, 400; Augusta, 1,204; and St. Louis, 186 bales. The exports from the ports today were 4,820 bales to the continent and 1,340 bales to Great Britain. The exports thus far this season are 143,141 bales, against 231,214 thus far last season. The receipts at the ports today were 36,658 bales, against 24,720 this day last week and 32,883 last year; during the last week 215,669 bales, against 158,715 last week and 209,737 this week last year. The receipts at the interior towns for the week were 72,795 bales, against 46,681 last week and 68,390 this week last year; interior shipments, 58,034 bales, against 39,519 last week and 53,488 last year; interior stock, 74,415 bales, against 56,839 last week and 47,495 this week last year. Options here closed quiet and steady after spot sales of 142,500 bales.

Months	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
October	15,600	8.48	8.38
November	19,400	8.70	8.57
December	20,800	8.90	8.75
January	53,100	9.05	8.92
February	9,400	9.19	9.07
March	13,400	9.33	9.20
April	700	9.39	9.30
May	4,400	9.51	9.40
June	3,500	9.58	9.49
July	2,900	9.65	9.57

COFFEE—Advanced 20 points on September and 25 to 45 points on other months, closing 10 points higher than last night on September, 5 points higher than then on October, and 15 to 25 points higher on other months. The receipts at Rio were 10,000 bags and at Santos 13,000 bags. Rio exchange 15⅞d, a decline of ⅛d. Havre advanced 1f on September; other months declined 1½@2f, but recovered considerable of this later. Hamburg was ½@1¼ pfennig higher. London was irregular. Rio Janeiro was weak and unchanged. Santos was 200 reis higher and firm. Spot Rio dull and nominal. Sales of 383 bags No. 5 at 16c, 1,000 bags No. 7 to arrive at 12¾c, and 6,000 bags No. 7 at 11⅞@11.65c, cost and freight. Mild grades were quiet and depressed. Sales of 560 bags Guatemala, 400 bags Maracaibo, and 500 bags Savanilla on private terms. Options closed steady after sales of 76,500 bags.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	2,000	11.55	11.40
March	4,500	11.45	11.30
May	1,500	11.35	11.20
June	750	11.35	11.20
July	1,500	11.40	11.30
September	7,000	13.55	13.35
October	24,250	12.45	12.25
November	13,750	11.80	11.65
December	22,250	11.65	11.40

WHEAT—Declined ⅜@1¼c; trading moderate. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.03@1.03½. Cash sales reported 120,000 bu for export, including No. 2 red afloat at the October price and No. 3 hard winter at 6⅛c under October; also 6 loads of No. 2 red for milling at ⅛@⅜c over October to arrive. Option sales, 2,400,000 bu.

CORN—Advanced ⅛@⅜c; fair trading. Cash sales, 12,000 bu, including 7 loads No. 2 mixed sold at 60½c in elevator, 61c afloat, and 60½c for delivery next week; sample white at 60½c in elevator and No. 3 do at 61c afloat. Option sales, 1,240,000 bu.

OATS—Advanced ⅛@¼c. A fair business. Cash sales, 110,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 32¾@32⅞c, do white at 33¾@34¼c, ungraded mixed at 32@34c, do white at 33@38c. Option sales, 100,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and steady at 3c for 89 test muscovado and 3 7-16c for 96 test centrifugals. Refined has a moderate demand at steady prices. Cut-loaf and crushed, 5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅛@4⅞c; cubes, 4⅞c.

DRY GOODS—The market was without new feature. Prints were never in such good shape and fall ginghams are entirely told up.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady and declined 1c on selling by Western operators, then rallied ⅛c, and closed steady. Pennsylvania oil, spot, opening, 61⅞c; highest, 61⅞c; lowest, 61c; closing, 61c. October option, opening, 61c; highest, 61c; lowest, 60c; closing, 60⅞c. Total sales, 91,000 brls.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Steamer yellow, 70@72c; steamer, 69@70c. Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 40@41c; No. 2 white, 38@39c.

BUTTER—Creamery Northern extra, 25@26c; extra firsts, 23@24c; firsts, 22c; Western extra, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 18@20c; dairy Vermont extra, 22@23c; New York extra, 21c; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 18@19c; New York and Vermont firsts, 17c; Western extra firsts, 18c; Western firsts, 15@17c; Western imitation creamery extra, 18c; firsts, 16@17c; Western ladle packed extra firsts, 15@16c; firsts, 14@15c; Franklin County, Mass., boxes, extra creamery, 25@26c; extra dairy, 23c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 18@20c; low grades, 12@15c; trunk butter in ¼ and ½ lb prints, extra, per lb, 26c; extra firsts, 24c; under grades, 21c; jobbing prices, 1@2c higher.

CHEESE—New York extra full cream, per lb, 10½c; New York firsts, per lb, 7½@8½c; New York seconds, per lb, 6@7c; Vermont extra full cream, per lb, 9@9½c; Vermont firsts, per lb, 7½@8½c; Vermont seconds, per lb, 6@7c; sage cheese, 10c; part skims, per lb, 3@5c; skims, per lb, 2@3c; Ohio flat extra, 9½c; Ohio flat firsts, 7½@8½c. Jobbing prices ½c higher.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape fancy, 27@28c; Eastern extras, 23c; Eastern firsts, 21@22c; Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 22@23c; Prince Edward Island, 21c; Michigan, 21c; Western extras, 20@21c; jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was quiet but steady today, opening unchanged to ⅛c higher for cash and ⅛@⅜c lower for futures. It advanced ⅛c then dropped ⅛c and closed fairly firm. Closing prices were: Cash No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; September No. 1 hard, 94½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 89⅞c bid; October No. 1 hard, 93⅞c; No. 1 hard 92⅞c; December No. 1 hard, 96c bid; No. 1 Northern, 93⅞; May No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅞. Cars on track, 616; last year, 111. Receipts, 325,472 bu; shipments, 334,677 bu. Inspection, 514 cars, of which 165 were No. 1 hard, 238 No. 1 Northern, and 114 No. 2 Northern.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; rejected red in elevator, 84c; No. 2 red in export elevator, $1.02½; No. 2 red, September, $1.02½@1.02⅞; October, $1.02⅞@1.03; November, $1.04⅞@1.05; December, $1.06⅞@1.06⅞. Corn—Car-lots dull and lower; options quiet and prices to a great extent nominal; No. 2 yellow in grain depot and elevator, 66c; No. 2 mixed, September, 60@61c; October, 58⅞@59c; November, 56@57c; December, 52⅞@53c. Oats—Car-lots fairly active at about former rates; futures nominally unchanged; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 2 white, 35⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,300 bu; corn, 12,700 bu; oats, 28,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 99,000 bu; corn, 46,400 bu; oats, 28,900 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25.—WHEAT—The market was without any life again today and business dragged. There was not a single bullish feature of any degree whatever, except a report that indications favored a break in the drought, and a wheat bull was not able to get much comfort out of that. The market opened at a decline from yesterday, 92⅞c. It sold down to 92⅛c, but did not get above the opening figures. Trading was at a standstill nearly all day and the session closed without any developments. The cash market dragged somewhat at the opening, but the demand improved somewhat later. Buyers were afraid of the market apparently, and when asked to buy would announce their intention to wait. The close was 92⅞c. Receipts, 490 cars. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, on track, 93c; No. 1 Northern, September, 88⅞c; October, 89⅞c; December, 92⅞c; on track, 90⅞c; No. 2 Northern, on track, 86c.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and heavy during most of the session; opened ⅛c lower, declined ⅛c, and rallied ⅛@⅜c at the close. No. 2 red cash, 94⅞c; September, 94⅞c, closing 94⅞c, nominal; December, 97⅞@98c, closing 97⅞c bid; May, $1.04@1.04⅞, closing $1.04⅞ asked. Corn—Spot lower at 50@50½c; options dull and easy at opening, then strengthened, and closed ⅛@⅜c higher. September, 50⅞@51c, closing 51c asked; October, 46⅞@46⅞c, closing 47⅞c bid; year, 38⅞@38⅞c, closing 38⅞c asked; May, 39⅞@39⅞c, closing 39c asked. Oats—Strong and higher; No. 2 cash, 28⅞c; September closed 28⅞c; October closed 27⅞c bid; May, 30⅞@31c, closing 31c bid.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower with outside markets. Pork, $10.75. Lard, $6.65. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $6.00; longs, $7.12½; ribs, $7.25; short clears, $7.50. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs, $7.87½@8.00; ribs, $8.00@8.12½; short clear, $8.25@8.37½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 134,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; steadier; cash, 97⅞c; October, 97⅞c; December, $1.00⅞; May, $1.07. Corn dull; cash, 53c. Oats quiet; cash, 30c. Rye steady; cash, 86c; October, 85c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active; steady; cash, $4.50; October, $4.52½; December, $4.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 53,350 bu; corn, 540 bu; oats, 3,854 bu; rye, 15,750 bu; clover-seed, 1,006 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 25,878 bu; oats, 700 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; clover-seed, 952 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, easy; No. 2 red, spot, and the month, $1.02@1.02⅞; October, $1.02⅞@1.02⅞; December, $1.06⅞@1.06⅞; steamer No. 2 mixed, 96⅞c; receipts, 55,797 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; stock, 1,705,786 bu; sales, 76,000 bu. Corn—Mixed dull; spot, 64⅞c bid; year, 50⅞@51c; January, 51⅞@50⅞c; February, 50⅞@51c; receipts, 4,782 bu; stock, 40,000 bu; sales, 27,000 bu. Oats dull; No. 2 white Western, 35⅞c asked; No. 2 mixed Western, 32@32⅞c; receipts, 4,120 bu; stock, 184,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 25.—GRAIN—Corn—Active; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 49c; No. 4, 48c. Oats—Active and firm; No. 2 white, 28⅞@28⅞c; No. 3 white, 26@26⅞c. Rye—Nominal.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 24,600 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 11,600 bu; oats, 57,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.07⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅞; No. 2 red, $1.02. Corn—No. 2, 56⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 300,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 35c.

Street Cars to Be Run by Steel Springs.

A motor, which the inventor claims solves the problem of street-railway power, has been devised and patented by a Kansas City man. It is constructed on the principle of a clock, and consists of a combination of heavy springs, which are wound up, and in running down supply the motive power to move the street car. The combination contains eight shafts, with steel springs, which are placed in circular boxes or barrels, four on a side, and located at the sides of the frame. Each spring is under separate and perfect control, and is operated by a set of levers and indicators placed in the front end of the car. At one end of the frame is a shaft on which is to be fitted a clutch at the supply house. When the springs are unwound the car is stopped at the supply-house and the springs are rewound or recoiled by means of a ten-horse power engine. Once coiled the springs will run the car any distance the motor is built to run, that depending on the number of shafts with springs. By means of a clutch the springs are thrown back or reversed, and, there being no brake, the unwound springs acting as brakes, a good percentage of the power already expended is returned, as shown by the indicators, which show just how much power is in each spring. Thus the speed is regulated at will and no power wasted. The springs can be wound and power used singly or conjointly as desired. There are eight levers only used for holding and releasing the stored power, while the other eight levers are handled with ease and dispatch by the operator. Each coil consists of three steel ribbons instead of one broad band, and from each shaft of springs extends a chain, which is used in winding up the springs, and through the center runs another chain, which, working from the springs, revolves the driving axle and moves the car.

Activity of Proselyting Mormons.

The activity of the proselyting Mormon apostles is indicated by the expenditure for their travels back and forth across the country and the transportation of their disciples. It is estimated that two roads have earned $250,000 from this class of traffic alone in the last year. These roads are the Union Pacific and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. The Memphis route brings the foreigners from southeastern Atlantic seaports and the Union Pacific takes them from Kansas City to the Mormon settlements in the great West. Enough proselytes pass through Kansas City in a year, says the *Times* of that city, to keep the Mormon colonies in the West ever thriving. Regularly every two weeks the converts from foreign lands pass through Kansas City in bands of from 75 to 100. They are in charge always of an elder who is sent by the Mormons of Utah to work in Europe. About once every six months these proselyting elders return to the old country after new flocks. They leave America in bands. About eight weeks ago one of these parties passed through Kansas City going eastward. It was composed of about seventy-five old men and women, who studiously shunned all Gentile contact. As fruit of the labor on the other side over 5,000 converts have reached Kansas City in about fifteen months. A large number of them have been women. They come mostly from the European peasant classes. The men look lazy and the women are almost beasts of burden. The elders in charge of the flock will not permit Gentiles to talk to their charges more than is absolutely necessary.

Killed Him Because He Was a Hoodoo.

A singular case for this day and for this country, in which a penalty strictly legal but seemingly severe has been inflicted, is the conviction in Nashville last week of a negro, Jack Dennis, for the murder of George Washington, another negro who had the reputation among his race, and no doubt many as ignorant whites, of being a hoodoo. This was the occasion of the killing. Notwithstanding the evidence that the murder was actuated by superstitious fear, the jury brought in a verdict carrying a penalty of ninety-nine years' imprisonment, and the murderer was lucky to get off with that, as six of the jurors are reported to have favored the extreme punishment of hanging. Dennis found Washington prowling suspiciously about his premises and knocked him down with a stone. He and several witnesses testified that they were firmly convinced that Washington was a hoodoo, and that he had caused old Simeon Craighead's limbs to wither away, the old man, who is 79 years old, testifying to this on the stand during the trial. Dennis stated that he detected Washington moving stealthily about the yard in the moonlight, moving his arms as if in the act of sowing seed. This action was thought by Dennis, and afterwards declared by the old man Craighead, to be the exercise of the power of conjure. According to this old man's statement hundreds of cases of conjure are taking place all the time. A motion was made for a new trial and sentence was not pronounced.

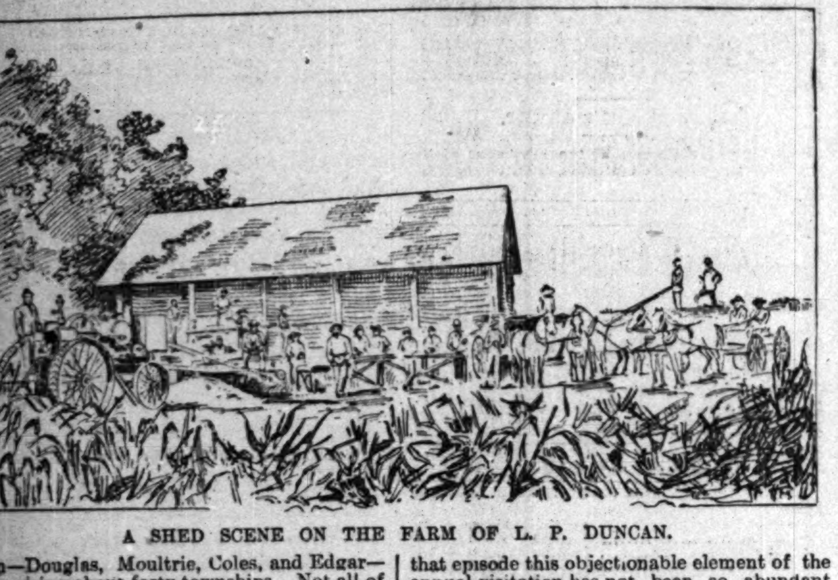
WHERE BROOMS GROW.

FOUR LUCKY ILLINOIS COUNTIES WHICH SUPPLY THE WORLD.

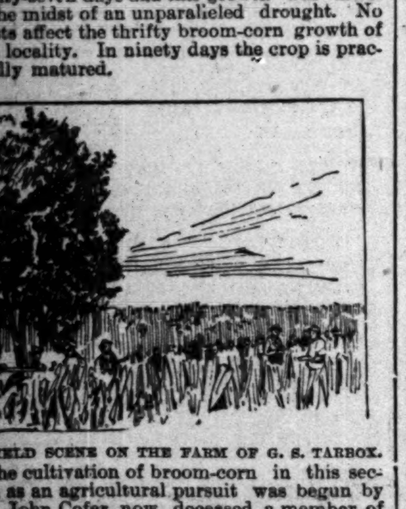
How Broom-Corn Is Grown and the Methods Adopted for Harvesting the Crop—Buyers from Foreign Lands Present in Douglas, Moultrie, Cass, and Edgar Counties—A Successful Agricultural Industry—Annual Incursion of the Tramps—Interesting Scenes on Typical Farms.

ARCOLA, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—The broom is an essential adjunct of civilization. Wherever the primitive man separates himself from the animals on which he depends for subsistence and introduces a broom into his domicile, he is on the high road to civilization. The broom is the imperial scepter of the American housewife, and often the sole sign manual of her authority and power. Very early in our history the witches of New England were supposed to scud across that rugged soil bestride the discarded broomstick, and that habitation is a curiosity indeed that does not have behind some sheltering door the broom that keeps cleanly our happy homes. All hail to the broom!

There are four counties in Central Illinois largely devoted to the cultivation of broom-corn—Douglas, Moultrie, Coles, and Edgar—comprising about forty townships. Not all of this area, of course, is utilized for the production of broom-corn, but it is in these counties it has its natural home. The black alluvial soil of which these counties are composed is peculiarly adapted to the growth and perfection of broom-corn. The broom-corn of this section, particularly of Douglas County, is regarded as the standard in respect to growth, fiber, and color by the principal manufacturers of the United States, and commands the best price in all markets. There are some astonishing growths of this plant in this county. Your correspondent has seen today some stalks which show a growth of 13 feet 9 inches in eighty-seven days and this growth was made in the midst of an unparalleled drought. No frosts affect the thrifty broom-corn growth of this locality. In ninety days the crop is practically matured.



A SHED SCENE ON THE FARM OF L. P. DUNCAN.



A FIELD SCENE ON THE FARM OF G. S. TARBOX.

The cultivation of broom-corn in this section as an agricultural pursuit was begun by Col. John Cofer, now deceased, a member of the Illinois Legislature nearly a quarter of a century ago, and from that small beginning it has grown into a great industry, bringing into this section in round figures about $1,000,000 annually.

In 1890 the acreage of broom-corn in the area indicated was from 30,000 to 35,000 acres, producing about 12,000 tons, bringing into the coffers of the agriculturists of these counties at least $1,000,000. The acreage of 1891, owing to the extraordinary price of Indian corn last spring, is fully one-third short—estimated at 20,000 acres. The gross yield will be somewhat short of 1890, but far superior in growth, fiber, and color—the essentials of the broom-corn product. The acreage price for five years has been from $70 to $75 per ton, or a return to the grower of $20 to $25 per acre, although some of the most successful growers have obtained returns of from $30 to $35 per acre.

In this locality, devoted largely to the cultivation of broom-corn, are seen the evidences of prosperity; comfortable and elegant homes, all the appointments of a first-class agricultural outfit, land selling from $50 to $100 per acre, all resulting essentially from the fact that this section of country has the finest soil under the canopy of the heavens. This area, rescued by the pioneers from malaria and pestilence, is the broom-corn producing area of the world. A few years ago S. R. Duncan sold $15,000 worth of broom-corn of his own raising, and S. D. Harris the same year sold his crop for $17,000.

For the benefit of the statistical reader it may be noted that the United States annually, in round numbers, consumes 30,000 tons of broom-corn, and these four counties furnish nearly half of that amount—about 12,000 tons. The remainder is raised principally in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri. This section raises an evergreen broom-corn yielding what is technically known as "fine hurl." The brush is known in the market as short-used for filling or hand brushes, self working, the average brush of the average season, which supplies the larger demand of commerce; and hurl, the long green brush that is used for outside wrappings. The farmers claim that in those years in which they have the long brush the buyers want the short, and vice versa. Arcola, Douglas County, is the largest broom-corn shipping point in the United States or in the world. It supplies all the leading manufactories of this country and ships direct to Europe and Australia, while Chicago dealers buy largely in this market. J. D. Blood of the firm of J. D. Blood & Co. of Amsterdam and New York, the largest manufacturer of brooms in the world, is a familiar figure on the streets of Arcola each autumn. T. Peck, also of Amsterdam, deals largely here. L. H. Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. C. Norman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Perry & White, Urbana, O.; the Merkle, Wiley Broom Corn Co., Paris, Ill., and the Southwestern Broom Co., Evansville, Ind., all deal largely here. H. A. Nelson & Son of Canada pay their annual visit, leaving many solid dollars of the Dominion in this town, as do T. S. Simms & Co., of St. John, New Brunswick. There is not, in point of fact, an extensive broom manufacturing establishment in the United States that has not its representative here every year. A singular feature in connection with this growth is that no large manufacturing establishment has yet been able to survive for any length of time in the neighborhood where the brush is raised, and that this product has never been the object of speculation on 'Change. These are two matters in economics which the able social scientists who are setting everything on paper should next tackle.

The cultivation of broom corn is not more difficult than that of Indian corn. The seed is planted from the 15th to the last of May. Corn-planters have a particular attachment for drilling the seed. It is only planted to plow one way. The chief difficulty about the cultivation of this crop is to get it fairly started. It is a tender plant and requires a good deal of care to get it fairly under way, but when it gets waist-high and begins to shade the ground it kills all vegetation in the neighborhood. Hence the broom corn row in the fall is perfectly clean, something that seldom happens to the Indian corn. The broom corn gives the best yield in dry weather and this is essential to its cutting and curing. The cutting season commences about Sept. 1 and continues a month. September is usually hot and dry in this locality, which favors the harvest.

Thousands of foreign laborers are required every year to gather this immense crop. About Sept. 1 the farmer boys of Clay, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, and other southern counties arrive at this point by the train-load daily with their oil-cloth valises, with organized and enduring appetites, and scatter to the country for work. The majority of these have their places secured in advance, and are welcome arrivals at the farmhouse. They work on an average in the fields thirty days, and they carry thousands of dollars away with them to their homes to make the winter in Egypt more comfortable, and to lessen the burden on the old home folks. There is perhaps no class of laborers in the world who show a better morale, than these honest, hardy farmer boys who come here by the thousands every fall to toil early and late, eating two meals of the three by candle-light, that some burden may be lifted off shoulders which have been boned in toil for them. The men are not paid extravagantly. They get "Old Shady" wages, "buckwheat cakes and a dollar a day."

There is another class that this harvest attracts here, or gives an excuse for coming here. This is the inevitable and eternal tramp, the peripatetic bum, always looking for a job, and never finding it, roosting like a buzzard on the fence, sleeping in lumber yards and empty cars, one of the mysterious wonders of earth, getting a living from the mere highways, God only knows when and how. A few years ago a gang of these perennial tramps went into a regularly organized camp just north of the city limits, burned fences for camp fires, and became so outrageous in their depredations, terrorizing the families of the suburbs, that a vigilance committee drove them out of the country. Since that episode this objectionable element of the annual visitation has not been so abundant or so obnoxious. But the honest boy of "Egypt" is always welcome and always kindly treated, and takes home with him the means to get a comfortable winter's outfit.

To those who have had no experience in the cultivation of broom-corn, to the farmer of the East or Middle States, who raises his one or two rows of broom-corn by the side of his field of Indian corn, breaking that down only after it has become red, the gathering of this immense crop here is one of the unknown things of agriculture. Like all other enterprises this industry has grown up from rude beginnings to a very considerable degree of perfection. It requires now a large outlay to be a successful broom-corn grower. The pioneers of this crop cured their brush in old stables and sheds, and cleaned it on cylinders run by horse power, a boy, or sometimes in a pinch in the absence of the boy, a girl of the family, driving the horses, and the hired man holding the brush by hand on the cylinder. There are quite a number of fingerless men in this section as the result of that process. Now they have built immense sheds well roofed and arranged for the perfect curing of the brush, and their self-feeding cylinders are run by steam. The curing of broom-corn is nearly as difficult as the curing of tobacco. The equinoctial storms of September made good sheds a necessity.

Imagine a farmer ready to go into his field. Suppose he has twenty hands. Eight of these will "break down," what is known in broom-corn parlance as "tabling," each man taking two rows and going backwards, breaks down each separate row over the other at the height of about three feet, forming what is called "the table." Any one who has strength and power of endurance can "break down." Now, another gang, "the cutters," come along, each armed with a knife as sharp as a razor, made especially for the purpose, and cut each stalk about 24 inches long. They cut the stalk in what is called "the boot," leaving about ten inches of the stalk clear of the brush part, and these stalks they deposit in piles at intervals on the tables. Some of these cutters become very dexterous, maintaining a moderate walk while securing every stalk. These are the valuable hands and command the highest wages. They are the "old-timers." Nearly every gang has its professional boss, whose functions are somewhat like the mate of a river steamer.

The brush, having been broken and cut to the extent of five acres, is loaded on wagons and hauled to the shed. There all hands gather as shown in the shed scene, and clean the corn, putting the cleaned brush away in layers on racks in the shed for drying. As soon as it is thoroughly cured, which takes about a week or ten days, according to the weather, it is bulked down in mass, and is then ready for baling. This gives orignal shed-room for the brush which is still to be cut. The baling is done in a strong box apparatus by great pressure, and a full broom-corn bale should weigh about 350 pounds. The brush is never baled until thoroughly cured, and as soon as baled is ready for market. The broom-corn harvest lasts about six weeks. The dealer ascertains the quality of the brush by pulling a sample from the bale with nippers, if he has not seen the crop in the shed.

Nothing could be more suggestive or more inspiring than a field scene in the early morning or in the gloaming. The hardy sons of toil scattered here and there, and these silent rows of the broken brush, suggesting powerfully to the old soldier the stern alignment of a veteran brigade on some desperate field, when men fell like the broken brush of these peaceful times.

IT WAS SPORT FOR THE INDIANS.

A Lucky Ruse That Saved a Western Stage-Coach from the Redskins.

Kansas City *Times:* Mr. Carlyle had many encounters with the Indians while on the plains in the old days of stage-coaching. He tells of one that has a vein of comedy, as they say of the melodrama. Mr. Carlyle was out with a new driver, fifty miles east of Cottonwood, now McPherson. He found that a band of redskins had taken possession of one of his posts, and likewise of the whisky. The whisky had in turn taken possession of them.

The coach was too close to the station for flight, and, besides, there were about two tons of mail and baggage matter around—too much for fast travel. So Carlyle determined that the only way to do was to brazen the matter out. He drove quietly up to within 100 yards of the station, and clambering down from his seat coolly set about watering his horses.

The Indians were hilarious. They clustered around Carlyle, and greeted him noisily, "How?" "how?" slapping him terrifically on the back. One buck was particularly hearty in his slap and almost stove in Carlyle's shoulder, maddening him with pain. Carlyle was at the time lifting a bucket of water from the well. With all his giant strength he swung the heavy iron-bound bucket at the Indian's head. The latter ducked and the bucket slipped downward, completely enveloping his feathered head. And there the heavy vessel stuck, and the more Mr. Indian tried to wriggle out of it the tighter it stuck.

This struck all the other Indians as highly humorous. They crowded around the unfortunate buck, hooting and screeching. They rolled him along the plain, they kicked him, they buffeted him, they cast handfuls of dust upon him, and had a merry little picnic riding around on their wooden-headed comrade.

While this picnic was in progress Carlyle was busy. He had cut the straps that held the coach's heavy cargo of baggage, thrown off part of the mail, and bidding his frightened driver to whip up, the coach was soon making good time towards Cottonwood. When the Indians had tired of playing with the bucketed buck and prepared to loot the coach they found it rapidly disappearing. With renewed screeching they raced back to the stables for their ponies, and, mounting, set out in pursuit.

Carlyle, sitting on the top of the coach, fought them off with his long-range Henry rifle, and there was a very pretty running fight all the way to Cottonwood, the Indians dropping the pursuit as the town was approached.

The Exception.

Madison Squeer—"They say that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

Morrison Essex—"The man who wrote that never lived in a small town."—*Puck.*

VALUE OF A GREAT GUN.

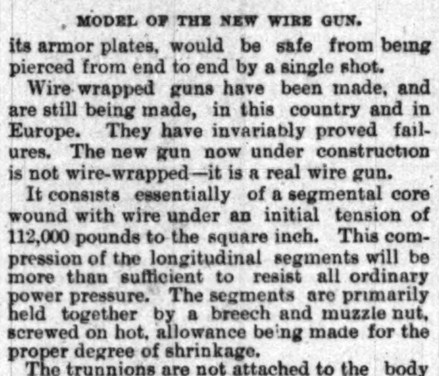
THE NEW BREECH-LOADING TERROR AND ITS STRONG POINTS.

Whistler's Invention May Revolutionize the World's Ordnance—Possibility of Piercing All the Heavy Armor Plates—The War Engine Is Now Being Constructed at Reading—A Description of Its Construction Given—What It Is Expected to Do.

New York *World:* The new segmental, 5-inch, breech-loading wire gun, now being constructed at Reading, Pa., under the supervision of Lieut. G. N. Whistler, First Regiment, United States army, is the outcome of the recent successful tests of a sectional part of the segmental tube at Reading and Fort Wadsworth.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining a steel of such a high grade as the gun requires Lieut. Whistler will not have it ready before next May. The majority of artillery and navy officers firmly believe in the success of the gun, though opinions are at present divided respecting the application of the new principle for pieces of heavy caliber.

Should the gun prove a success it will revolutionize the art of modern gunmaking the world over, and no ironclad, however heavy its armor plates, would be safe from being pierced from end to end by a single shot.



MODEL OF THE NEW WIRE GUN.

Wire-wrapped guns have been made, and are still being made, in this country and in Europe. They have invariably proved failures. The new gun now under construction is not wire-wrapped—it is a real wire gun.

It consists essentially of a segmental core wound with wire under an initial tension of 112,000 pounds to the square inch. This compression of the longitudinal segments will be more than sufficient to resist all ordinary power pressure. The segments are primarily held together by a breech and muzzle nut, screwed on hot, allowance being made for the proper degree of shrinkage.

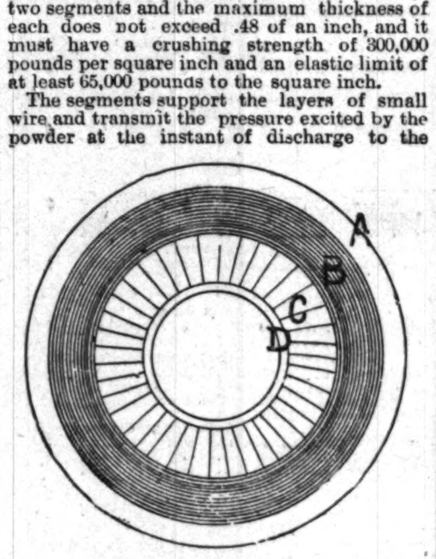
The trunnions are not attached to the body of the gun, but to an outer trunnion jacket which is fastened to the gun proper by means of the breech nut. The advantage of this arrangement is that the recoil is transmitted to the trunnions through the breech nut and jacket, while the body of the gun is relieved from the greater part of the longitudinal thrust, due to powder pressure upon the bottom of the bore. The gun itself is free to expand longitudinally within this jacket, attached only to the breech nut.

Feature of the New Gun.

The essential feature of the new gun, as said before, is the segmental core. Hitherto segmental guns have not been made and the wire-wound gun is nothing but a solid cast-iron or steel tube, around which are coiled several inches of steel wire. Most of this pattern when tested have not exploded, as overcharged or faulty constructed iron or steel guns would, but they have pulled apart. This proves that wire-wound guns having a solid core are not practicable. Col. Crozier, the Chief of the United States Ordnance Department, thought an improvement in such guns possible after he had studied Lieut. Whistler's theoretical discussion of the Brown segmental tube system of wire gun construction. The War Department allowed $36,000 for the construction of such an improved gun, and though the Colonel worked hard and wound the wire under higher tension than had been done before, it was never tested, and the inference is that it proved a failure.

The core of Whistler's gun has seventy-two segments and the maximum thickness of each does not exceed .48 of an inch, and it must have a crushing strength of 300,000 pounds per square inch and an elastic limit of at least 65,000 pounds to the square inch.

The segments support the layers of small wire and transmit the pressure excited by the powder at the instant of discharge to the inner layers of the wire, thus placing all the circumferential stress of the explosion upon the encircling wire, which has an elastic limit of 125,000 and a tensile strength of 267,000 pounds to the square inch.



VERTICAL CUT OF THE GUN TUBE.

From these figures it will be noted the segments cannot be crushed by the superimposed pressure of the wire, nor upset by any powder pressure that will ever exist in a gun.

In practice the highest powder pressure in the ordnance high-pressure gun is only 44,000 pounds to the square inch. The advantages of the segmental system according to Lieut. Whistler are:

First—In consequence of the small weight of each of the component parts of the gun crucible steel can be used economically.

Second—The small size of the segments and the ingot from which they are rolled admit of being carefully cast and uniformly forged so as to insure uniformity of metal and of being thoroughly annealed.

Third—They can be readily rolled into shape; that is, the method of construction is exceedingly economical.

Fourth—They can be thoroughly and conveniently inspected.

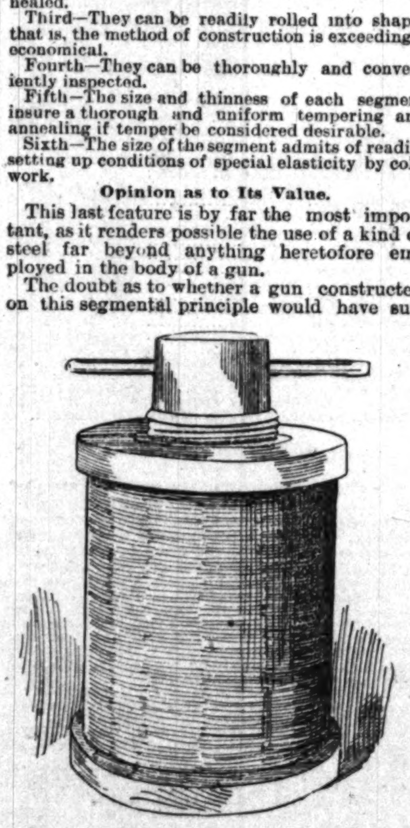
Fifth—The size and thinness of each segment insure a thorough and uniform tempering and annealing if temper be considered desirable.

Sixth—The size of the segment admits of readily setting up conditions of special elasticity by cold work.

Opinion as to Its Value.

This last feature is by far the most important, as it renders possible the use of a kind of steel far beyond anything heretofore employed in the body of a gun.

The doubt as to whether a gun constructed on this segmental principle would have sufficient circumferential strength to resist powder pressures has been dispelled by the exhaustive static calculations made by Lieut. Whistler.



CYLINDER TESTED AT FORT WADSWORTH.

Col. Crozier, while admitting the theoretical exactness of Lieut. Whistler's calculation, does not seem to believe in the feasibility of a wire gun of large caliber. His chief argument against the system is that it will be impossible to obtain a thorough fitting of the segments. His opinion is shared by many ordnance and artillery officers, yet no scientific argument has been advanced against Whistler's statements.

Lieut. Whistler, though comparatively young, has studied all wire-guns, and he is counted the best authority on this subject in this country, and perhaps in the world.

Illustration No. 1 shows the model of the new gun on an improved carriage, while No. 2 represents the section of the segmental tube recently tested at Fort Wadsworth and Reading. At the first discharge the cylinder was loaded with two pounds and eight ounces of powder. The resultant pressure was 41,500 pounds to the square inch. For the second test it was charged with three pounds and one ounce of powder and the actual pressure was calculated at 61,000 pounds to the square inch. These results were so encouraging that the construction of the new five-inch gun was begun at once.

Illustration No. 3 shows a vertical cut of the gun. A is the cast iron jacket; B the steel wire wrapping; C the sectional steel tube, and D the steel wearing tube.

The United States must replace 4,000 guns, of which 750 are of the 16-inch type, weighing about 100 tons. Krupp sells guns of this kind at $150,000 each. At a moderate estimate wire guns can be made to cost 33 per cent less than Krupp's patterns.

If all the guns now needed are to be built-up steel rifles it will take the United States about fifteen years to supply them, while it would not take more than five years to turn out the same number of wire guns. Apart from this, the 8-inch wire gun is claimed as equal to the 10-inch built-up steel rifle, and there is the same ratio of improvement claimed in wire guns of higher calibers.

With regard to the penetrating power of a shot, say from a 15-inch Krupp rifle, it is interesting to note that a shell will penetrate 31 inches of steel armor at a distance of 1,000 yards, while a shell thrown from the segmental wire gun, it is calculated, would pierce 36-inch steel armor at the same distance.

THE REAL CAPT. KIDD.

He Was Not the Bold, Bad Pirate History Has Made Him Out to Be.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* It seems somewhat late in the day to send an expedition to search for the treasure buried by Capt. William Kidd, but your average treasure-seeker is not easily discouraged and will devote more labor and ingenuity to the task of hunting for imaginary treasures than would be sufficient to earn real ones. An expedition is now engaged in searching the shores of Chester Bay, Nova Scotia, in the hope of discovering treasure buried there by Kidd, although there is no evidence that Kidd was ever there.

The popular idea of Capt. Kidd is that he was a pirate who swept the seas for many years and accumulated vast quantities of gold, silver, and jewelry, which he was in the habit of burying in all sorts of places and then forgetting where he had put them. There has never been more than a very slender basis for the impression. Capt. Kidd was accused of piracy, but he was not convicted because there was no evidence to justify such a conviction. He was executed, it is true, but it was on the charge of murdering a sailor, and the justice of this conviction has always been questioned. He died protesting his innocence. He did not deny that he had struck the sailor, William Moore, with a bucket, and that he died of the injury so inflicted, but he protested that the man was mutinous, and that the blow was inflicted in self-defense.

The people who are busying themselves with the task of reconstructing history and who are never so happy as when they find grounds for smashing a popular idol have been busy with the case of Capt. Kidd, and with the usual result. It must be owned, too, that they had in this instance a fair basis upon which to begin their researches. Kidd was a bold and successful navigator, a native of Scotland, who had done good service against the French and had received an award of $750 from the Council of the City of New York for protecting the colony against pirates. He had acquired a competency and was living in retirement in New York when the Earl of Bellamont was sent over by William III. as Governor of New York and Massachusetts. The new Governor was told by his sovereign that he had been selected because he was believed to have the courage and honesty requisite to free the colony from the reproaches of piracy. Kidd was recommended to the Governor by Robert Livingston as the man for the purpose, and he consented to undertake the task. The British Admiral made objections to furnishing an outfit, so a syndicate was formed to engage in the business of catching pirates for profit.

It was Kidd's misfortune, doubtless, that his partners were too great and powerful. In the scheme besides such men as Bellamont and Livingston were Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Romney, Lord Oxford, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Somers, Keeper of the Great Seal. The sum of $30,000 was raised and a privateer equipped. The King was to get one-tenth of the booty, the men were to have a share in lieu of wages, and the residue was to be divided among the stockholders. Kidd started out in 1696, cruised for some time in the Indian Ocean, proceeded to the West Indies, and thence to Long Island Sound. In the meantime the rumor had been circulated that he had become a pirate, and orders had been sent out for his apprehension. He sent a lawyer to Boston to confer with Bellamont, and in the meantime buried a quantity of gold, silver, jewels, and merchandise on Gardiner's Island. He was encouraged to give himself up, which he did in 1699, and was sent to England, where he was executed in 1701. The treasure on Gardiner's Island was recovered and proved to be of the value of $70,000. There is no record that he buried valuables at any other place, nor is there any probability that he did so.

It is claimed that research has completely rehabilitated the character of Kidd, so far as the charge of piracy is concerned. His chief offense is said to have been a failure to declare a dividend to the stockholders, who were powerful enough to crush him. At the same time, it must be owned that the burying of the treasure on Gardiner's Island had a rather suspicious appearance, and it is probable that Kidd was not the most suitable man to handle the money of others. If he had lived two centuries later and had been the cashier of an American bank he would probably have ended his career in Canada.

GEN. TOM EWING ON BLAINE'S CHANCES.

The Ex-Ohio Democrat Discusses the Secretary as a Presidential Quantity.

New York Letter to Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), Sept. 24: It had been more than a year since I met Gen. Ewing, of Ohio by birth and New York by adoption. Gen. Ewing is a kinsman of Blaine and not unlike him in looks. [But he is a strong Democrat.] Sq, as he strolled into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a delightful chat recalled some of the political history of recent years.

"General," I asked, "do you think Blaine is a Presidential candidate?"

"No," he answered, "not in the sense you ask the question. I think that if his health is fully restored he will not resist the popular demonstration now in his favor."

Said I: "General, what is your opinion as to his health?"

"That I cannot answer without reserve. All I hear of him now comes by way of report, quite favorable. When Mr. Blaine, however, left New York for Bar Harbor he was a very sick man. After he had been stricken I called upon the family in this city. I found Mrs. Blaine very apprehensive. Upon a request made on my part to see her husband, Mrs. Blaine said, 'No, General, I think it best not. It would only shock you to see him as he is now and I know it would mortify him.'"

"Did you learn," I asked, "the true cause of his illness?"

"Not exactly," said he, "but you know Blaine is very sensitive touching his health. Indeed, so much so that he is called frequently in such respect a crank. It seems that what gave the family the most profound shock was his inability to speak. You know the lines of his mouth have always been pursed, and in his manner of talk one could always imagine the mouth filled with hot mush or something he was anxious to get out. Still, this had none of the characteristics of paralysis, because it extended only to the mouth and was readily overcome."

"Do think Blaine could be elected if nominated?" I asked.

After some reflection the General said: "I think this: Mr. Blaine today is the most popular American alive. If he is the nominee of the Republican party I feel assured that in this city he would poll a vote such as no other candidate could draw. His candidature would give the Democrats more trouble than any other within the province of the nomination, because his strength is centered in the very stronghold the Democrats must have to carry—New York. Indeed, taking every view into consideration, I think if the opportunity ever came to Blaine to be President of the United States it is nearer to him now than it ever was."

The Argentine Republic.

The growth of the Argentine Republic in the last thirty years has been remarkable. According to recent statistics the population of the republic is now 4,000,000, as against 1,350,000 in 1861. There are now 7,000,000 acres under cultivation, where in 1861 there were but 490,000, and while in that year there were but eighteen miles of railroad in the country there are now over 5,000 miles in operation and 6,000 more, including the great transcontinental route, in course of construction. The public debt has grown pretty vigorously, too, however. It has increased from $17,000,000 to $613,000,000.

CAN THEY MAKE RAIN?

SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION OF GEN. DYRENFORTH'S THEORIES.

Bringing Down Moisture from the Upper Air by Means of Concussion—Prof. Simon Newcomb on Dyrenforth's Claims That He Shook Rain Out of a Cloudless Sky—Excessive Cost of the Experiments—Consideration of Some Recent Tomfoolery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—[New York Sun.]—On the purely scientific questions involved in Uncle Jerry Rusk's experiments in rain-making it is safer to doubt, with Dr. Simon Newcomb, than to believe, with Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth. Prof. Newcomb has seen science transform too many wonders into familiar uses of daily life to risk the assertion that we shall never learn how to make it rain. But he does not hesitate to say, in a contribution to the *North American Review,* that rain cannot be produced by concussion. He believes that the popular notion that great battles have generally been followed by heavy rains is not confirmed by statistics; but he adds that "if it be really true that rains have been produced by great battles, we may say with confidence that they were produced by the smoke from the burning powder rising into the clouds and forming nuclei for the agglomeration into drops, and not by the mere explosion." Of course this is a fundamental point, since, as Prof. Newcomb suggests, burning tons of gunpowder and dynamite to get a quantity of smoke that could be procured in a much cheaper way would be like Charles Lamb's Chinamen, who set fire to their houses in order to secure roast pig.

Gen. Dyrenforth will hardly admit that the cost of rain making is excessive, since during the month of August, on the staked plains of Texas, where there had been a drought of several months' duration and a lack of good rains for years, he produced three extensive storms and nine smaller showers by a total expenditure in material of two tons of iron, one of acid, a quarter of a ton of potash and manganese, and one ton of rackarock and other explosives. But, after all, the cost is not the primary question. The first matter to determine is whether explosions cause rain; and on that point Gen. Dyrenforth holds that the following are clear demonstrations from his Texas experiments:

> First—That the concussions from explosions exert a marked and practical effect upon the atmospheric conditions in producing or occasioning rainfall, probably by disturbing the upper currents.
>
> Secondly—That when the atmosphere is in a threatening condition—which is frequently the case in most arid regions without any rain resulting—rain can be caused to fall almost immediately by jarring together the particles of moisture which hang in suspension in the air. This result was repeatedly effected during our operations, the drops sometimes commencing to fall within twelve seconds from the moment of the initial explosion.
>
> It also seems probable that the immense amount of frictional electricity generated by the concussions and the mingling of opposing currents of air may have considerable influence in the formation of storm centers by producing a polarized condition of the earth and air, and so creating a magnetic field which may assist in gathering and so condensing the misture of the surrounding atmosphere.

Gen. Dyrenforth thereupon closed his part of the current debate in the magazine referred to with the statement that much more extensive experiments, under less adverse conditions, were soon to be made at El Paso. These experiments were, in fact, made a few days ago, and proved utterly abortive. Gen. Dyrenforth was absent from the field of battle, but operations were conducted by his trusty Lieutenant, John T. Ellis; and the field dispatches which had passed between the two officers just prior to the reverse were cheery with the expectations of victory:

> Gen. Dyrenforth: Commencing to fire bombs and dynamite tonight. Heavy cannonade all day tomorrow.
> ELLIS.
>
> —
>
> Heavy cannonade now in progress. Can I loan two discharges to San Antonio Board of Trade and Gen. Stanley? Everything booming.
> ELLIS.
>
> —
>
> Yes, lend discharges as requested. My compliments to Gen. Stanley. Try concentrated and tangential firing.
> DYRENFORTH.

But while these dispatches had the genuine ring of the Virginia battlefields of thirty years ago all was dry on the Rio Grande. Two days of bombarding the skies failed to extort a drop of rain. And what made the repulse more signal was that rain fell at Chihuahua and Deming, and even descended in torrents a hundred miles away.

It is certain, therefore, that rain cannot always be made to order. Prof. Newcomb also is arrayed against the theory of what Gen. Dyrenforth thinks he is doing with dynamite:

> As I write the daily journals are announcing the brilliant success of experiments in this direction, yet I unhesitatingly maintain that sound cannot make rain.
>
> No physical fact is better established than that, under the conditions which prevail in the atmosphere, the aqueous vapor of the air cannot be condensed into clouds except by cooling. It is true that in our laboratories it can be condensed by compression. But, for reasons which I need not explain, condensation by compression cannot take place in the air.
>
> A thousand detonations can produce no more effect upon the air, or upon the watery vapor in it, than a thousand rebounds of a small boy's rubber ball would produce upon a stone wall. So far as the compression of the air could produce even a momentary effect, it would be to prevent rather than to cause condensation of its vapor, because it is productive of heat, which produces evaporation, not condensation.

Prof. Newcomb further suggests that the ineffectiveness of explosions would be better understood were it not for the wonderful delicacy of the human ear. All that really occurs is a "sudden motion, back and forth, of a tenth, a hundredth, or a thousandth of an inch, accompanied by a slight momentary condensation. After these motions are completed the air is exactly in the same condition as it was before; it is neither hotter nor colder; no current has been produced, no moisture added." The same thing may be demonstrated by exploding a grain of dynamite, which at the distance of a foot will produce a greater concussion than the most powerful bomb at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

> In fact, if the latter can condense vapor a quarter of a mile away, then anybody can condense vapor in a room by slapping his hands. Let us therefore try slapping our hands, and see how long we must continue before a cloud begins to form.
>
> What we have just said applies principally to the condensation of invisible vapor. It may be asked whether, if clouds are already formed, something may not be done to accelerate their condensation into raindrops large enough to fall to the ground. This also may be the subject of experiment. Let us stand in the steam escaping from a kettle and slap our hands. We shall see whether the steam condenses into drops. I am sure the experiment will be a failure; and no other conclusion is possible than that the production of rain by sound or explosions is out of the question.

The suggestion of Prof. Newcomb that smoke rising into the clouds may have some effect in producing rain recalls the plan proposed by Prof. Espy in 1837, to kindle great fires so that a current of hot air would rise to a great height, when through the diminished pressure it would expand and hence be cooled, then condensed, and so would precipitate its moisture. The theory of battle smoke may also help to save from scientific demolition the statistics collected by Mr. Powers of Wisconsin, in which he finds rain following 198 battles of the civil war, including such great engagements as Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Mobile Bay. In the Mexican war, too, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec were fought during the dry season, yet were all followed by heavy rains. Gen. Benham says of Buena Vista that two heavy showers occurred, one shortly after the morning's cannonade and the other after the resumption of firing in the afternoon, and that he had been told that no rain had fallen for six or eight months, "and none fell, as I know in the case, for three or four months after the battle." As to Prof. Espy's plan of making rain by fire, it was abandoned on proof that it would be enormously costly. Indeed, we have enormous forest and prairie fires that fail to become self-extinguishing through generating their own rain, although the heat is prodigious.

The chances are that Uncle Jerry Rusk will tell Congress how he has laid out the $9,000 allotted for these experiments, and that Western members with rural constituencies will then give him another allowance for a fresh supply of gas balloons and dynamite.

The Name Is Against Him.

"This young man," said a gentleman who was urging a claim for a situation in a bank, "is so trustworthy that his companions call him 'Honest Dick.'"

"Then I don't want him," replied the bank President with a shudder.—*Judge.*

USELESS AND SHOULD BE REPEALED.

Cleveland (O.) Business-Men on Unnecessary Tariff Duties—Significant Admissions.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—The Finance committee of the United States is engaged in collecting statistics and a mass of general information regarding trade relations, the tariff, and the prices of commodities, but thus far little of its work has been made public. The Finance committee is divided into subcommittees in order to facilitate the work, and one of these subcommittees, consisting of Senators Morrill of Vermont and McPherson of New Jersey, held an interesting meeting here a few days ago. The committee was met by a few of the leading gentlemen of the city, most of whom were Republicans. Congressman-elect V. A. Taylor, ex-State Senator George H. Ely, ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons, Collector of Customs Gory, Col. James Pickands, the Hon. C. C. Burnett, and Mr. George Deming were prominent and wealthy Republicans in attendance. Ex-Senator H. B. Payne was the most prominent Democrat, while those of less political prominence were E. W. Oglesbay, James Corrigan, Calvary Morris, J. B. Terbe, and W. D. Reese. Considering the political preferences of the majority of the gentlemen the results of the inquiry were remarkable.

The testimony of ex-State Senator George H. Ely, one of the largest iron ore operators in the country and an active and very loyal Republican, in regard to the tariff on iron ore and Canadian competition in that article was noteworthy. Mr. Ely said in substance:

> The iron ore business of Cleveland is enormous, and it is almost exclusively with Lake Superior ports. Our importations are next to nothing. This is probably because the early shipments received from Canada were sulphurous. Canada has some good ore, but there are no railways to bring it to the water's edge. The cost of bringing it here from Lake Ontario would be as great as from Lake Superior. Eight railways take down ore from the Lake Superior districts to the water, and this gives American ore such an advantage that I would not expect much iron ore to be imported from Canada even if it were on the free list.

Notwithstanding this most significant admission Mr. Ely wanted the duty continued. He is interested in some Cuban iron mines, although much less extensively than in Lake Superior mines. He declared iron ore was not a raw material, and on the "you-tickle-me, I'll-tickle-you" principle he thought the mine owners deserved protection as much as the iron manufacturers. "Without the stimulus of the duty," he said, "we would not be encouraged to open mines in the United States and develop them." In the next breath he tried to explain how it was that this stimulus flooded the docks of the lower lake ports with ore last year.

Concerning the Cuban iron mines Mr. Ely admitted that the ore was carried from four to nineteen miles by rail, and that American ore had, therefore, some natural protection as well as that afforded by the tariff. Nor did he say directly that such natural obstacles as had to be overcome in Cuba were not protection enough, contenting himself with indirections regarding the uncertainty of such investments, the manifest inference from which was that they wanted protection to compensate in a measure for the risks run in iron mining.

Mr. Ely's statements regarding Canadian mines are of the keenest interest. He said:

> I know of no good mines there. I have heard of capital being sent there to develop the mines, but my observation and experience is that the production of Canada is next to nothing. I do not expect to see any Bessemer ores come out of Canada in this generation. My experience of twenty-eight years in ore mining and selling makes me believe the iron and steel industries of this country cannot rely on foreign ores.

Both Mr. James Corrigan and Col. James Pickands, leading vessel and ore men, indorsed Mr. Ely's statements unreservedly.

The testimony regarding the usefulness of the tariff on coal was still more conclusive than that upon iron ore. Mr. J. B. Terbe, President of one of the largest coal companies in Ohio, said about 3,170,000 tons of coal were exported to Canada last year, and no protection was needed.

Mr. Calvary Morris, another large coal operator, stated that the only coal sent into the Northwest was used by railways. There was no Canadian coal west of Montreal to compete with the American product, and almost all the coal now used was imported from this country. He was emphatically of the opinion that the abolition of the duty on coal would help the coal business. The inference is irresistible that the coal duty is only in the interests of the anthracite coal barons of Pennsylvania, and that but for their influence in Congress New England might have the free fuel her industries so greatly need.

The evidence regarding the lumber duty was similar to that concerning coal. Mr. C. C. Burnett, who is one of the largest lumber operators in this, the third largest lumber distributing market along the great lakes, and a stalwart Republican, said unhesitatingly that the tariff of $1 per 1,000 feet on lumber was not necessary to protect our lumber interests. The tariff on lumber should be removed, he declared. He believed in free trade in lumber, although a protectionist in everything else. His acquaintances say his position is due to the fact that he controls large tracts of timber in Canada which he wishes to put on the American market, but the other reasons he gave are valid ones, aside from this alleged selfish explanation.

"The number of Canadian mills which supply lumber to the Western market," said Mr. Burnett, "is infinitesimally small as compared with the mills on this side of the lake. Bay City alone ships 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber a year, and the output of Oscoda is 400,000,000 feet annually, while all the mills on the Canadian side of Georgian Bay do not cut over 300,000,000 feet a year. As I have stated, the reduction of the tariff has not made any perceptible change in the price."

Collector Gary testified that the exports to Canada from this port were vastly larger than the imports, that seven horses were all the cattle or live stock imported in twenty months, and that potatoes were only imported at the time of the scarcity last year, when the 25 cents a bushel duty could be added and the potatoes still sold at our prices. The only ore imported was by a chemical company who brought in $181,000 worth in twenty months for its sulphurous qualities.

Senator McPherson summed up the Collector's testimony by saying that the committee had everywhere found Canada to be one of our best customers.

Considering the character and opinions of gentlemen quoted, the inferences from this hearing are most suggestive. The testimony is that of the leading coal, iron-ore, and lumber operators of this city. With possibly one exception the gentlemen are all well-known Republicans and protectionists, yet the plain conclusion to be drawn from the evidence is that the duty on these three great raw materials is utterly uncalled for and useless, and in some cases probably injurious. Such admissions from men of such position and opportunities for knowing are most significant.

Foolish Artificial Obstructions.

The Toronto *Globe* has this comment to make on the tunnel just opened to traffic beneath the St. Clair River: "The tunnel opened on Saturday between Sarnia and Port Huron is another marvel of engineering and also another example of protectionist folly, for at each end a customs officer sits for the purpose of levying toll upon every article that passes through with the set policy of hampering the commercial intercourse which the tunnel itself has been built to promote. At Montreal and elsewhere the St. Lawrence River is spanned by bridges in order to facilitate the passage of freight to and from the United States. The Niagara River has also been bridged at an enormous cost for the same end. Railroads run to the frontier from all parts of Canada and from all parts of the States canals have been constructed between the two countries, and a ship-railway is now being built at Chignecto mainly to serve the needs of vessels plying between the north shore of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and New England ports. Yet all these efforts to remove natural obstacles to trade are in a large degree rendered abortive by the diligence with which we erect artificial obstacles in the form of customs duties. Nothing escapes this taxation, and nothing is so disheartening as it to the people affected. A farmer on the Canadian side, whose land is suited to bean-growing, could get his crop across the St. Clair River even if there were no tunnel, but the duty of 40 cents a bushel is absolutely prohibitive. The tunnel will be of great service to the railways, but 10,000 tunnels along the frontier could not undo the mischief wrought by the N. P. on one side and the McKinley bill on the other."

Aiding the Miners by Science.

The University of Arizona has commissioned one of its professors now in the East to purchase a complete mining outfit, or rather several outfits, for the working of every kind of ore. Much of the machinery will be made to order. A mill of about five stamps' capacity, concentrating works, quartz mill, and whatever is needed pertaining to mining and the reduction and working of every kind of ore has been ordered. The machinery is now being built and some is on the way. It will be in readiness about Nov. 1. One of the objects of the mining department is to aid the miners of the Territory by experimenting with rebellious ores they may bring in, that the best method of working may be ascertained, for which no charges will be made. No assaying will be done.

PRIME'S CROP REPORTS.

OWING TO FAVORABLE WEATHER THE CORN CROP IS MADE.

The Recent Interval of High Temperature Has Advanced It Beyond the Season and a Bountiful Harvest Is Assured—The Same Agencies That Have Advanced the Corn Tend to Retard the Seeding of Winter Wheat—"Hold Over Circulars."

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—A year ago at this time the country was enjoying exceptionally fine weather for the maturing of the corn crop. Excellent progress had been made with thrashing in the spring wheat belt. Taking the winter wheat belt as a whole the month of September proved to be an excellent one for the preparation of the ground and the seeding of the winter wheat crop. Good headway had been made with seeding, and the early sown wheat was coming up and making an excellent stand. Fall plowing was progressing in the spring wheat areas and rains were greatly retarding thrashing. Corn was so dry that it was reported that it would be fit to gather by the first week in October.

Since the week ending Aug. 28 of the present growing season the whole country has been dry. These conditions have extended all through the present month, until the drought area has stretched itself almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. For the last fourteen days the temperature has been uniformly and unseasonably high. The effects of these extraordinary conditions have been both good and bad. On the one hand they have brought forward very rapidly and almost unprecedently the ripening and we might almost say the curing of the corn crop, until now the corn may be said to be practically safe from all dangers of frost. On the other hand plowing has been greatly delayed, and the seeding of winter wheat, which at this time last year was more than half to three-fourths finished, has now only fairly commenced, and the dry condition of the ground has for the time being brought it to a standstill. In the far northwest large areas of grass have been burned up, to say nothing about the grain in stack. In Illinois the drought has been particularly severe. Plowing has ceased. Pastures amount to little, and there is a general scarcity of water all over the State. Notwithstanding this dark picture we have the satisfaction of knowing that the drought came so late that none of the growing crops have been materially injured, and that the fruit has matured and vegetables and roots were saved.

Corn.

The corn crop is made. The remarkably dry and hot weather of the last twenty days has been its salvation. It is now as dry as it generally is in November. A killing frost at any time during September would have been a terrible calamity to the crop. Owing to the great scarcity of feed in the shape of pastures and meadows farmers are very generally cutting up their corn and feeding it to stock. In Central Illinois the effect of the dry weather has been of great benefit in some ways and in others a very great damage, and the results cannot yet be estimated. It has dried up and matured the corn crop and at the same time many fields which were planted late have matured so rapidly that we shall have a certain percentage of light, chaffy corn as the result of these extremes.

Northern and Central Indiana report that the corn, such as it is, is all out of danger of frost, but that the drought early in the season has reduced it greatly in quantity and quality. In Southern Indiana corn now is being used for feeding. In Ohio corn is out of the way of frost, and farmers have been busy cutting it up and shocking it. Nearly everybody is now feeding new corn owing to the fact that the old corn has been so closely cleaned up. The crop is good both in quantity and in quality. Missouri reports generally show a good crop of corn for that State. The extreme dry weather hastened its maturity very materially. Farmers are generally feeding the new crop.

The corn crop of Kansas promises to be an uneven one. In some portions of the State the dry weather has cut the corn down fully one-half. Seventy-five to eighty per cent of a full crop is a conservative estimate. Corn is fit to feed and new corn may be fit to ship within thirty days. Some report that with a continuance of present weather early corn could go to market in twenty days, but damp weather would materially lengthen the time. Nebraska reports favorable conditions for the maturing of the corn crop and the general tone of all reports shows that they will make fully 50 per cent if not 75 per cent more corn than they did last year, which was the short crop year of corn in that State. Farmers are feeding new corn to their stock, the old corn having been well cleaned up. Some corn will do to crib in thirty days.

The present week has put the Iowa corn crop beyond all damage from frost. The terrible heat of the last ten days has dried up and shriveled some of the late planted corn. The old corn is now all mostly in and farmers are feeding the new corn very freely to hogs.

The above corn reports show that all the early planted corn matured from ten to twenty days earlier than was expected; that the crop promises to be a good one both in quantity and quality; that the farmers have been literally for the last thirty days sweeping their bins of old corn. New corn is not only now fit to feed but in every State in the corn belt is already being freely fed to both hogs and cattle for two reasons, first on account of the scarcity of old corn and second in consequence of the bad condition of pastures caused by the terrible drought and heat of the last fifteen days. New corn will be fit to crib thirty days earlier than in an average season, and it would not be surprising should the fall continue dry that Kansas and Nebraska be shipping new corn by the 1st of December. Of course this depends entirely on weather conditions. Another fact in connection with corn is this, that as the oat crop has been a big one everywhere, good also in quality as well as large in quantity, farmers have been feeding it to the exclusion of corn, selling the old corn closely, relying, for the time being, entirely on oats and now commencing at this early stage of the season to feed up the newly made crop. This has also been the case with every crop which we have made this season.

Winter Wheat.

We have come to a standstill for the time being with the preparation of the ground and the seeding of the winter wheat. The splendid crop which we made this season can be very largely traced to the fact of early seeding in the fall of 1890, with ample moisture in the ground to give the crop a good start and make the plants healthy and vigorous for its winter and spring campaign. There is literally no comparison between the present seeding season of winter wheat and that of a year ago. By the first of October, 1890, we had fully 75 per cent of the crop in the ground and a very large proportion of it up and — "never looking better." Now the whole winter wheat belt stands in need of not only showers to lay the dust but heavy soaking rains to break up the rough clods and make the ground in fit condition for seeding. Taking the situation by States I find that the best progress with seeding has been made in Michigan. Fairly good progress has been made also in Ohio and Indiana, and now as we go west through Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas the percentage of winter wheat which has been sown grows less and less. There is ample time, however, for seeding, at the same time the present dry weather may yet cut quite a figure in the final acreage which is to be put in this fall.

Spring Wheat.

A small proportion of the spring wheat crop has as yet been thrashed. There seems to be, particularly in the Dakotas, a general complaint of manual labor in the shape of thrashing hands, and also a great scarcity of machines for thrashing. Farmers seem also to be generally in a position to hold their wheat, and in the large towns farmers are seen every day hauling out loads of lumber for granaries. The ground is dry and needs rain to make good plowing.

"Hold-Over Circulars."

I cannot find, taking the Northwest and the Southeast as a whole, that the hold-over circulars sent out by the Farmers' Alliance have any effect except in some isolated cases. My investigations show that in Kansas farmers have paid more or less attention to the mandates of the order, and also in some instances in the Dakotas and Minnesota. I can find that these circulars have had no effect in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Tennessee, or Kentucky. That the farmers, however, taken as a class are in such excellent condition themselves and have such strong faith in the future that they are on their own responsibility not crowding their grain upon the market except as their wants so require.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

LELAND'S TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE SHARPLY CRITICISED.

The Selections Not Calculated to Win the Favor of the American Public—The Unfortunate Queen, Marie Antoinette, Placed in the Best Light Possible by M. de Saint-Amand—"Days and Dreams," by Madison Cawein—New Books—Notes.

The selections from Heine's prose writings which Mr. Leland has just translated are scarcely calculated to win the favor of the American public, unless we except the essays on the Maidens and Women of Shakspeare. Apart from the doubtful taste of certain passages, the "Florentine Nights" and the "Memoirs of Herr von Schnabelewopski" are in effect so desultory, so indeterminate, as to repel readers who are not by any means of a hopelessly matter-of-fact constitution; and the "Rabbi of Bacharach," picturesque as it is, remains a fragment. There is little in this volume to justify the characterization of Heine as a "soldier in the war of liberation," which Mr. Leland quotes from Matthew Arnold. On the other hand, the worst defects of Heine—his pinchbeck affectation, his lurking materialism, his gratuitous nastiness—are thoroughly exemplified. In these respects, as well as in a certain will-o'-the-wisp sparkle and agility, he resembles the author of "Tristram Shandy," but with Voltairean traits superadded. But there is no formula by which to classify Henry Heine, no alembic in which to distill his unnamed and fugitive essence. There is I know not what of the fallen angel about him; some inscrutable element for which the phrase "our common humanity" has no meaning. It is this which so often impels him to smirch and deface some beautiful art-work of his own creation, to spit upon the ideal he secretly adores. It is not enough to speak with Arnold of Heine's deficiency in self-respect; one detects the presence of an indefinable positive quality which bestows a subtle taint upon the fairest flowers of his fancy, and leads one to exclaim, "Half a beast is the great god Pan." He himself has described something of the same nature in the personal appearance of one of his women: "There was something on the left upper lip which curved or twined like the tail of a slippery, gliding lizard. It was a mysterious trait, something such as is not found in pure angels and just as little in mere devils. This expression comes not from evil, but from the *knowledge* of good and evil; it is a smile which has been poisoned or flavored by tasting the apple of Eden." That, however, is far too mild as a description of Heine's mocking smile, which seems to be nourished from abysmal sources. If Mephistopheles and Margaret had been coupled in impious wedlock their unhappy offspring would have been such another as Heine.

Yet, after all, how rich a nature was his! What eloquence, what irony, what unutterable yearning, what unresting force! One half forgives his wanton gibes at truth and loveliness, when one observes how dexterously he strips the disguise from some strutting sham. And in spite of his apostasy—for conversion it cannot be called—in spite of his keen eye for the foibles of his race, how loyally and how well he has pleaded the Jewish cause! Witness in this very volume his "Rabbi of Bacharach" and his impassioned apology for Shylock. To this latter passage the translator—who scarcely knows what to do with his wayward Pegasus, and checks him with amusing exasperation whenever he overleaps himself—has appended a commentary which is open to exception. To say that "the Jews were not forced into business by the repressive enactments of the middle ages," although qualified by the statement that "they entered Europe already passed grandmasters of it," is surely misleading. Now and then one is disposed to think Mr. Leland might better have left Heine alone, so far as these comments are concerned. It rather spoils the joke of Heine's loudly-proclaimed antipathy to everything English, from religion to drawn butter, to be told in a foot-note that really this is going too far, you know. What is Mr. Leland doing in that galley, anyhow? And yet, perhaps, one ought to be grateful for a bit of comic "business" not set down in the program. The struggles of an aged nurse to wash and dress a lusty 5-year-old boy are not without effect on the risible muscles.

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Thoroughly Heinesque are the descriptions in the "Florentine Nights" of Paganini's playing and of Bellini's fantastic personality. But we prefer to quote a passage from Heine's introduction to his "Maidens and Women of Shakspeare": "As regards his Roman dramas Shakspeare must needs incur the reproach of being without form, and a highly gifted author, Dietrich Grabbe, even called them 'poetically adorned chronicles,' wherein all central motive was wanting, where no one knew who was the leading or side character, and where, even if we dispensed with unity of time and place, we can find no unity of interest. A strange error of the shrewdest critics! For neither is this last-named unity, nor those of place and time, at all wanting to our great poet. Only that the ideas are somewhat broader in his mind than in ours; the stage of his dramas is the whole wide world, and that is his unity of place; eternity is the time in which his pieces [are] played, and that is his unity of time, and in keeping with both is the hero of his dramas, who forms the central point, and represents the unity of interest. And humanity is that hero, who ever dies and comes to life again; who ever loves and hates, yet loves the most; who bends like a worm today and soars tomorrow like an eagle to the sun—deserving today a cap and bells, tomorrow a laurel wreath, and oftener both together; the great dwarf, the little giant, the homeopathically prepared divinity, in whom that which is divine is indeed terribly diluted, but still there. Ah! let us not speak too much of the heroism of this hero, out of very modesty and shame. The same fidelity and truth which Shakspeare manifests as regards history is found as to nature. People are wont to say that he held the mirror up to it. In the poetic soul not only nature is mirrored, but an image of it which, being like the most faithful reflection of a looking glass is born in the spirit of the poet; he brings at the same time the world forth into the world, and if he, awaking from the dreaming age of childhood, attains to self-consciousness, then every portion of the outer world of seeming is at once grasped by him in all its mutual relations, for he bears a likeness of the whole in his soul, he knows the deepest foundation of all phenomena which are riddles to common minds, and which when investigated by the ordinary methods are understood with difficulty or not at all. And as the mathematician, when only the smallest portion of a circle is given, infallibly deduces from it the whole circle and the center, so the poet, when only the merest fragment of the world of things which seem is presented, then to him appears clearly all that is connected with it; he knows at once the periphery and center of all things, yea, he understands them in their widest comprehension and deepest central point. But some fragment of the outer world must always be given before the poet can develop that wonderful process of completing a world; and this perfect apprehension of a part of the world of perception is effected by sensation, and is simultaneously the external occurrence, the inner revelations of which are determined, and to which we owe the art works of the poet. The greater these works the more anxiously desirous are we to know those external occurrences which inspired the motive.

"We gladly investigate memoranda of the actual life of the poet. This curiosity is the more ridiculous because, as appears from what has been said, the greatness of external events is in no proportion to the greatness of the creations thereby called forth. These events may be very trifling and invisible, and in fact generally are so, just as the external life of the poet is usually small and unnoted—I say small and unnoted, for I will not use harsher expressions. The poets show themselves to the world in the splendor of their works, and it is specially when one sees them from afar that the beholder is dazzled by the rays. Let us never look too closely into their ways. They are like the lovely lights which gleam so gloriously of summer evenings from grassy banks and foliage, that one might believe they were the stars of the earth, or diamonds and emeralds, or jewels rich and rare which Kings' children who had been playing in the garden had left hanging on the bushes and there forgotten; or the glowing sundrops lost amid the grass, and which now, revived by the cool night, awake and gleam with joy till the morning returns and the red flaming star draws them up again unto himself. Ah, seek not by broad daylight the traces of those stars, jewels, and sundrops! In their place you will find a poor, miscolored wormlet which crawls wretchedly along, whose look repels you, and whom you do not tread under foot out of sheer pity."

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The characteristics of Mr. Leland's translation are fairly denoted in the foregoing extract. It is a free and flowing version, not always elegant, not always successful in metaphysical passages, but vigorous and intelligible. "Side characters," in the above quotation, is clumsy; "High and well-wise Senate" (for hoch und wohlweiser Senat) is not an idiomatic phrase; and "lay" for "lie," and "to remember of" are bad slips. For a really good translation of Heine's lyrics we may have to wait long. Mr. Leland's rendering of "Svend Vonved," by-the-by, which ballad is quoted by Heine in "Herr von Schnabelewopski," is not inferior to that of his prototype, George Borrow. (New York: John W. Lovell Co.)

Marie Antoinette at the Tuileries, by Imbert de Saint-Amand.

Books on the subject of the French Revolution and the Empire of Napoleon continue to multiply, and the end is not yet. That far-looming and portentous epoch has by no means exhausted the singular fascination it possesses for minds of every type, and materials doubtless exist which have not seen the light. The volume under notice is the second of a series of three of which Marie Antoinette is the subject, and these again are a portion of a series of ten by the same author, under the general title of "Famous Women of the French Court." The period covered by the present work extends from Oct. 6, 1789, the day of the King's enforced return to the Tuileries, to the close of November, 1791, a few months after the royal assent had been given to the Constitution adopted in that year. M. de Saint-Amand is free from partisan bias, but he is plainly desirous of placing the unfortunate Queen in the best light possible. Reading between the lines, however, one detects the existence of traits on which the author has not cared to touch. That duplicity which is the vice of Kings was practiced by her, with more assiduity than success, it is true, but the intention to deceive was there. One would suppose that the history of Charles I., upon which the King was constantly poring, would have taught this royal couple the obvious moral that "honesty is the best policy." With all her dissimulation, her pride and her waywardness, however, the many noble qualities of the ill-starred Queen outweighed by far the alloy of baser metal. But in saying this we do not concur with the remark of Mirabeau that "the King has only one man about him—his wife." On the contrary, we find her essentially feminine, whether in her strength or her weakness. Self-forgetfulness, patience, fortitude, fidelity—what are these but womanly virtues? These were the virtues of Marie Antoinette; and if M. de Saint-Amand is a little blind to her manifest faults it is doubtless because in his eyes her unmerited sufferings have condoned them.

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One strong impression is created by the history of the period—that of the utter ineptitude of the men at the head of affairs. Of the King's party in particular the leaders were lamentably incompetent. Louis himself, an optimist by temperament, an amiable procrastinator, "letting I dare not wait upon I would," was the victim of a false position. The one idea of this royal Micawber was to tide things over and leave the move with time; his one wisdom that he made a virtue of necessity. But men cannot parley with fire-breathing dragons; they must either fight or fly. The King's half-hearted, vacillating conduct, without clear aim or coherent policy, tended inevitably to disaster. He was constantly lending his sanction to measures that he loathed, and his life was embittered by remorse for actions committed in despite of his conscience. Of this insincerity he paid the price with his head. Those who were in the secret of his views were perpetually compromising him by some act of imprudence. And wherever they meddled they were sure to bungle. The wretched contretemps at Varennes was directly owing to aristocratic mismanagement, although the Queen's nervousness was the cause of the first delay. It was the courtiers, with their ill-timed impertinence, who precipitated the final rupture with Philippe Egalité, and pushed that ambiguous creature into the arms of the Jacobins. The foreign intervention they procured was fatal to their cause. Everywhere it is the same story of inaction, irresolution, inefficiency. It should be remembered, however, that they were steering an unknown course. Emancipated from routine, the coolest heads are scarcely sure of themselves; and, of all countries, France is perhaps the most conventional. But the Jacobins at least knew what they wanted, and took the shortest way to get it. It is clear, however, that underneath their ferocity a craven terror existed; witness their consternation after the suppression by Lafayette of the riot in the Champ-de-Mars. The Celtic races require the restraint of a firm hand; moderation in their eyes is identical with weakness. Such a firm hand had Mirabeau, and he, perchance, might have brought order from out of the chaos. One is impatient, however, of the adulation bestowed upon him by M. de Saint-Amand. Cicero and Demosthenes, to whom the author compares his hero, were honorable men and honest patriots; Mirabeau was ready to betray the revolution for a gift of money. Traitor or not, with Mirabeau perished the hope of a royalist reaction. Infinitesimal chances, misses by a hair's-breadth, decided the King's fate; there was no strong hand to turn the scales by force. The stars in their courses fought against Louis.

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It is not a pleasing phase of the French character that reveals itself in these pages. Such ebullitions as the panic over the departure of the King's aunts—a couple of harmless old ladies—are incomprehensible to the rest of mankind. There was something false and meretricious about their Feast of the Federation, their Entombment of Voltaire; nor was it otherwise with their enlistment of a regiment of children to be commanded by the little Dauphin. While the royal family were confined in the Tuileries "the alarms were continual. August 25 Mme. Elizabeth wrote: 'Tonight a sentinel who was in a corridor upstairs fell asleep, dreamed I don't know what, and woke up screaming. In an instant every guard as far as the end of the Louvre gallery did the same. In the garden also there was a terrible panic.'" To us this trifling incident is really symptomatic of the French condition at the time. Everybody from the King down "fell asleep, dreamed I don't know what, and woke up screaming." There was a Reign of Terror long before Hébert and Robespierre, it is plain.

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M. de Saint-Amand writes in a picturesque, somewhat highly-colored style, which has at least the merit of clearness. It is enough to say that his story of the "Flight to Varennes" may be read with interest by one who is fresh from Carlyle. The translation is distinctly better than the average. That does not mean as much as it should, for with us, unfortunately, translation is not one of the fine arts. The tendency in versions from the French is to Gallicize overmuch—a tendency which Mrs. Martin has not escaped. For "Silence, those votes!" we should read "Silence, those *voices!*"; "infernal racket" is ultra-colloquial, and "incommensurable fresco" is not the right phrase. "I know the roads; I will drive invading armies *through* them," and "Their behavior was active and prudent," are examples of a carelessness which, we are glad to say, is unusual with this translator. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.)

"Days and Dreams," by Madison Cawein.

Undoubtedly Mr. Cawein is a true poet. We make this admission ungrudgingly, although at the time of his first appearance we were among the doubters. There were good reasons for this attitude, and we are still unwilling to accord him high rank among our native singers, at least on the basis of his actual poetical accomplishment. He has great fluency, a facility in rhyming which is little short of marvelous, a rich vocabulary, a certain artistic sensibility, and, above all, a heaven-born gift of song. Yet hitherto he has produced nothing that will live, nothing that is perfectly satisfying as poetry. The many reasons for this state of things resolve themselves in the last analysis to the double fact of his youth and inexperience. From certain quarters Mr. Cawein has received injudicious praises which have stimulated in him a premature and barren efflorescence, reminding one of the saying of Figaro—was it not?—to the effect that "whatever is too silly to be spoken, people sing." There is little true feeling in his love-poems, for example, which in their fanciful, metaphysical quality are as unsubstantial as moonshine. The same crudity and want of taste which marred his earliest work are still to be found, although not in the same proportion. He is still capable of writing

What lily lilier than her face,

And

Monandrous flowers oval as a kiss,

And

I sob: "O your stay was long!
You are come, but your feet were laggard,
With mansuetude and song
For a heart your death has daggered."

But the instinct of joyful artistic creation, which the young writer certainly possesses, will some day vindicate itself, we trust, in a veritable classic.

Exuberant fancy, the special prerogative of youth, is the most brilliant of Mr. Cawein's poetical qualities. Such lines as

When all the world was spun
Of morning colors for our love to walk and dance
upon,

Or

Eves preaching beauty with rose-tongues of flame,

are not uncommon; and even the poorest conceits are due to a royal negligence rather than a painful premeditation. Mr. Cawein loves nature, and paints it faithfully.

Above our bristling way the spider weaves
A glittering web, for which the Dawn designs
Thrice twenty rows of sparkles. By the oak,
That rolls old roots in many gnarly lines,
The acorn thimble, smoothly broke,
Shines by its saucer. On sonorous pines
The far wind organs; but the forest here
To no weak breeze hath woke.
Far off the wind, but crumbling near and near,
Each tingling twig expectant, and the gray
Surmise of heaven pilots it the way,
Rippling the leafy pines.

One winces, of course, but one is fain to applaud in spite of everything. There is no entire and flawless chrysolite in Mr. Cawein's collection, but the following poem is perhaps the best for the purpose of quotation:

An elf there is who stabies the hot
Red wasp that stings o' the apricot;
An elf who rowels his spiteful bay,
Like a mote on a ray, away, away;
An elf who saddles the hornet lean
To din i' the ear o' the swinging bean;
Who hunts with a hat-cocked half awry
The bottle-blue o' the dragon-fly;
O ho, O hi! O, well know I.

An elf there is where the clover tips
A horn whence the summer leaks and drips,
Where lanterns of mustard-flowers bloom
In the dusk awaits the bee's dull boom.
Gay gold brocade from head to knee,
Who robs the caravan bumble-bee;
Big bags of honey bee-merchants pay
To the bandit elf of the Fairy way—
O ho, O hey! I have heard them say.

Another ouphen the butterflies know,
Who paints their wings like the buds that blow;
Flowers, staining the dewdrops through,
Seals their colors in tubes of dew;
Colors to dazzle the butterflies' wing—
The evening moth is another thing;
The butterfly's glory he got at dawn,
The moon-moth's got when the moon was wan;
He it is that the hollyhocks hear,
Who dangles a brilliant i' each one's year;
Teases at noon the pane's green fly,
And lights at night the glowworm's eye—
O ho, O hi! O, well know I!

But the dearest elf, so the poets say,
Is the elf who hides in an eye of gray;
Who curls in a dimple and slips along
The string of a lute or a lover's song;
Shines in a scent, or wings a rhyme,
And laughs in the bells of a wedding chime;
Hides unhidden, where none may know,
In her bosom's blossom or throat's blue bow—
O ho, O ho! a friend or foe?

Mr. Cawein must be an apt pupil, to have already acquired so many of the worst faults of Robert Browning's style. He has not learned the value of repose, and the "art to blot" he holds in contempt. He is far too restless, too spasmodic, too hot in pursuit of quip and metaphor—all of which characteristics he shares with many of our native writers. But much may be hoped from the mellowing influence of time; and in this hope we leave him. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.)

Literary Notes.

J. C. Cupples of Boston will publish a life of Paul Revere in two volumes, by E. H. Goss.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish "Recalled to Life," a story by Grant Allen.

Maj. Kirkland's war story, "The Captain of Company K," which has only been on the market for a few days, is already in its tenth thousand.

A book on the "Church in Nova Scotia and the Tory Clergy of the Revolution," by Arthur Wentworth Eaton, will shortly be published by Thomas Whittaker.

The November *Century* will contain a paper by "Bill Nye" entitled "Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace." This is to be the first of a series of "Autobiographies" by the same writer.

"Woodnotes Wild" is the title of a volume of musical notations of bird songs, which Mr. John Vance Cheney has compiled from materials collected by his father. Lee & Shepard will be the publishers.

The October number of the *Magazine of American History* will contain an aticle on "The Landfall of Cabot," by Bishop Howley of Newfoundland, and a group of a dozen portraits of Christopher Columbus.

The Scribners announce "The Sabbath in Puritan New England," by Alice Morse Earle; "The Business Life," by the author of "How to Be Happy Though Married"; and a volume of "Historical Essays," by Henry Adams, author of a History of the United States.

New publications by D. Lothrop & Co. are "Leaves from an Artist's Field Book," a collection of original pictures and verses by Mr. Wedworth Wadsworth; "John Brownlow's Folks," by Willis Boyd Allen; "Lyrics of the Hudson," by the late Horatio Nelson Powers; and "Short Cuts and Bypaths," by Horace Lunt.

D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish "The Faith Doctor," by Edward Eggleston; "The Tragedy of Ida Noble," by W. Clark Russell; Lady Dufferin's journal of her life in Canada; vol. 3 of Prof. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States"; "The Cause of the Ice Age," by Sir Henry Ball; and "Man and the Glacial Period," by Prof. G. F. Wright.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish "Betty Alden," by Jane G. Austin, author of "A Nameless Nobleman;" "Huckleberries Gathered from New England Hills," by Rose Terry Cooke; "Joseph Hardy Neesima," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; "Ciphers," by Ellen O. Kirk, author of "The Story of Margaret Kent;" "What Is Reality?" by Francis H. Johnson; "The Discovery and Spanish Conquest of America," by John Fiske; "Bishop Wilberforce," by G. W. Daniell; and volumes of poetry by Helen Gray Cone, Caroline A. Mason, and Lizette W. Reese.

Books Received.

ZAY. By Ruth Hay. Chicago: Searle & Gorton.

GAMBLING. By James Harold Romain. Chicago: The Craig Press.

THE WORLD AGAINST HER. By Edward R. Roe. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

HOW THE ROSE FOUND THE KING'S DAUGHTER. By Maude Meneffe. Chicago: Searle & Gorton.

MINISTERING WOMEN. By George William Potter, M. D. London: "The Hospital," Limited.

FOUR AND FIVE. By Edward E. Hale, author of "Ten Times One is Ten," etc. Boston: Roberts Bros.

THE STORY OF AN OLD FARM. By Andrew D. Mellick Jr. Somerville, N. J.: The *Unionist-Gazette*.

WELL WON. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

MADAME BOVARY. A Story of Provincial Life. By Gustave Flaubert. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

MISS WENTWORTH'S IDEA. By W. E. Norris, author of "Misadventure," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co.

MANUAL OF RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES for 1891. By Henry V. Poor. New York: H. V. & H. W. Poor.

GOOD-BYE, MY FANCY. Second Annex to "Leaves of Grass." By Walt Whitman. Philadelphia: David McKay.

OLD GRIP, THE CROW. By Olive Thorne Miller, author of "In Nesting Time," etc. Chicago: Searle & Gorton.

A FATAL PAST. By Dora Russell, author of "Jezebel's Friends," etc. New York: John W. Lovell company.

THE BACHELOR'S BABY. By Coyne Fletcher, author of "Me and Chummy," etc. New York: Clark & Zugalla.

THE HORNED CAT. By J. Maclaren Cobban, author of "Master of His Fate," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co.

OUT AT TWINNETT'S. By John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

SERMONS. By Frederic Henry Hedge, D.D., LL. D., author of "Reason in Religion," etc. Boston: Roberts Bros.

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI. By Ernst von Wildenbruch, author of "Father and Sons," etc. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

AN ENTIRE STRANGER. By the Rev. T. L. Baily, author of "Possibilities," etc. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE WHITE COMPANY. By A. Conan Doyle, author of "The Firm of Girdlestone." New York. John W. Lovell Co.

THE MISCHIEF OF MONICA. By L. B. Walford, author of "The Havoc of a Smile," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co.

SWEET IS REVENGE. By J. Fitzgerald Molloy, author of "How Came He Dead?" etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

THERE IS NO DEATH. By Florence Marryat, author of "A Lucky Disappointment," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, ITS HISTORY, ETC. By Hamilton L. Carson. Philadelphia: John Y. Huber company.

DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND MANUAL. By Isaac S. Dement, editor of the *National Stenographer*. Chicago: Isaac S. Dement.

THE ORIGIN OF WILL-O'-THE-WISP. By Donizetti Muller. Illustrated by Charles Schabelitz: New York: The *Republic* Press.

STEPHEN ELLICOTT'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. J. H. Needell, author of "The Story of Philip Methuen," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

AN HISTORICAL MYSTERY (Une Ténébreuse Affaire). By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Boston: Roberts Bros.

HE FELL AMONG THIEVES. By David Christie Murray and Henry Herman, authors of "The Bishop's Bible," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL. From the Time of Hezekiah Till the Return from Babylon. By Ernest Renan, author of "Life of Jesus." Boston: Roberts Bros.

RADICAL WRONGS IN THE PRECEPTS AND PRACTICES OF CIVILIZED MAN. By J. Wilson, A. M., Ph. D., author of "Errors of Grammar," etc. Newark, N. Y.: J. Wilson & Son.

PUBLIC LANDS AND AGRARIAN LAWS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. By Andrew Stephenson, Ph. D., Professor of History, Wesleyan University. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

CASE OF ALBERT E. HYDE.

SOMETHING FURTHER ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCE AT DWIGHT.

Forceful Argument in Reply to the Attacks of Three Doctors in the "North American Review"—An Interview with His Brother in Chattanooga on the Subject—Graphic Story of the Fall of a Commercial Traveler and His Subsequent Cure

Last February THE TRIBUNE printed a remarkable communication from Albert E. Hyde of Chattanooga, Tenn., on his experience as a dipsomaniac and how he was rescued at Dwight. Nothing more graphic has ever been written on the subject than the portions describing his decline and fall—decline from sobriety and fall into the gutter and the hell he passed through for a number of years. He visited Dwight at the instance of a friend about twelve or thirteen months ago. Since then he has lived a perfectly sober and upright life, though under daily temptation as a traveling salesman for a Chicago wholesale house.

We find in the Chattanooga *Times* of the 14th inst. the following interview with the brother of Albert E. Hyde on the subject which is well worth reading—viz.:

"Yes," answered F. S. Hyde, in response to a *Times* reporter's query, "I have been frequently called upon for information of late concerning the 'Keeley cure.' My connection with this matter, as may not be generally known, grows out of investigations made by me more than a year ago, which resulted in my brother, Albert E. Hyde, going to Dr. Keeley to be treated for the liquor disease, and the subsequent publication in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE (and Chattanooga *Times*) of his remarkable cure. I never saw Dr. Keeley, nor was I ever in Dwight. My only interest in the subject is the hope of doing some good to a class of poor fallen humanity who have no power to raise themselves and must soon perish unless assistance comes. I want every poor, besotted drunkard to know there is hope for him and a place where he may be rescued if he will put forth the effort to go and give treatment a chance. I simply want to appeal to the man upon whom drink has fastened its deadly fangs. If a single cure can be established as a result of this medical treatment, then there is hope for him.

"Let the case of Albert Hyde serve for example. Read the confession of his dreadful experience through more than twelve years of as hard and reckless drinking as ever the constitution of man was called upon to endure. In later years as the hopelessness of his malady grew upon him he drank with no purpose but death. I know he wanted to quit. He willingly tried every form of treatment of which he had knowledge. The best sequestered hospital treatment this country affords was twice tried without avail. Travel, change of scene and association—everything was tried; the strictest surveillance, the strongest persuasions of love, bolts, and bars, but none of these made headway against the awful disease that crushed out hope. Friends and relatives dispaired, as did he. There was no light.

"When I first heard of the Keeley treatment I had but little faith, but made systematic investigation of its merits. I wrote to fifty persons whose names were used as reference, and out of forty-five answers there were but two who did not joyfully proclaim their own release and recommend a trial by all means. No further argument was needed. If there had been one chance in fifty I should willingly have tried for that. I urged my brother to go, but he flatly refused. He said we had already been duped enough by such frauds, and he would be party to no more. When he learned that he would not be locked up and would be supplied with as much whisky as he wanted, a new and powerful motive for going was supplied, and he went. His condition was desperate. He arrived at Dwight without faith or hope and only consented to take the medicine in order to get the whisky. He tells the story in these words:

Mr. Hyde's Story.

"'I arrived at Dwight as drunk as I could possibly be. I commenced at once upon the treatment, which I faithfully followed during my four weeks' stay. I began to drink the doctor's whisky and take his medicine without a particle of faith in the physician or his cure. I was expecting a crisis and therefore had made up my mind to drink the whisky as long as I could get it or the stomach retain it; my object being to put off the inevitable sickness as long as possible. The sickness never came. In the face of all past experience I began to eat and sleep from the start. In three days I voluntarily gave up whisky. In just four weeks I returned to Chicago a free man, mentally and physically sound.'

"These words were written some three or four weeks after he left Dwight; they were not published, however, for five months or more. A year has now elapsed and the cure stands. It has stood, too, in the face of the thousand temptations to which a traveling salesman is subjected; for he has been constantly on the road for more than six months. It is urged that many men quit of their own accord for months and sometimes years and then go back to drink. This is granted. Some men with sufficient will power and moral control quit forever, but ninety-nine in whom the habit has become disease do not and cannot quit. This young man never had an interval of sobriety of more than three or four weeks unless under the strictest home-guard or in hospital care, and these sober intervals were maintained, as he expresses it, by the constant exercise of the will and never-ceasing care. Though he remain sober for a period he is not free from desire. He now claims that all desire is gone and the old warfare ended. He has now been twelve months without whisky; all desire is gone; every trace of the dreadful disease is effaced; he is cured. Every day that takes him further from the accursed past gives greater strength for the future. What more argument does a man want? This is no isolated case. There are thousands of others like it. I personally know a dozen men whose cure has now lasted through periods ranging from six to eighteen months, and have communications from many who have been sober for years since taking this treatment.

"What curious mental distortion is it that prompts men high in medical science, whose opinions carry great weight, to condemn the greatest boon ever offered to humanity? Suppose it is 'unscientific' and a departure from known medical principles; if it is a fact it should not be condemned but encouraged. If the four great doctors who have aired their views in the *North American Review* had paid as much attention to advising themselves of the facts as they have in proving the impossibility of the principle, they would scarcely have written as they did. Why condemn Keeley? He is certainly not doing any harm. The charge has never been made that his treatment ever injured a patient. May be his claim of 95 per cent of cures is too high, when five or six years are considered. Suppose it is not more than 60 per cent, and suppose further that the son or brother or bosom friend of one of these skeptical doctors should be among the fifty saved, would he condemn it because it did not coincide with his scientific theories?

"I say that Dr. Keeley of Dwight, Ill., has compounded a medicine that will cure drunkenness, and there are 10,000 men in America today who will testify to the truth of this statement by personal experience. Now if this is a fact, or if it is probably true, why don't victims to drink go and find out for themselves? It will do them no harm. It is no disgrace. If it fails the cost is inconsiderable—$25 a week for treatment and $6 to $10 a week for board. Think of the gratification it will be to their families and friends. If the victim has not the means they will supply them willingly. They would do anything to rescue him from the danger he is in, make any sacrifice. He must remember that his drinking does not injure himself alone; if this were true he could with more show of reason refuse to be treated. But others are involved, others who are perfectly innocent and who have a right to demand this much of him. He is not only going down himself, but he is dragging loved ones with him. A means of restoration is offered and it must be an everlasting shame for a man to neglect or refuse it against the importunities of those who have him upon their hearts."

The Keeley Cure.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To further "boom" the Keeley method of the cure of drunkenness I should like to read in the columns of the "good old TRIBUNE" (say next Sunday), the letter published in the October number of the *North American Review* entitled "Drunkenness *Is* Curable." The writer thereof recites my experience in the use of liquors better than I could myself, and as I am also a graduate of the Dwight institution I think the more publicity made in the cause of the cure and the regeneration of the many unfortunates, the better for all humanity, and I believe you are with me.

AN OLD TOPER.

[The writer appears to be unaware of the fact that the article in question is copyrighted and therefore protected from reproduction in the daily press.]

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

INQUIRER: Jim Elliott was killed by Jere Dunn Feb. 18, 1883.

P. T. KENSINGTON: 12 m. is the correct way to write 12 o'clock midday.

SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: The population of London is 4,351,738, that of Paris 2,344,550.

C. EBHART, No. 75 Market street: According to the census of 1890 Madison, Wis., had 13,392 inhabitants.

E. C. S., No. 28 Ogden avenue: There is no official barrel measure. The barrel for liquors commonly contains thirty-one and one-half gallons.

CHARLES A. FENNELL, Chicago: A Catholic may not only run for the office of President of the United States but may be elected and serve in that capacity.

WILLIAM RILEY, Chicago: All of Alsace and a small portion of Lorraine belonged to Germany until Louis XIV. stole them and made them a part of France.

M. P. PHILLIPS, Chicago: The Etruria left Queenstown Aug. 23 at 1:35 p. m., and arrived in New York Aug. 29 at 2:30 p. m., making the passage in 6 days 55 minutes.

E. H. H., Rock Island, Ill.: If the boy in question is 17 years old he will enter West Point in June; if he is not that age he cannot receive the appointment. A few candidates enter in September but they rarely graduate because they get their hazing, studies, and drill lumped. Candidates for West point are examined in common school studies, arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, and spelling.

M. C. COCHRANE, Chicago: A woman becomes of full legal age when she has reached her eighteenth birthday and can dispose of property according to the usual legal limitations.

W. G. S. Chicago: According to the accepted custom the woman should be the first to recognize an acquaintance on the street. When the persons are well known this is not necessary.

GEORGE R. LAUGHTON, Platteville, Wis.: You will doubtless find an account of Daniel O'Connell's interview with the Dublin fishwoman in Percy's Collection of Anecdotes, which you can obtain from the Public Library.

R. W. WILLIAMS, Elgin: The familiar title of "Old Three Stars" was given Gen. Grant by the soldiers while he was Lieutenant-General on account of the three stars that decorate the epaulettes of an officer of that rank.

ELIZABETH SHERMAN AND OTHERS: THE TRIBUNE does not propose to answer questions submitted by subscribers that shall enable them either to enter prize competitions advantageously or to pass successful school examinations.

CONSTANT READER, Chicago: The national debt of foreign countries is best estimated by an examination of the interest charges. The average interest from 1882 to 1888 was for France £39,270,489; for Italy, £21,309,731. The per capita rate was one pound sixpence for France, and 14 shillings onepence, for Italy, thus showing the debt of France to be largely in excess of that of Italy, both in gross and according to population.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: The population of the twenty largest cities in the country, according to the census of 1890, was as follows: New York, 1,513,501; Chicago, 1,099,133; Philadelphia, 1,046,252; Brooklyn, 804,377; St. Louis, 460,357; Boston, 446,507; Baltimore, 433,547; San Francisco, 297,990; Cincinnati, 296,309; Cleveland, 261,546; Buffalo, 254,457; New Orleans, 241,995; Pittsburg, 238,473; Washington, 229,796; Detroit, 205,669; Milwaukee, 204,150; Newark, 181,518; Minneapolis, 164,738; Omaha, 139,526; Rochester, 138,327.

W. H. K., Chicago: The first three Evangelists were called synoptists because they gave a record of the sayings and doings of Jesus Christ. The character of the Star of Bethlehem has been the subject of much controversy. Some writers claim that it was absolutely created for that one purpose. Others assert that its light reached the earth only at the time of the birth of Christ. Others, again, say that it was a comet of peculiar appearance and that it was followed up by the Magi simply from their astrological tendencies. Many writers have endeavored to locate this particular star, but, in the absence of all real data, without particular success.

Slavery Question.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was not the slavery question the principal reason that caused the South to secede? There were other questions at issue, but wasn't this the main one?

T. E. J.

[Yes.]

A Puzzle in Philology.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some two or three years ago you said in one of your week-day issues of the paper that there are only four words in the English language ending in "ceed." Up to this time I have been unable to find but three of these—viz.: "Exceed," "succeed," and "proceed." Now I would like to have you tell me what the fourth word is, or else tell me where I can find it. I have had several parties looking for it, but none have found it as yet, and if you can tell me what it is I shall consider it a great favor.

L. A. A.

The letter given above will furnish food for thought for a number of people. Answers may be sent in to THE TRIBUNE, indorsed "Query Department."

OCTOBER ATLANTIC

Has a Striking Article on

GENERAL THOMAS.

By Colonel Henry Stone.
Likely to excite as much attention as Mr. Ropes' article on *General Sherman.*

Other Noteworthy Papers are

EMILY DICKINSON'S LETTERS.

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DR. HOWARD MACQUEARY RESIGNS.

End of the Famous Heresy Case—Hereafter He Will Preach to Universalists.

CANTON, O., Sept. 24.—The MacQueary heresy case is at last ended. The reverend gentleman has given up the contesting of the Bishop's sentence, and accepted the alternative of resignation. A letter to this effect was today forwarded, and its acknowledgment by the ecclesiastical powers will conclude the case.

The Rev. Mr. MacQuery unites with a sect to which the views upon which he has been arraigned are not objectionable, and has accepted a call from a large and popular congregation. While he still holds that the Bishop erred in his sentence and thinks that appeal to the courts would result in victory, he has decided to pursue the course that will at once settle the controversy and allow him to start in a new field. Today's mail to Cleveland carries the following letter:

CANTON, O., Sept. 22.—To the Right Rev. William A. Leonard, D. D., Bishop of Ohio—Right Rev. and Dear Sir: The third and last sentence you pronounce upon me leaves me the alternative of resigning from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church or of being restored thereto by complying with the conditions of restoration prescribed. I have determined not to make the promise required of me, for if I were to do so I would thereby admit that the ecclesiastical powers had a right to impose the sentence upon me. And this I shall never admit. Besides, even if I could conscientiously make the required promise, I still hold the opinions condemned. Nothing has been said or done during the last year to disprove these opinions; but, on the contrary, much has happened to confirm them, and I doubt not that further investigation and study will still more completely establish them, for the church seems to have nothing but denunciations and excommunications to offer in support of her dogmas.

For such reasons I hereby renounce the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and ask that my renunciation thereof be at once noted by the ecclesiastical authorities. I am, very respectfully,

HOWARD MACQUEARY.

"Then you are not going to take the case into the courts?" Mr. MacQueary was asked.

"No, I shall not do that for several reasons, chiefly because the good that would result from a reversion of the judgment would not be worth the trouble it would cause. I am thoroughly tired of the whole business, and want to rest in peace. Besides, I have been called to another church, and therefore can find much better work than thus contending for my rights."

"What church are you going to?"

"I have been called to the First Universalist Church of Saginaw, Mich., and have accepted the call. Saginaw is a beautiful city of 50,000 inhabitants. The intellectual and social tone of the town is very good, and there seems to be a fine opening for religious work there. The congregation contains some 400 or 500 members, and the church building is an excellent one, worth something like $40,000. It is a very wealthy congregation, and the people seem to be very anxious to push the work forward. The salary is a good one, and altogether I was pleased with the place and my visit. After settling up some business here, which will take up my time until next week, I shall leave, probably next Monday or Wednesday, and preach my introductory sermon there the following Sunday."

The Rev. Mr. MacQueary returned from Saginaw Tuesday, where he had been over Sunday. He preached to the congregation of the church where he is to assume charge Sunday morning on "The Religion of Reason." That his discourse met with approval is evidenced by the call extended. He has written his mother to join him and they will at once establish a home in Saginaw. Mrs. MacQueary is expected in Canton this week, and after visiting a few days will accompany her son. Mr. MacQueary is in improved health, having gained in flesh, and his voice is better than for some time. He seems pleased with his prospects and has no fear but that his health will now stand the labors of a pastorate.

Dr. MacQueary had given it out that he would fight the case in the civil courts. Bishop Leonard had modified what Mr. MacQueary had pronounced a dual sentence by making it one of suspension until the accused gave evidence of a willingness to cease preaching heretical doctrine, and instead of six months' suspension it was to be in force until the rector recanted. But he had grown weary of fighting and concluded to end the matter once for all and his withdrawal from the church was the result.

Steel and Iron Rails.

The following statement shows the number of miles of steel rails and iron rails, with the percentage of steel rails to the total track in the United States, for the years 1889-'90 inclusive:

Year.	Miles steel rails.	Miles iron rails.	Total miles.	Per cent steel of total.
1880	33,680	81,976	115,647	29.1
1881	49,063	81,473	130,636	37.5
1882	66,691	74,269	140,960	47.3
1883	78,491	70,695	149,183	52.8
1884	90,243	66,254	156,497	57.6
1885	98,102	62,495	160,596	61.0
1886	105,724	62,324	168,048	62.9
1887	125,495	59,588	186,047	67.7
1888	138,516	52,981	194,407	72.4
1889	151,723	50,513	202,236	75.0
1890	167,606	40,697	208,303	80.4

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 25.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses for the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Chicago and Central American company, at Chicago; to deal in Central American railroad, telegraph, and telephone supplies; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, R. L. Martin, D. A. Courter, J. K. McGill, and H. F. White.

The Union Building and Loan Association, at Streator; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, G. L. Richards, F. D. Ferguson, and others.

The Chicago Purchasing Agency, at Chicago; to deal in general merchandise; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Alexander Watson, Eugene Binert, and John Jamieson.

The Man Wonder company, at Chicago; to sell books and teach temperance; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, C. B. Allen, H. S. Perkins, and C. E. Watt.

The Pharmacal Specialty company, at Chicago; to deal in medicines; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Lewis M. Miller, L. C. Ehle, and F. A. Miller.

Chicago Refining and Oil company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, S. A. Wight, J. C. Kiefech, and others.

Columbia Consumers' Association of Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Leo Sommer, F. S. Amick, and others.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—WITH LUMBER—PROPS NEFF, Marinette; M. T. Greene, C. Campbell, Butters, Ludington; Erin, Little Current; Woods, Ritchie's Pier; J. Otis, Ashland; H. B. Perue, Empire Pier; Reid, Muskegon; Preston, Black River; M. Marshall, Manistee; schrs Success, Jacksonport; City of Chicago, Cheboygan; J. Thompson, Garden City; Ford River, Ford River; Steele, Oscoda; W. Wing, W. Loutit, Manistee; Ann Maria, Menominee; Glad Tidings, Ashland; Mars, Johnson, Ebenezer, Ludington; R. Simmons, Muskegon; Lavinda, Pierport; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; H. O. Hanson, Garden Bay. Sundries—Propes City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe; Indiana, Manitowoc; City of Ludington, Manistique; Lawrence, Beaver Island; Tioga, S. E. Peck, Syracuse, Delaware, Chemung, Buffalo; Alma Munro, Montreal; Alaska, Fairport; Virginia, Milwaukee; Atlanta, Muskegon. Sundries—Propellers Metacomet, Escanaba. Coal—Propellers S. S. Wilhelm, Oswego. Light—Propellers Maruba, City of Cleveland, South Chicago.

Cleared light—Propellers Chipman, Ludington; Oscoda, Menominee; City of New York, Marinette; Neff, Woods, Wilds, Muskegon; Soper, Butters, Ludington; H. B. Perue, Empire. Schooners Mars, Ludington; Ford River, Ford River; Howard, Muskegon; Metacomet, Escanaba; Charles Crawford, Detroit. Sundries—Propellers Virginia, Milwaukee; City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe. Grain—propellers Alaska, Helena, G. W. Roby, Maruba, City of Cleveland, Buffalo; Prince, Ogdensburg; schooners David Vance, Brightie, Buffalo; Ely, Erie.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners A. F. Morse, F. D. Ewen, steamers Passadena, Merrimac, Manchester.

Sailed—Steamers Morley, St. Lawrence, Italia, St. Louis, T. Smith.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, Sept. 25, 1891:

Southport-av., 195 ft n of Byron-st., e f, 29x176 ft, Sept. 24 (L. Roediger to B. F. Nichols)	$1,000
Moltke-st., 275 ft e of Washtenaw-av., n f, 25x120 ft, Sept. 21 (A. B. Frend to J. Kurtz)	2,500
Same property as above, Sept. 22 (J. Kurtz to A. B. Frend)	2,000
W. Superior-st., 30½ ft e of W. 47th-st., n f, 25x120½ ft, Sept. 24 (B. M. Pederson to A. Horne)	2,000
N. Ashland-av., s w cor of Roscoe-st., e f, 49x125 ft, Sept. 24 (M. A. Schirmer et al. to J. G. Kircher)	3,500
Colorado-av., 365 ft e of Homan, s f, 28½ ft to alley, Sept. 22 (A. F. Beidler to C. J. White)	2,000
Kenwood-av., 154½ ft w of Springfield, n f, 50x125 ft, July 29 (A. Haentze to J. J. and K. Lacey)	2,850
W. Madison-st., 525 ft w of Hamlin-av., s f, 48 ft to Warren, Sept. 11 (W. Trimble to A. Pfaff)	12,600
Emerald-av., bet 76th and 77th-sts., e f, 80x144 ft, and bet 77th and 78th-sts., w f, 40x125 ft, May 4 (T. Ludes to W. A. Colvin)	8,000
S. Chicago-av., 75½ ft s of 123d-st., e f, 25 ft to alley, Aug. 5 (A. Swelke to E. E. Lowe)	2,500
Vernon-av., s w cor of 83d-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Aug. 6 (A. Speight to J. Dittmer)	1,050
Forest-av., 146 ft n of Diversey, e f, 50x125 ft, Sept. 24 (D. Rankin to J. A. Anderson et al.)	2,800
Und ½ interest of 51 lots in Subd on Central Park-av., n w cor of 79th-st., Sept. 14 (F. Bronson to W. Bronson)	9,000
Aberdeen-st., 249 ft n of 59th, w f, 25x124 7-10 ft, Sept. 21 (P. Selen to J. Cleary)	1,800
Langley-av., 150 ft s of 47th-st., e f, 25x124 ft, imp, Sept. 12 (W. H. Sills to F. L. Wiley)	8,500
Halsted-st., n e cor of 43d, w f, 98 7-10x125½ ft, Sept. 24 (H. C. Parmly to J. S. Botkin)	3,000
Morgan-st., 225 ft n of 86th, w f, 50x125 ft, Sept. 21 (E. Dickman to B. Speck)	1,100
Center-av., 128 ft s of 51st-st., w f, 49x133 ft, Sept 14 (E. McLaughlin to M. and J. McAuliffe)	1,700
Garfield-blvd., 175 ft w of Stewart-av., n f, 25x140 ft, Sept. 25 (estate of J. W. Wells to C. H. Hoglund)	1,150
Daly-st., n w cor of 36th, e f, 102x122 ft, Sept. 24 (Master in Chancery to J. McGaffery)	3,110
Wentworth-av., 40 ft n of 31st-st., e f, 24x125 ft, Sept. 24 (Same to J. W. Farrell)	5,200
Heine-st., 125 ft s of Armitage-av., e f, 25x115 ft, Sept. 24 (L. Jacobson to T. F. Dowd)	1,450
Maplewood-av., s w cor of Greenwood-av., e f, 80x125½ ft, Sept. 23 (estate of J. Otter to K. Otter)	1,040
Webster-av., 110 ft n of 72d-st., e f, 40x127¾ ft, Aug. 13 (S. Maple to J. Conley)	7,100
Dickens-av., s w cor of Springfield-av., triangular lots 1, 2, 3, and 38, also Tinkham-st., 104 ft s of Ohio, w f, 20x122 ft, Sept. 14 (G. M. McDonald to S. Heartt)	6,100
The premises 421 S. Leavitt-st., Sept. 25 (S. J. Hyde to M. A. Franklin)	3,521
Ross-av., 50 ft n of 66th-st., e f, 41¼ ft, Sept. 25 (B. J. Hamm to D. V. Purington)	4,000
W. Polk-st., 28¼ ft w of Irving-av., s f, 20¼x130 ft imp, Sept. 8 (J. S. Grinnell to L. Rhodes)	3,350
State-st., 138 ft n of 31st, e f, 25x118 ft, Sept. 18 (John McFarland to Hunter & Mortimer)	10,000
W. 14th-st., 331 ft w of Wallace, s f, 24x100 ft, imp, Sept. 23 (P. Peck to J. Beck)	3,100
Same property as above, imp, Sept. 23 (S. Beck to P. and C. Peck)	3,125
W. Liberty-st., 175 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x73 ft, July 24 (G. Bauer to J. Volsinofsky)	2,025
Desplaines-st., 249 ft s of 51st, e f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 14 (D. Deibel to M. Deckert)	1,500
Michigan-blvd., 50 ft n of Eda-st., e f, 50x175¾ ft, Sept. 25 (Henry W. Snyder to James Linden)	35,000
Phillip-st., 273 ft n of 81st-st., w f, 75x124 ft, March 9 (A. G. Speight to I. M. Kellogg)	1,725
W. North-av., 120 ft e of Rockwell-av., n f, 24x125 ft, with other property, Sept. 25 (H. F. Miller to M. Michall)	5,000
Lawrence-av., 115 ft e of Wolcott-st., n f, 37½x97¼ ft, Sept. 8 (E. A. W. Johnson to J. C. Lawson)	1,100
Dania-av., 173 ft s of Thompson-st., w f, 25x126 ft, Sept. 25 (H. Scott to O. P. C. Nielsen)	2,000
Canal-st., n e cor of Barber, w f, 23x100 ft, Sept. 21 (T. Feldman to S. Siept)	5,250
Cologne-st., 271½ ft e of Main, n f, 25x100 ft, imp, July 29 (J. Walsh to F. C. Peterson)	3,000
Central-av., 98¾ ft s of 73d-st., w f, 25x124½ ft, Sept. 24 (C. M. Henderson to T. H. Jones et al.)	1,645
54th-st., 124 ft e of Morgan, n f, 28 ft to alley, Aug. 18 (C. T. Mason to W. Frinck)	2,200
Desplaines-av., bet 99th and 100th-sts., w f, 250x125 ft, Sept. 21 (E. M. Hendrick to W. C. Allen)	5,000
S. Robey-st., 1,160 ft n of Chicago River, w f, imp, 200x243 ft to Canal "D," Sept. 16 (J. E. Calley to G. A. Seaverns)	14,600
Fulton-st., 100 ft n of Francisco-av., n f, 24x150 ft, April 1, 1887 (J. D. Smith to J. Duncan)	2,900
Morgan-st., 100 ft s of 64th, e f, 25x124 ft, Sept. 27 (A. Doehler to J. S. Gwynn)	1,650
Ellis-av., 165 ft n of 37th-st., w f, 66x157 ft, April 25, 1890 (J. N. Buchanan to E. M. Buchanan)	16,000
Nixon-st., 145 ft n of W. Taylor, e f, 24x125 ft, Sept. 23 (W. J. Hall to J. V. Crane)	6,000
N. Branch Canal, 101 ft n of Eastman-st., e f, 525x95 ft, July 1 (Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co. to Philip D. Armour)	26,541
Park-st., 75 ft n w of Evergreen-av., s w f, 25x150 ft, Sept. 24 (Est. of M. L. Buehler to J. Hagg)	1,500
Armitage-av., 24 ft w of Dudley-st., n f, 24x125 ft, Sept. 25 (C. Le[illegible]ert to M. Budzinski)	1,000
Wilton-av., 129 ft n of Nellie, w f, 25x120 ft, Sept. 25 (K. Deppe to A. W. Doenig)	1,485
Wilton-av., 168 ft n of Nellie, w f, 25x120 ft, Sept. 25 (Same to K. F. Keppler)	1,485

OUTSIDE SALE.

Michigan-av., n e cor of Harvard-st., blks 3 and 4, May 1 (Myer Rosenthal to John A. Schulte)	$25,410

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Clinton-st., s w cor of 98th, 10 acres, by V. H. Surghnor

LEASE.

John B. Malters has leased the property Market-st., s e cor of Quincy, n f, 41½x114 ft, being Nos. 195 and 197 Market-st., for 4 years at a rental of $1,750 per month.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

Theodore Ruberg, 3-story flats, No. 473 South Fairfield-av.	$2,000
George McCoy, one cottage, No. 2201 W. Huron-st.	1,150
James M. Omo, 2-story barn, No. 2468 South Park-av.	10,000
F. D. Cummings & Co., 2-story addition, Nos. 4190-4192 Emerald-av.	1,700
Catholic Church, 101st and Union-sts.	1,800
J. H. Merker, 2-story flats, No. 5248 School-st.	5,000
A. H. Folsom, 2-story flats, No. 5945 Ada-st.	2,000
John Snitzger, 2-story flats, No. 5480 Woodlawn-av	10,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—FOX TERRIER, BLACK head, white line through it, collar, no tag; named Nix. Return to 147 Cass-st.

STRAYED—NEAR EDGEWATER, SMALL bay mare; star on forehead. FREUND, 160 Wells-st.

LOST—N. CLARK-ST., BETWEEN DIVERSEY and Burton-place—Bracelet, narrow gold band, onyx, pearl, and cameo setting. J 79, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF PARty or descendants who adopted James Meagher, or boy by any other name from an institution 8 miles northwest of Chicago, in 1854 or 1855. He was lost or ran away with his brother in Chicago about 1854, while carrying their father's dinner. Address DENNIS MEAGHER, 30 De Kalb-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAM—C.: I AM DISAPPOINTED AT NOT seeing you. Answer in Chicago's Sunday Tribune or 477 Topeka. "L. M."

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

SOUVENIR SALE.

For a short time only a beautiful Jewel Casket free to every customer.

The only house in the West giving TRADE TERMS to the retail buyer.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,

Diamond Importer,
110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM—H. KAAKE, 176 De Koven-st., in 12 hours was relieved from pain, in two days was at work by using the Canadian Chemists Curative Absorbent and Curative Fluid. Sold by Elkins & Matkins, State and Van Buren; Reinhold N. Clark, Ontario, or Prof. Brunton, 139 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL—R. R. TICKETS—SPECIAL RATES for three days to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo. McKENZIE & FREY, Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, pimples, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11.

INSTRUCTION.

A PARISIAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Stevens Bldg., 24 Adams-st., near Pullman Bldg.

GEO. A. DIZAN, B. S., Principal.
B. VON KAHLDEN, Director German Dept.

NATIVE TEACHERS ONLY.
NATURAL METHOD and PRACTICAL GRAMMAR.

TRIAL LESSONS FREE.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Auditorium.

NEW TERM BEGINS NOW.

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

ELOCUTION DELSARTE SCHOOL—GRADUATing class opened. Begin now.
SATURDAY ADULT CLASS at 1 o'clock; for teachers and others.
CHILDREN'S CLASS at 10 Saturday forenoon.
MONDAY EVENING CLASS at 7 o'clock.
PARLIAMENTARY CLASS, by the Hon. Thos. E. Hill, Thursday evenings.
Begin now. Send for new catalogue.

H. M. SOPER, Principal,
Suite 53, Athenaeum, 26 Van Buren-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR (YALE)—HAS FITTED 100 students for Yale, Harvard, Wellesley, etc. Highest Chicago references. Address V 173, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INSTRUCTOR OR tutor in public school or private family to teach Greek, Latin, history, mathematics, etc., by graduate of Northwestern University; best references. Address 1108 Chamber Commerce Building.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 W. Madison-st.; day and evening; 20th year. Call or write. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL EState—A pair of the nicest Iceland ponies (imported) ever seen in this country, with harness and phaeton. Can be seen at livery, 912 West Madison-st. Owner, 390 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, cheap; lady can drive. Inquire at 4762 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HORSES, SUITable for farm or other light work; cheap. Apply corner of Racine and Belden-avs., North Side.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSES—TWO 1,600 LBS. each; four draft horses 5 and 10 years old; two 1,300 lbs. each, 6 years old, good travelers, good lookers; can be seen in rear of 765 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE HORSE, buggy, and harness. Address J 121, Tribune.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME 7-YEAR-OLD mare, 2-seated surrey and harness; almost new; owner leaving city. Call at Room 307, 85 Dearborn-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—ENGLISH MAStiff; pedigree; what have you? Address J 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — MAGNIFICENT ROUGH-coated St. Bernard puppy, 5 months old, rich orange tawny, correct white markings; thoroughbred and eligible for registration. Address 115 N. Main-st., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED ST. BERnard dog, 14 months old, son of Hesper and Penelope; price $2,500; owner. B V 16, Tribune.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 149 State-st., Palmer House.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. HENRY, CLAIRVOYANT, TRANCE AND business medium. 2241 Cottage Grove-av., f. s.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG man, 31 years of age, with 10 years' practical experience in banking, manufacturing, and construction, desires responsible position with a first-class firm; prominent business-men in the city as references. Address J 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN OF 15 years' business experience, good linguist, correspondent, and salesman in a position of trust and responsibility. First-class references. Address G 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF ability in an office, real estate or insurance. A1 references. Address J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REG. PH. G.; 6 YEARS' exp.; No. 1 ref. Address J 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL-ESTATE OFfice by man competent to draw contracts, mortgages, and deeds; accustomed to court-house searches. Address J 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and office man speaking English and German; A1 references. Address J 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; CLERKship in office; good references. J 65, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — TWO HOURS' WORK every morning; office work, anything. Address J 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN drug store. Good references. 3 years' experience. Address V., 176 Seminary-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MALE stenographer; 3 years' experience. G 4, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR SALESman in lumber yard; large experience. Address H 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SALESMAN. References. Experience; trade, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc. J 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING MAN who can furnish first-class sureties and references. Address H 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, SOBER, and industrious man as bookkeeper, cashier, or general office hand; over nine years with last employer. Address J 57, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS tailor's cutter; graduate of first-class cutting school and some experience. Address H 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN of 27 years' experience in furniture and interior decoration would like a permanent position in first-class house, with 12 years' trade in Chicago. References A1. Address H 130, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN experienced man, married, no children; best of city references. Address H 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR FOR housework by a German married man. Best of references. Address J 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; speaks French and English; will be found willing and obliging, honest and sober; useful for city or country. Best references. Address H 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN, married man, as coachman; careful driver. City references. Call at barn, 360 Ashland-blvd.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO FARM MACHINERY manufacturers—A gentleman of 25 years' experience as master mechanic and superintendent, with a full knowledge of all improved methods of doing work; can give best of references from the largest works in the State. Address SUPERINTENDENT, care J. A. Fay & Co., S. Canal-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WITH TWENTY years' experience in publishing; best city references. Address J 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22, English, in hotel as bar man, assist waiting, etc., or grocery and fruit store; six years; good reference from last employment. Address H 99, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits, married, well educated in English and German, hard worker, a steady position; first-class references. Address H 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS janitress and to take care of offices. 75 Miller-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BARTENDER; good mixer. Address J 16, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; little experience; salary no consideration at first; references. Address G 75, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and caligraph operator; understands all about office work; good in figures; salary $8 to commence. Address J 28, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXperienced, rapid, well educated lady stenographer, with or without machine; will work by the letter, hour, half day, day, or week. Address G 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY stenographer; uses Remington, Smith, or Yost; references. Address J 38, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER FROM N. Y. who uses the tailor system would like work at her home, or would go out in families at $2 per day. Address H 168, Tribune office.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN private family. Good reference given if required. Call at basement door, 3239 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COOK without washing. 182 Milton-av., in rear.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, ENGAGEment as housekeeper for gentleman with establishment; references exchanged. Address B V 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, TEMPERATE, DRY goods entry clerk that can enter and extend 10,000 to 15,000 a day to go to St. Paul. Call at Room 147, Grand Pacific Hotel, between 12 and 1 o'clock, or between 6 and 8 o'clock p. m., Saturday, 26th inst. References will be required.

WANTED—A PUSHING, AMBITIOUS YOUNG man for San Francisco branch of Chicago company; $200 per month net salary, besides share of profits. Must invest $5,000 in a stock of merchandise to be carried there. Address G 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—CASHIER; GOOD WAGES TO FIRST-class man; must be able to give good security. Grand Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana-sts.

WANTED—A BRIGHT COMPETENT YOUNG man of good address for pricing country orders in wholesale drug house; territory tributary to St. Louis and Chicago. Address M., W. D. Co., 114 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL office man. Apply in writing, inclosing references. Libby Peerless Tailor Co., 197 Canal-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, FEMALE; MUST BE capable of opening set of books and keeping them accurately; also cashier. Address G 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKkeeper in a large house; must be experienced, rapid, and accurate; salary moderate, but advancement will follow for the right man. H 90, Tribune.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED YOUNG MAN FOR cashier in hotel. Only answers containing city references with addresses considered. Address J 150, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MEN IN our linen and domestic departments. Apply to P. F. RYAN & CO., cor. Madison and Peoria-sts.

Stenographers.

WANTED—SHORTHAND DICTATION CLASS, with use of machine, all day. Pupils furnished positions free of charge. Complete shorthand course (3½ months) $35. 72, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER, at once. Address H 149, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER; YOST OPerator preferred; give particulars as to experience, salary wanted, and references. Apply to Mount Vernon Car Mfg. Co., Mount Vernon, Ill.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale tea, cigar, and spice house four more first-class salesmen; must have good record and established trade. Address B V 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN CAPABLE OF managing Chicago branch for manufacturer of steam specialties; state age, experience, and salary expected, and give references. B V 146, Tribune.

WANTED—CIGAR SALESMAN WHO HAS THE acquaintance of drug trade; good salary. Address J 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO A1 RETAIL CLOTHING SALESmen; none but experienced with good references need apply. Address J 27, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—STRONG, ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 15. Apply at 39 Van Buren-st. Pearson Manufacturing company.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE OFFICE boy of 14 or 15 years. Address J 130, Tribune.

WANTED — FOR SALES DEPARTMENT IN wholesale dry-goods house a bright lad of 16 or 17 years who lives at home. Address J 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; ONE NOT AFRAID OF work; $3 per week; give reference and age. Address J 49, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS; steady work and good wages. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 22d and Fisk-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STOVE-PLATE MOLDers (bench and floor); steady jobs guaranted to good mechanics. Peninsular Stove Co., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED — MOLDERS; DETROIT STOVE Works, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—BAKER, FIRST-CLASS, ON BREAD, cakes, and ice-cream; good wages; references required. Address McVEIGH BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, TEMPERATE, DRY goods entry clerk that can enter and extend 10,000 to 15,000 a day to go to St. Paul. Call at Room 147 Grand Pacific Hotel, between 12 and 1 o'clock or between 6 and 8 o'clock p. m., Saturday, 26th inst. References will be required.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN OF IRREproachable character, with $3,500 or $4,000 cash. We have suitable position to such party; will pay $300 per month and charges. Address J 113, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN UNDER 20, OF EXperience as butler, and who will be willing to make himself useful around the place; must have first-class city references; fair wages and a first-class place for the right party. Address J 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF LIBERAL EDUCAtion to represent us on valuable specialties in school supplies; terms liberal, with opportunities for advancement to right parties; experienced men preferred. This is no "snap," but straight business. O. W. CLOSE, 315 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, with or without experience; state age, experience if any, if in position, and salary for permanent position. Address G 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter. 33 S. Water-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADY STENOGRApher and Remington operator, well educated and with experience in mercantile business; mention references and salary expected. J 131, Tribune.

Dressmakers.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED lady agents in Chicago and surrounding cities to sell a ladies' specialty, something entirely new and which every lady needs; this is no book or anything trivial, but a special ladies' device invented by an experienced physician; it sells at sight and will better and earn you more money daily than anything you ever offered. Please address letter, stating experience and reference, asking for appointment, Dr. Trott Obturator Co., Room 12, 175 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSES NOT IN SERVICE WANTed to handle a female specialty which is admirably adapted to their line of business; something nice and they cannot afford to be without; the field is new and the demand large and sells at sight, and sold to net you a handsome profit during your unemployed time. Address, or call, Dr. Trott, Obturator Co., Room 12, 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE ENtire charge of baby 1½ years old; must have best references. Apply at Flat F, 584 Dearborn-av.

Cooks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE cook; no washing. Apply Saturday or Monday, 537 N. State-st.

General Housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook and laundress; in small family; wages $5. 3246 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for family of two. 6841 Perry-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS AN EXperienced cook and laundress. Apply at the southwest corner of 51st-boulevard and Madison-av.

WANTED—GIRL; COMPETENT FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 3358 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; also second girl; references required. 1802 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in flat. Flat 5, 225 28th-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED lady agents in Chicago and surrounding cities to sell a ladies' specialty; something entirely new and which every lady needs; this is no book or anything trivial, but a special ladies' device invented by an experienced physician; it sells at sight and will better and earn you more money daily than anything you ever offered; please address letter stating experience and reference, asking for appointment. Dr. Trott Obturator Co., Room 12, 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO COMPILE LISTS, address circulars, etc., at home; permanent if engaged. Address, with self-addressed stamped envelope, "Housekeeper's Weekly," Phila., Pa.

WANTED—LADIES. GOOD PIN-MONEY CAN BE earned working for us during leisure hours at home. Easy and fascinating. Address, with stamp, ETRUSCAN ART CO., 28 Temple-place, Boston.

WANTED—A THOROUGLY BUSINESS WOMAN with $25 to invest to take charge of a branch of our business. Address H 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS; must speak English, German, and French; must come well recommended. Apply 3338 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, ENERgy, and business tact to represent a New York publishing house. Must be well recommended; $20 per week. Address H 152, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

37 25TH-ST.—LARGE ROOM FOR TWO; $12; EXcellent table; references.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with elegant board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE DESIRABLE DOUble and single room; best table.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, $6.50, for gentlemen.

3012 GROVELAND-AV. — HANDSOME ROOMS, single or en suite, with choice board.

3907 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—First-class suites, front and single rooms with board; references; also table board.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED LARGE FRONT and single rooms, with board.

352 LA SALLE-AV. LARGE FRONT AND BACK room, with board; day board.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, steam heat; excellent board.

Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-sts.—4 minutes from Court-House; rooms $3 weekly; transients 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c; gents' open all night; restaurant; popular prices.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Most home-like hotel in Chicago; a few choice rooms can now be secured.

HOTEL OAKLAND, CORNER DREXEL AND Oakwood-blvd.; finest located family hotel in city; strangers accommodated, reasonable prices.

THE STANWIX HOUSE, 1339 AND 1341 S. STATE-st., for men only, is entirely new in every particular. Superior sanitary plumbing. Hot and cold baths free to all guests. Splendid new beds, new linen, new bedding, large reading and smoking rooms. Chess, checkers, and dominoes for guests. Rooms 25 cents per night, $1.50 per week; beds 15 cents per night, $1 per week.
Come and see for yourself. 1339 and 1341 State-st.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST., PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN, WABASH-AV. and Van Buren; Auditorium Block; entirely new and modern; rooms, day, 75c up; week, $3.50 up.

Miscellaneous.

"FREE DIRECTORY" FOR BOARDERS; ALL prices, best houses, any locality. Apply 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, to one or two young men; convenient to cable and steam cars; strictly private family. Address B V 153, Tribune office.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places which we can recommend, by calling.
GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A CLERGYMAN IN A private family, bet. 35th and 40th-sts., Grand-blvd. and the lake. Address J 155, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EVANSTON BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child; will pay well for good accommodations. Address B V 41, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY IN THE United States to handle the perfection filter on high commissions. The perfection filter is the only filter for family use which gives full satisfaction and don't need to be cleaned. Perfection Filter Co., 144 Thirty-first-st., Chicago.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO HANDLE A fine line of specialties. Good money to live agents. Address Michigan Door Plate and Bell Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED lady agents in Chicago and surrounding cities to sell a ladies' specialty, something entirely new and which every lady needs; this is no book or anything trivial, but a special ladies' device invented by an experienced physician; it sells at sight and will better and earn you more money daily than anything you ever offered. Please address letter stating experience and reference, asking for appointment. Dr. Trott Obturator Co., Room 12, 175 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BOOK-CASE—A HANDSOME OLD MAHOGANY book-case for sale at a bargain.
T. B. CARTER, 55 20th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residence; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FOUR ROOMS, cheap; stored at 3243 Hanover-st. Inquire at 52 Sixteenth-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—A NICELY FURNISHED FLAT ON Park-av.; very cheap; modern conveniences. Address H 153, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRO THERMO BATHS BY THE SWEDISH Movement Instructor, Julian Osbaldeston, 103 State, corner Washington. Ladies' department, 3137 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. JULIAN OSBALDESTON. Highest of references.

R. R. TICKETS—SPECIAL RATES FOR THREE days to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo. McKENZIE & FREY, Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark-st.

REGULAR ARMY VETERANS—ALL HONORably discharged from the U. S. army and navy invited Sunday, 3 p. m., at North Side Turner Hall.

SMALL INVESTORS REAP BIG RETURNS IN Seattle, the marvelous Puget Sound city. Send $5 first payment on a $35 lot in South Park, Seattle's finest suburb; balance $5 per month. Street-car line building through the addition. Title perfect. Reference, any bank in Seattle. South Park Land Co., Seattle, Wash.

WANTED—CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN BY trained kindergartner. Address Box 205, Milwaukee, Wis.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

SECOND AUCTION SALE OF LOTS
AT
MONT CLARE (Clear Mountain),
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

We will sell separately at auction, without reserve, 70 lots, 25x125 ft.; 140 lots, 50x210 ft.
COL. GEO. H. CLARK, Auctioneer.

These lots are near the depot at Mont Clare on C., M. & St. P. Ry.; also are on Grand-av., where electric cars will run by next year. Don't go out in the country 12 or 15 miles and buy a lot for $12 or $15 per ft. when you can buy as low as that of us within the CITY LIMITS of this great City of Chicago.

We have chartered a special excursion train of ten coaches, which will leave Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., at 2 p. m. sharp.

TERMS—$10 cash, $15 when contract is delivered (within 10 days), balance $10 per month, with 6 per cent interest; 5 per cent discount for cash.

For free tickets and plats call on
CLARK & SEATON, Owners,
406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
COL. GEO. H. CLARK, Auctioneer, 152 La Salle-st.

Remember, train leaves 2 p. m. sharp. Tickets can also be had at depot 20 minutes before train leaves.

FOR SALE—
South Side, 23x173, corner, with brick building, State-st., near 35th, $13,500.
50 ft. and buildings, 43d-st. near St. Lawrence-av., $15,000; will accept $5,000 in clear lots.
50 ft. vacant, Engelwood, Chestnut-st., $100 ft.
Residences and flats, Hyde Park, $5,000 and over.
DOWN TOWN.
27x110, Custom House-pl., $35,000. 47 ft., Dearborn, north of Polk, $85,000. Fine corner, Halsted-st., near new cable line, improved, good income, $275,000.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

Van Buren-st. corner; well located; capitalists investigate this; a bargain.

Madison-st., well-rented building, paying high percentage on price asked; capable of being greatly improved; a first-class, small investment.

BOTH CENTRAL.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NOS. 18 AND 20 Depuyster-st., frame and brick buildings, lot 50 x118 ft
CREMIN & BRENAN,
142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY PROPerty, improved or unimproved, call on JAMES D. BAKER, 516 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — CHOICE PIECE OF BUSINESS property; will net 7 per cent on $14,000; leased for 5 years to good tenant; no agents. H 104, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

ARTISTIC HOMES.

CORNER BERKELEY-AV. AND 44TH-ST.

THE McCORMICK HOUSES.

THE NINE MOST ARTISTIC RESIDENCES
IN KENWOOD.

$8,500 AND UPWARD.

8, 10, AND 12 ROOM HOUSES.

6 OF THEM SOLD.

BUTLER' PANTRY.

TILED BATH-ROOM AND VESTIBULES.

EXTRA QUALITY PLUMBING.

ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES.

ARTISTIC WOOD MANTELS.

FINEST HARDWARE.

HIGH AND LIGHT BASEMENT WITH CONCRETE FLOOR.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC GAS-LIGHTING.

SPECIAL ATTACHMENTS FOR FUEL GAS.

SPEAKING TUBES AND ELECTRIC BELLS.

STATIONARY WASHTUBS IN LAUNDRY.

BEAUTIFUL BUFFET IN DINING-ROOM.

TERRACED FRONT.
ELABORATE HAND-PAINTED DECORATIONS,
STEEL RANGES IN KITCHEN.
Plans and photographs at office of owner and builder,

L. H. McCORMICK,
64 and 65 Illinois Bank Building, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Insurance Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.:
KENWOOD—Fine new house finished one year ago; stone on all four sides; no brick work exposed to view; heated by steam; finished throughout in hardwood; reception hall, front and back parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen all on main floor; chain of fine large connecting bed rooms, you can pass from one to the other without going into the hall; tile bath rooms; gas and electric light; corner; lot 86x164 ft.; east and south front; house cost $35,000; lot worth $15,000; total $50,000; owner is in Europe and I am authorized to close a sale at $40,000, if sold this month; call at my office and see photographs of exterior and interior.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone-front house, No. 3332, heated by hot water; finished in hardwood; hardwood floors; wired for electric light; six bed chambers; it has never been occupied; immediate possession.
DREXEL-BLVD.—First-class house, with corner lot 100x287 ft., greenhouse, barn, etc.
ELLIS-AV.—Handsome new modern house, with lot 60x190 ft.; $28,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine brown stone front, 34 ft.; $55,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—One of the newest and most beautiful homes on the South Side; large lot; $85,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone front, with lot 50x176 ft., east front; $50,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front, with 55 ft. and barn; $40,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house, 35 ft., and barn; $43,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front, 43 ft., and barn; $40,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Double house, near 21st-st., with lot 45x300 ft., running to the lake; $40,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Modern house, 37 ft.; only $25,000.

FOR SALE—

GRAND-BOULEVARD.

NOS. 4050, 4052, AND 4337 AND 4339.

ALSO,

NO. 4243 DREXEL-BOULEVARD.

New 3-story and subcellar Bedford stone front houses, with massive stone bays, porches, and steps, heavy French plate glass, both beveled and bent, beveled plate glass storm doors, 10 rooms besides laundry, pantries, bath-rooms, store-rooms with cedar drawers, fruit-room, and closets, electric gas lighting and bells, specially designed consols, hall-trees, sideboards, wardrobes, and mantels with fuel gas in each, various hardwoods throughout with cabinet finish and polish, walls tinted and hand decorated, entire main floors laid in oak for rugs, tiled floor in vestibule, tiled floor and sides in bath-room, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing, houses heated with the best system low-pressure steam heat, iron gratings to all basement windows. We invite the closest inspection by those desiring a strictly FIRST-CLASS home.

Houses open during the day and Sunday. Price $18,000 to $21,000. Terms liberal.
BARRY BROS., owners,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

NEW SOUTH SIDE MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSES in the very heart of the best resident district. Only 2 blocks from the Illinois Central R. R., 2 blocks from the Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars. Each house has 6 large, cheerful sleeping rooms, all the principal bedrooms having hot and cold water, furnace heat, and gas fixtures throughout. Oak and birch finish on the first floor and Georgia pine finish on the second floor. Paved streets, concrete walks, and every modern convenience. Price only $7,650. Terms, ¼ cash and the balance on long time at 6 per cent, or to good parties other terms can be arranged.

LOCATION:

ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.

SEE OUR AGENT AT 4107 ELLIS-AV.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
OWNERS,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building,
Northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN.

4231 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD.

Three-story and cellar brown-stone front (detached), 25 feet front, finished throughout in selected hardwoods, beautifully carved wood mantels, sideboard, halltree, consol, etc., best of open plumbing, bath-room wainscoted, Italian marble and Mosaic marble floor, Yale locks throughout, artistic gas and incandescent electric light fixtures, etc. If you are looking for a home it will be well to inspect this house, for the price, considering location, places it beyond competition; a beautiful residence; open today and during the week. Inquire of EDWARD MENDEL, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—

FINE CORNER RESIDENCE,
JUST COMPLETED,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
13 ROOMS.
DESIRABLE LOCATION.
S. W. COR. BERKELEY-AV. AND 44TH-ST.
ONLY $13,750.
PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS AT OFFICE OF OWNER AND BUILDER.

L. H. McCORMICK,
64 AND 65 ILLINOIS BANK BUILDING,
115 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—

31½x125 ft. on Lake-av., near 46th-st.	$180
150x150 ft., corner Woodlawn-av. and 50th-st.	175
50x164 ft. on Woodlawn-av., near 53d-st.	120
50x165 ft. on Madison-av., near 63d-st.	110
98x125 ft., corner Greenwood-av. and 65th-st.	85
100x125 ft. on Wharton-av., near 64th-st.	75
75 or 50x125 ft., e. f., on Ellis-av., near 63d-st.	70
50x125 ft., s. f., on 67th-st., near Jackson Park	200
80x125 ft. on 66th-st.-place, near Stony Island-av.	175
100x165 ft. cor. of Madison-av. and 64th-st.	120
90x166 ft. cor. of Oglesby and 62d-st.	150

L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—

$50 DOWN.

Lots 25x125; $600, $650; balance easy; on Drexel-av., Ellis-av., Storms-av., between Ill. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av.; all sidewalked.

7 NEW COTTAGES
on Greenwood-av., finished this week; lot 25x125; small cash payment, balance very easy. Best bargains ever offered. Come quick.
RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 Washington-st. and 7116 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—3854 AND 3856 LAKE-AV.—NEW, MODern, stone front houses, just completed; eleven rooms in each house, besides laundry, store room, and two bath-rooms; finished in hardwood throughout; six wood mantels with fuel gas; electric lighting; open plumbing work; everything first-class; we can safely recommend these houses to any one wishing a home as desirable in every respect; investigate. Open between 2 and 5.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Desirable property, improved or vacant, SOUTH OF 31ST-ST., in KENWOOD, HYDE PARK, and WOODLAWN, convenient to I. C. R. R. or cable-cars. Write or call for description.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY,
1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE AT 6 PER CENT 99 years on price asked—90x100 or 150 feet, two choice corners, near the wholesale grocery district; convenient to Goodrich Transportation Co. and Illinois and Mich. Central R. R. depots; will build to suit; price about $550 per foot; it is central business property; only 10 minutes to Madison and State-sts.
MEAD & COE, Major Block.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—WAbash-av., 153¾x161; w. f.; located 150 feet north of 43d-st.; price $117 per foot for one week only; half cash.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 35TH—25X125, alley paved; price $200; put up a three-story flat for $8,000 and rent for $45 per month each. Address H 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3956 DREXEL-BLVD.—DINING-ROOM and kitchen; good business; most desirable location in the city; will take part pay in board.

FOR SALE—15 PER CENT NET INCOME ON $5,500 required to buy elegant new stone apartment building, 3725 Langley-av.; price $13,500. Address 726 Phenix Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV., S. OF COLLEGE-PL., modern home.
Langley-av., near 43d, vacant; cheap.
Kimbark-av., cor. 52d; fine lot to improve.
A. H. KINKAID, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU KNOW A GOOD THING when you see it? Some don't. A few very choice lots within three blocks of 55th-st. boulevard, all improvements in and assessments paid, at $450 each if sold at once; lots across street held at $600; such a sacrifice is not made every day. Address H 159, Tribune office.

FOR SALE PRAIRIE-AV.,
near 39st-st.; 2 story and attic brick residence in splendid condition; lot 100x161; a big bargain.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., near Eda-st., 52x140; elegant residence lot; cheap.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
By D. S. PLACE & CO.,
Main Floor, 151 La Salle-st.
MODERN RESIDENCE.
Irving-av., elegant stone front houses, 10 rooms, near Van Buren. Call for price and terms.
FLAT BUILDING.
Warren-av., elegant pressed brick, stone trimmings flat; bld. near Sacramento; 7 and 8 rooms. Price $7,500.
This is a bargain.
VACANT.
Monroe-st., west of Kedzie, 25x180, north front. Price $110.
The above price will take this lot for one week only.
Monroe-st., corner, west of Kedzie, 77x180. Price $115 per foot.
All the above are bargains.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BARGAINS.
Fulton-st., s. f., near Sacramento-av., 6 lots; bargain price.
Carroll-av., near Kedzie, bunch of lots.
Washington-blvd., near Kedzie, 25 ft.; very choice.
12th-st., near Sawyer-av., 25 ft.
Sacramento-av., cor. Lexington, 50 ft.; fine corner.
Kedzie-av., e. f., near Harvard, 25 ft.; very cheap.
Van Buren-st., n. f., bet. 44th and 45th, 25 ft.; under market.
Polk-st., east of Kedzie-av., 25 ft.; make offer.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
50 FEET ON WASHINGTON-BLVD.

Great bargain in 50 feet in the choicest locality, east of the park.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—COR. W. ADAMS AND W. 48TH-STS., lot 528x125; will make a fine investment. W. 48th-st. will soon be one of the best streets in the West Division; $20,000 cash.
J. H. KEELER,
423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—
Building now occupied by the Merry-Go-Round Co., 922 to 932 W. Madison; size of building, 100x120; size of lot, 100x200; with boiler and steam pipes for heating purposes; all can be rented for 3 or 8 years, or building and leasehold bought; for furniture or dry-goods fair, just the building and location for any large retail business.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—SECOND AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT MONT CLARE (Clear Mountain),
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.
For plats and free tickets call on
CLARK & SEATON, Owners,
406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
COL. GEO. H. CLARK, Auctioneer 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR CAMPbell-av., 46 ft.; only $125 per foot if sold this month.
M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
22d and Halsted-st., the end of the new cable line. This is the best manufacturing property in Chicago; 25 feet, with building; $5,000.
OWNER, 3226 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE AND LOT; WILL sell at a sacrifice. Apply to MULVIHILL BROS., 127 N. Green-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW STONE FRONT house, 9 rooms; 284 Irving-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE AND CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LA SALLE-ST., near Division, elegant 3-story stone front residence; very cheap and easy terms.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— HYDE PARK.

IN THE POPULAR KENWOOD DISTRICT.

4430, 4434, AND 4436 BERKELEY-AV.

Eight and 10-room modern houses, raindrop, brown, and buff Bedford rock-faced stone, east front, first-class in every respect, finished in selected oak with polished plate-glass fronts, beautiful consols, buffets, mantels, etc.; walls tinted and principal rooms artistically decorated; electric light and gas, piped for fuel gas to kitchen and mantel grates; has butlery and kitchen pantry; tiled vestibules, speaking tubes and electric bells with annunciator in kitchen; best of plumbing, all walls furred, genuine bronze hardware, old copper finish, hot and cold water, and mantels on every floor; basements plastered, has fruit room, Portland cement floors, stationary laundry tubs, servants' closet, etc.

PRICE—$9,500 TO $10,500.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance on terms to suit; open for inspection every day in the week.

M. L. SWIFT, OWNER AND BUILDER,
1023 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK HOMES.

S. e. cor. 52d and Hibbard-av., modern 3-story and cellar rock-stone front, 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms; very complete; possession; low price.

Washington-av., near 54th-st., handsome 2-story and cellar Queen Anne frame residence, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; lot 25x150; a gem; price $8,750.

52d-st., near Madison-av., cozy 2-story and cellar, 8 rooms, modern frame; lot 25x140; price $5,500.

37th-st., near Ellis-av., desirable 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms; lot 20x130, cor. alley; price $5,300.

Get permit from us to see property.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.,
Sole agents.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN WOODLAWN PARK. 10-room full modern frame house on stone foundation, finished elaborately in hard wood; east front, near Midway-Plaisance and Jackson Park. Lot 50x192; can sell for $15,000.

9-room frame house, e f, Oglesby-av. near 63d-st. modern, (and fine new barn) finished in hard-wood. Lot 50x165 ft., to 20 ft. alley. Price $9,000.

8-room frame house on stone foundation, e f, on Sheridan-av. Lot 50x167. Price $8,000.

8-room new modern frame house on stone foundation and 50 ft. lot; on Ogden-av. near 65th-st. Price $6,500.

8-room new modern frame house on stone foundation, e f, on Wharton, south of 63d-st. Price $7,000.

New house finished in two flats of 6 rooms each, all modern conveniences. Price $6,500.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
46TH-ST.,

south front, between Grand-blvd. and Vincennes-av. 50 ft.; a great bargain if taken at once.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SEE THESE FOR BARGAINS—
100 ft. or more, e. f., Greenwood-av., near 66th-st.
100 ft. or more, e. f., Jeffery-av., near 86th-st.
100 ft. or more, e. f., Paxton-av., near 77th-st.
100 ft. or more, e. f., Luella-av., near 77th-st.
100 ft. or more, Brooks-av. and 79th-st.
100 ft. or more, Oglesby-av., near 63d-st.; the best investment in World's Fair district.
Owners, J. W. BORD & CO., 418 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—PAXTON-AV., N. OF 83D-ST., BAR-

gain in 2 lots, 48x125 ft. each	$1,600
Elizabeth-av., cor of 80th-st., 260x125 ft.	$30 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., n. of 79th-st., 100 ft.	60 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near cor. 75th-st., 50 ft.	65 per ft.
Rhodes-av., cor. 77th-st., 58 ft	35 per ft.
Langley-av., n. of 73d-st., 75 ft	40 per ft.

JOHN BOOMER, R. 19, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV. AND PRAIRIE-AV.,
216 ft. on each street, near 51st-st.; investigate this if you want a bargain.
LOEB & GATZERT,
Sole Agents,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT, MONROE-AV., just north Midway-Plaisance; small cash payment; price $150. Address owner, B V 17, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HYDE PARK AND throughout South Side.
If you are investing call and see what I have to offer. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA AND PRAIRIE-AVS.,
bet. 77th and 78th-sts., 600 ft. on each street at only $30 per ft.
LOEB & GATZERT,
Sole Agents,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, 6 and 8 rooms, modern conveniences, fine open plumbing, electric lights, oak finish; 47th-court, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $5,500 to $6,350; easy terms.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE AND MADISON-AVS., SOUTH of 47th-st.; finest locality in Kenwood; $140 per ft.; will be sold at once. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., NORTH OF 43D-st.; choice locality for flat or apartment bldg.; 50 ft., e. f., $115. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Block of 7 new buildings, 21 flats, 4721 to 4733 Evans-av.; rental 12 per cent net; will sell one separate; owner on property.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOUSES, 49TH-ST., BEtween Ellis and Greenwood; stone fronts, ten rooms, complete; might exchange for good vacant.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES—
KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK.
Large list on all principal avenues and streets, from $10,000 to $65,000.
B. A. ULBICH & SON, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—KENWOOD RESIdence, twelve rooms; corner; east front. Call 4958 Lake-av. or at Revere House. RUSH FIELD.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 80th and 81st-sts., 50x161, east front; very cheap and easy terms.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25,000; KENWOOD HOME, THE handsomest residence location in Chicago; Kimbark-av., between 47th and 48th-sts.; new house, large barn; fine lot. E. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3 SNAPS—50 FT., COR. 80TH AND Drexel, $15 per ft. 50 ft., Wabash, near 74th, $27 per ft. 75 ft., Prairie, near 62d, $30 per ft.
ECKERT & RINGGOLD,
Suite 22, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE with large lot on Ellis-av., near 40th-st.; can be purchased at a bargain.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT GAGE Park, corner Garfield-blvd. and Western-av., one block from the new line of the Northern Pacific, Chicago Central, Pan Handle, and B. & O. Forty suburban trains daily. 5c fare. Fine station to be built at this point; buy now before the advance which is sure to come. CRAIG BROS.,
717 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—69TH-ST., S. E. COR. WINCHESTER-av., 125x125, alley side and rear; four blocks to depot; car line on 69th-st.
16 lots, Sacramento and Clinton-avs., bet. 54th and 55th-sts.; easy terms.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WAY UNDER MARKET—AUBURN Park, near station, 40 or 80 feet.
HARDY & STEWART, 73, 162 La Salle.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 11 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—ELEGANT NEW modern house; 11 rooms; every convenience; hardwood; attic; basement finished; $800 below value; easy terms. Owner, 417, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS—81ST-ST. AND Emerald-av., $500; 51st and Winchester, $500; Harvey, 8 lots, corner, $3,000. Easy terms. Ellis-av., near 63d-st., 50x125, $85. J. T. SUTOR, 305 Tacoma.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

A desirable modern residence in Edgewater (Cochran tract), convenient to depot, with every modern improvement, including electric light fixtures; 10 rooms, cellar, and attic; lot 50x150, or 100x150; immediate possession; might take some vacant property in part payment.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON RACINE-AV., NEAR BELMONT, a nice cottage home, 7 rooms, with modern improvements; street paved, and near Belmont Sta. tion; $500 cash, balance monthly payments.
For particulars apply to
JAS. R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick foundation; water, furnace, gas, electric gas lighting, handsomely decorated; also barn; lot 50x120; price $6,000, on easy terms. Owner on premises, 111 Wilton-av., cor. Nellie-av., Lake View.

FOR SALE—
AT A BARGAIN.

1634 Fletcher-st., n. w. cor. of State-ct., 3-story frame, with brick cellar, 8 rooms, usual conveniences; house piped for steam; good frame barn; lot 58¾x125. For particulars apply to
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN WILton-av. lots; improvements all in; call and see what we can offer you on the North Shore in Argyle and Edgewater lots. JAS. R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD, FRAME HOUSE ON east side of track; 2½ blocks from depot; $3,300, $750 cash. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN LOVELY Austin.

181x134 ft., cor. Washington-blvd. and Park-av.	$ 75
200x178 ft. on Central-av., near boulevard, e. f.	[illegible]
50x178 ft. on Park-av., near boulevard	[illegible]
50x178 ft. on Franklin-st., near boulevard, e. f.	[illegible]
42x201 ft. on Pine-av., e. f.	[illegible]
50x150 ft. on Prairie-av. corner	[illegible]
50x150 ft. on Prairie-av., inside lots	[illegible]

Also houses and lots from $2,000 to $5,000 on easy terms. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma Building, or W. B. GILBERT, 318 Walnut-st., Austin.

FOR SALE—
Oak Park—New 8-room house; all improvements; large lot; this is a bargain; only $5,000.
WILLIAMSON, 725 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE — BY OWNER — 9-ROOM MODERN house, first-class location, in Austin; 333 S. Waller-av.; $5,500. GEO. STEWART,
Room 311, Rialto Bldg.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAINS FOR HOME-seekers in Cook Co.; beautiful modern homes, new, most desirable location in Oak Park; shade trees; low prices; easy terms. Owner, 417, 84 La Salle.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—100X150 FT.; HIGH on ridge; beautiful property; cheap; write owner Address C 148, Tribune office.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK BARGAINS—

50-foot east-front lot, choice street	$ 600
7-room new house, brick basement, 50-foot lot	2,100
25x155-foot lot, fine street, city water	350

Plans and specifications for building furnished free. Houses built on payments to suit.
Lovely place for a home; city water, etc.
A. H. HILL & CO., 155 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS IN ACRES.

65 acres at Galewood on North and Ridgeland-avs.; a fine tract; price for all	$100,000
17 acres at Cragin, up to station	3,100
7 acres near Cragin	1,700
90 acres, fine tract within city limits; a good, safe investment	800
20 acres on Irving Park-blvd.; adjoins new subdivision	1,200
35 acres at new station on C. & N. W. Ry.; 32 trains daily; a great bargain	500
20½ acres at Edison Park; joins new subdivision	825
15 acres at Forest Glen; a fine property; price for all	11,000

Send for a new list of acres controlled exclusively by me.
A. DUNNING,
92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN OFFERED. Don't fail to investigate.
Lots fronting on principal avenue, 2 corners, 1 blocks from station, 32 trains daily, only 30 minutes' ride, city water, fine trees, 50 feet above the lake, subdivided all around, and adjoining lots selling rapidly at from 50 to 100 per cent more than is asked for these; owner is a non-resident and has ordered them sold at only $250 each; easy terms. Address J 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CENTER-AV. AND 92D-ST.
5 acres Ashland-av. and 91st-st.
7 acres Vincennes-av. and 92d-st.
5 acres Halsted and 95th-sts.
4¼ acres 95th and Green-sts.
5 acres 82d-st. and Ellory-av.
2¼ acres 97th and Green-sts.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND ACRES—
Will retail at a profit. Might exchange for good income property. W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 8 OF WORTH AT Johnstone station; 5 acres at Elsdon, junction of Santa Fe R. R., Grand Trunk R. R., and the Santa Fe Stickney branch; 80 acres on State-st., at Waukegan.
E. G. WRIGHT & CO.,
Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES NEAR STICKNEY; A good investment; one-fourth cash, probably one-fourth realty, balance easy payments.
Union Investment Co., J. R. JACKSON, Mgr.,
201 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD ACRE BARGAIN—
I have a small acre piece, south front on 95th-st., near depot, which I will sell at $500 per acre under market price. Address B V 57, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY NOT BUY A LOT AT

BELLEWOOD

with GRADED STREETS,

CLEVELAND STONE SIDEWALKS,

AND FINE CATALPA TREES, for

$200 on payments of

$7 DOWN and $7 PER MONTH,

within 750 feet of
BELLEWOOD station
(C. St. P. & K. C. Ry.)?

BELLEWOOD is located 1½ miles
west of Maywood
between the
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RY.
and the
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY.,
and has
¾ mile south frontage on Madison-st.

VARIOUS MANUFACTORIES
are near BELLEWOOD, assuring a prosperous and thriving future for this suburb.

With the Cicero and Proviso Electric road now running nearly to Bellewood.
Think what an investment this is and
BUY TWO LOTS IMMEDIATELY.

I am selling BELLEWOOD lots adjoining the above-mentioned property, with plank sidewalk, instead of stone, for $125 apiece on payments of
$5 DOWN and $5 PER MONTH.

The cheapest property in Cook County.
If you will not go Sunday we can take you out any week day at 8:10 a. m. via C., St. P. and K. C. R'y.; at 10:15 a. m. via C. and N. W. R'y.; at 2 p. m. via C. and N. W. R'y.; at 4:20 p. m. via C., St. P. and K. C. R'y.

FREE EXCURSION TO BELLEWOOD

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27,

AT 2 P. M.

Via the CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY R'Y. (Depot corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.)
THIS TRAIN WILL
NOT STOP AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
Tickets during the week at my office; on Sunday at the gate in depot.

GOOD MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.

BUTLER LOWRY,
145 Washington-st. (Ground floor.)

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER offered. Only think. In the beautiful, picturesque Chicago Spring Bluff Addition lots are sold a few days longer. Only $10, with deed and abstract. NO MORE EXPENSE. Object simply to advertise Spring Bluff. Open till 7 p. m. J. A. WEBB, No. 251 Clark-st., for plats.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 FOR A LOT, WITH FULL warranty deed, in the beautiful, picturesque Chicago Spring Bluff Addition; the best opportunity ever offered for profitable investment; these lots will be worth at least $100 each by the 1st of January next; NOW is the time to buy if you wish to get the benefit of these low prices; just think of it, only $10 for a lot; call soon if you wish to make good selections, as present prices will be raised before long; office open 7 p. m. J. A. WEBB, 251 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HURRAH FOR THE CHARMING NORTH SHORE.
HURRAH FOR THE CHARMING NORTH SHORE.
HURRAH FOR THE CHARMING NORTH SHORE.
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS
is
the first
HIGH BLUFF, NORTH SHORE SUBURB.
HIGH BLUFF, NORTH SHORE SUBURB.
HIGH BLUFF, NORTH SHORE SUBURB.
BIG GROVE LOTS
BIG GROVE LOTS
BIG GROVE LOTS
80 FEET
80 FEET
80 FEET
ABOVE THE LAKE.
ABOVE THE LAKE.
ABOVE THE LAKE.

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT of all who have seen "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" is that it is the most beautiful property on the market. Its undulating surface, beautifully wooded and interspersed with the charming homes of well-known Chicago business-men located on winding, shady drives, lend to it an attractive and picturesque appearance that captivates the admiration of the beholder.

CONCRETE WALKS of the best quality, guaranteed for a long term of years, is being laid over the entire property. The opening up and grading of all streets will soon be completed, and the construction of a number of handsome residences will be begun this fall.

Vigorous steps are now being taken by the Village Council of Winnetka, whereby the residents of "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" will be supplied with lake water at city prices, and they are also providing for a complete system of sewerage. The elevation of this property makes all sanitary conditions perfect. The air is as pure and surroundings as restful as could be found by traveling a thousand miles from the city.

PRICES OF LOTS
ONLY $15, $16, $17, AND UPWARDS PER FRONT FOOT.
EASY TERMS ON LOTS.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of those desiring TO BUILD FOR OCCUPANCY NEXT SPRING is invited to the fact that we are now preparing plans which can be suited to their taste, and also to the fact that we have unexcelled facilities for building so as to save them time, trouble, and money.

HOW TO GET TO WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS. Our representatives leave our office every week day at 1:45 P. M. and will cheerfully take you out and back free of cost to you.

40 DAILY TRAINS of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. (Milwaukee Division) run between "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" and the center of the city. TIME—40 MINUTES. LOW COMMUTATION FARE.

If you will call at our office and talk with us we will figure with you on a liberal basis whether you wish to buy a lot for investment or buy a lot on which to build a future home on this charming lake shore property, or whether you wish to buy a lot and have us build a home for you at once on such terms as you can easily meet. We will give you a BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR showing a plat of "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS," giving the sizes of lots, width of streets, and cuts of many of the beautiful homes already built and occupied around this charming property.

For the convenience of our customers who may wish to visit "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS," with as little loss of time as possible, we have put a COMFORTABLE CARRIAGE in charge of our agent at our Winnetka office, which enables our patrons to inspect the property and surroundings with the least possible fatigue and loss of time.

"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" comprises all of the high bluff property in the market at Winnetka, between the railroad and the lake, and is accommodated by two depots—WINNETKA depot at its south boundary and Lakeside at its northern limit, thus bringing every lot within easy walking distance of the station.

THE LARGE SALES made on this property during our first month (August), notwithstanding the general quietness of the real-estate market, speaks volumes for the real merit of this property.

VISIT
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
OWNERS,
303 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 FOR A LOT WITH FULL warranty deed, 25x100 feet, in the beautiful, picturesque Chicago Spring Bluff addition; this beautiful addition is located on the C. and N. W. R. R. and on the great Lake Michigan, giving us 1½ miles lake front; natural trees throughout this addition; no other property offers the same advantages at the prices that this addition does; people charmed who live in the neighborhood; sixteen passenger trains pass the property daily; C. and N. W. R. R. depot joining the property; now is the time to get in on ground floor prices; you will never be sorry for making an investment in this addition; prices will advance soon.

JUST THINK OF IT! ONLY $10
for a lot with warranty deed; will make good selections for persons not living in the city and send you deed. For plans and information call or write to
J. A. WEBB,
151 Clark-st. Open 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MODERN RESIDENCES at Berwyn; 9½ miles (23 minutes' ride) from the Union depot on the C. B. & Q. R. R.; fare only 8 cents; macadamized streets, building restrictions; clean, healthful surroundings; schools, churches, and stores; six to ten room houses, finished in hardwood, at from $2,500 to $6,000; terms, one-sixth cash, the balance on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
These houses are built by ourselves and all workmanship warranted; when desired we build houses to order from plans submitted by purchaser.
ANDREWS & PIPER,
Owners,
185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE property in any Chicago suburb is the beautiful, picturesque Chicago Spring Bluff Addition; property is selling rapidly and all the lots will be gone soon; I am selling lots 25x100, with warranty deed, at $10, for advertising purposes; only a few left; these lots by May 1 next will be worth not less than $100. There is no other expense; $10 buys a lot, with full warranty deed. Plats. J. A. WEBB, 151 Clark-st. Open till 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, ON C., B. & Q. RY.—71 trains daily; only 23 minutes' ride. We offer the most desirable property for a home in Cook County. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 The Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING THOSE ELEGANT residence lots in Wilmette right along. You will be delighted with them, as they have every natural advantage and are well improved. We pay no car fares and run no excursion trains, but sell the property on its merits, giving you the benefit of all the saving. Our buyers are of the right sort to make a first-class community. Don't wait until the World's Fair crowds you out and you find all the choice North Shore property sold.
DRURY BROTHERS,
1110 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS IN this city ought to stop paying rent and secure home; thousands have already found homes at La Grange; there is still room in that beautiful place for all who apply soon; by buying now you may save the winter's rent; complete houses, with large lots, $2,800, $3,000, $3,300, $3,600; easy terms. A. B. ASHLEY, 94 La Salle-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK—A BARGAIN; beautiful home, 10 rooms, all improvements; large lot; 4 blocks from the lake, 2 blocks from depot; price $4,000.
ECKERT & RINGGOLD,
Suite 22, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN NICE SUBURBAN town having all city improvements, a large manufacturing property, first-class substantial brick buildings, boilers, engine and shafting; the best of railroad facilities; liberal terms to good parties. Address G 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—NEW HOUSE JUST being completed; water, electric light, bath, etc.; lot 50x125; price, $3,250; easy terms; it's a bargain.
ELMER A. RICH, Owner,
125 State-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY $100 FOR ONE 25-FOOT lot when you can buy 10 lots for the same price just as good in the beautiful, picturesque Chicago Spring Bluff Addition? $10, with warranty deed, gives you full possession. NO MORE EXPENSE. Plats. J. A. WEBB, 151 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—EVERY REAL-ESTATE man, every trader, and others who can trade or sell cheap lots where there is big money to send for map of trading lots. BROWN, 156 Monroe-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON NORTH SHORE, Morse-av., east of C., M. & St. P. R. R., south front, only $35. LEONARD & HOYT, 187 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RED RIVER VALLEY NORTH Dakota farm—Immediately adjoining the celebrated Dalrymple farm; fully and splendidly equipped, 1,600 acres in wheat this year. Commodious and substantial buildings, and product of farm will sell for $25,000, or more than half the price asked for the property. Nothing more productive in the entire Northwest; unprecedented opportunity for a good farmer. Present owner will retire from active pursuits, and also offers at great bargains five other smaller farms ranging in area from 160 to 800 acres. No exchange; no trade of any sort will be considered, but liberal terms and low rate of interest will be granted. Address CHAS. A. MORTON, Fargo, N. D.

FOR SALE—190 ACRES, SUBURBAN, IMPROVEments, lake 80 ft. banks, 265 feet above Lake Michigan; a model place for the wealthy; 3 depots; electric lights. BULLOCK, 80 Dearborn-st., R. 7.

FOR SALE—FINE STOCK FARM, ABOUT 110 acres, near Aurora, Ill.; extensive barns and outbuildings, windmill, scales, fine house, fruit, etc. Apply or address D. F. VAN LIEW, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—TEN QUARTER SECTIONS IN South Dakota at $480 a quarter. E. G. WRIGHT & CO., 301 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—493 ACRES, 3 FARMS IN ONE BODY; three improvements; the best of black land; crops extra; 70 miles from Chicago, in gas belt; $22 per acre. Address J. A. ENGLE, Francisville, Ind.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA AND NEBRASKA LAND—480 acres choice Dakota land, one mile from Minnewaukon, county seat of Benson County, N. Dak. 640 acres good Nebraska land, 12 miles from Lexington, county seat of Dawson County, Neb. Price and terms favorable. Address
E. E. ABRAMS,
Room 904 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA ORANGE GROVE; cheap; also phosphate land. J 112, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED CHIcago real estate; will take subject to incumbrance, pay some cash if property is well located, and good hard wood timber lands in Wisconsin or Michigan for the balance. JOHN C. LONG, 18 Portland Block.

WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR CLOUDED TItles, poor titles, property that has been sold for taxes and tax titles. WILSON & WILSON, 125 La Salle-st., Room 62. Tel. 4960.

WANTED—A VACANT OR IMPROVED CORNER on Madison-st., west of Ashland-av.; owners preferred; customers waiting.
GOULD & SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR property call on JAMES D. BAKER, 516 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—AT ONCE, MODERN 3-STORY AND subcellar house; must be west of California, east of Homan, and from Lake to 12th-st.; price from $6,000 to $7,500. Owner. Address J 105, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON NORTH, SOUTH, OR WEST Side, not too far out, good corners, not over 50 foot, 25 preferred; price, $3,000 to $7,500; brick or frame improvements; must be suitable for saloon business.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BARGAIN IN 6 OR 7 ROOM HOUSE, well out, lake shore north. Also two Michigan or Grand-blvd. residences, assume mortgage half, give clear Kansas land for equity, $15,000 and $40,000. Union Investment Co., J. R. Jackson, Manager. 201 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—10 OR 12-ROOM RESIDENCE; SOUTH Side preferred; worth from $15,000 to $20,000; customer waiting.
BOND BROS.,
167 Dearborn, Room 704.

WANTED—TO BUY A NICE HOME ON NORTH Side; near lake preferred. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., main floor, The Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE—HOUSE for family of 5 in Hinsdale, La Grange, or equally good suburb; rent not over $25; answer today. Address J 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—LANDS FOR CASH SALES IN ALL the States and Territories, especially in Iowa and Minnesota; am making cash sales right along; owners please send legal descriptions of lands, improved or unimproved. W. D. MORTON JR., General Agent, 202 La Salle-st., Chicago. References given.

WANTED—A VACANT OR IMPROVED CORNER on State-st., 22d to 51st-st.; customer waiting; owners preferred.
GOULD & SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

DESIRABLE JACKSONVILLE, FLA., VACANT to exchange for steam yacht or well-appointed sailboat. Address H 147, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—FINE, LARGE, AND NEW WHOLEsale house in Kansas City, Mo.; price $200,000; mort., $100,000; would take equity of $100,000 in Chicago vacant lots or acres, free and clear. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, Room 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE and grist mill; price $8,300; want improved farm free of incumbrance. Address Box 34, Tefft, Ind.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE PROPerty for good heavy carriages. F. W. PARKER, Room 21, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 H. P. ENGINE AND BOILER and some cash for other property of value. R. F. C., 500 Royal Ins. Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—100 FEET CLEAR ON WEST Side as part payment on a house or flats, North Side. Address G 136, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FORTY ACRES RICH BLACK land, fine for fruit and garden farm, near good town, with good residence in town, for merchandise. E. E. CROOK, Worthington, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—$14,000 GILT-EDGE CLEAR VAcant for good income flat or store property on South Side; will trade on cash basis and direct with owners and assume reasonable mortgage. 319 63d-st., Englewood.

TO EXCHANGE—CORNER ON MIDWAY PLAISance, one of the most prominent corners for income paying property.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$60,000 TO $75,000 RANCH OR FARM with stock and improvements in exchange for A 1 business property in city of 20,000.

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO EXCHANGE FOR equities in first-class building lots? Will yield 11 per cent to improve. Address H 65, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit; trust fund; money in bank; no delay.
JULIUS WAHL,
Tel. 1378. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

A PRIVATE FUND MONEY LOANED ON REAL estate security at low rates; prompt inspection; building loans made. 1209 Chamber of Commerce.

A FUND OF $20,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE second mortgages in sums to suit at lowest rates. Room 3, 155 Washington-st.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit on Real estate on good securities. Address F 79, Tribune office.

BY WILLIAM P. KIMBALL & CO., ROOM 5, 58 La Salle-st.—Loans on city real estate; will make small loans on desirable property

FOR SALE—
7 PER CENT MORTGAGES.
We have constantly on hand first mortgages on Chicago real estate that bear 7 per cent in small or large amounts. We handle nothing but first-class securities.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building,
Northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail. B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY,
in amounts to suit at lowest rates of interest.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
Tel. 1178. 206 La Salle-st., Room 20.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
"VAN VLISSINGEN," 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL EState at current rates.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates.
J. F. BROWER, Room 54, 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTERest. WILSON & WILSON, 125 La Salle, Room 62. Telephone 4960

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty; several loans of $5,000 or less wanted. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate security at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$2,500 IN ONE SUM ON SATISFACTORY real estate security; also larger amounts at low rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $10,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 8 per cent interest; security improved farm property worth $36,000. Call or address C. K. BERG & CO., 1306 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

WANTED—$40,000 ON FINE BLOCK OF STORES and flats; value three times the amount. Address J 173, Tribune office.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r, Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$18,000—FIRST MORTGAGE LOAN FOR sale; interest 6 per cent, semi-annually; security, improved real estate worth $46,500; loan also guaranteed by responsible loan company. Call or address C. K. BERG & CO., 1306 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages, and any other good collaterals at market rates.
W. R. TRASHER,
103 Washington-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. R. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

LOANS—ONE YEAR ON LIFE POLICIES, ENdowments, or furniture; same bought. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $12,000 TO $15,000, BY manufacturing concern; will give real-estate securities; good fair interest guaranteed. Address H 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—$70,000 TO INVEST IN FIRST MORTgages on gilt edge real estate security (40 per cent of value of property) in sums of $1,000 and upwards, yielding highest rates of interest; principals only. Address J 47, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607, HOME Ins. Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.
FOR 99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, 70x160 ft., at No. 2007, adjoining Pickwick Flats. Suitable for hotel or fine apartment house.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION. 50x120 ft. fronting south on Woodland Park (north of Douglas' Monument); very choice location for first-class apartment house. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ROOFING.

HAVE YOUR TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFS REpaired before the fall rains by the Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.; estimates free.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, FIRST-class in every respect; 15 minutes' from Van Buren-st., Ill. Central R. R.; cable-cars within two blocks; no boarding-house keeper or irresponsible tenants; No. 3928 Lake-av., corner of Oakwood-av.; open today. OWNER, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—2552 INDIANA-AV., FRAME HOUSE of 11 rooms in good order; immediate possession. Apply to
B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 198 40TH-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av., good house and large lot.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 Marine Building.

FOR RENT—A MODERN, ELEGANTLY FURnished house on Indiana-av., near 18th-st., with large barn. Owner going abroad. Price $250 per month. ENGERS, COOK, & HOLINGER,
167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR LONGER—A fully furnished modern house, on Groveland-av. Address H 140, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—4318 GRAND-BLVD., FURNISHED, 10 rooms; flats, $25; barn; grounds.

TO RENT—OAKLAND CRESCENT (41ST-ST. and Ellis-av.), 4 modern houses, the most cheerful, bright, and home-like in Chicago; 12 and 13 rooms, every one light; all modern conveniences. Ready Oct. 1 to 10. For price and descriptive circular visit the houses or call on DR. C. S. SMITH, 103 State-st.

TO RENT—397 40TH-ST., 12-ROOM MODERN house, near boulevard Board of Trade trains, $50 per month. Inquire 401 40th-st., corner Vernon-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—242 CHESTNUT-ST.—3-STORY brick residence, 14 rooms; fine order; good neighborhood; near La Salle-av.; at $85.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE 71 PINE-ST.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

FOR RENT—770 LARRABEE-ST., 8-ROOM FURnished house, $40. Apply immediately.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS, all parts of the city; all prices and sizes.
BRAY, GARVEY & CO., The Rookery.

Lake.

TO RENT—IN ENGLEWOOD—623, 625, 627, 629, and 631 66th-st., corner Honore, 8 rooms, furnace, laundry; all improvements; just newly papered and painted; perfect order; rent $22.50 per month. Keys 319 63d-st. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. 'Phone 4,166.

Lake View.

TO RENT—BUENA PARK—1551-1553 ALEXANder-av., e. f., only one block from steam and street cars, elegant new modern houses, 8 rooms each, with every possible convenience; rent $60 per month each. For further information inquire at our office.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—5347 MICHIGAN-AV., NEW MODERN 10-room stone front house; all conveniences; street boulevarded; reasonable rent.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, NEAR 43D-ST. STAtion, 3 modern stone-front houses; all new; rent, one at $65 and 2 at $75 per month.
THOS. G. OTIS, 4508 Lake-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED HOUSES IN HYDE Park. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6505 AND 6507 DREXEL-AV., NEW 8-room stone front modern houses; $45 per month. Apply premises.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
In the New Apartment Building,
"OZARK,"
Cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.
Finest appointed in the city.
All finished in hardwood, with two passenger elevators, Venetian blinds, steam heat, janitor service, hot water, electric lights, gas ranges, window screens, refrigerators iced, laundries with patent driers, telephone, messenger call, etc., all free to tenants, 3, 5, and 7 room apartments for housekeeping, and single rooms en suite to rent, furnished or unfurnished, to first-class people only. Cafe in building.
Janitor or owner in constant attendance.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—
THE ASHBURTON,
N. E. Cor. 42d-st. and Calumet-av.
These flats are just finished and are attracting a good deal of attention from the fact that they have been built by a well-known architect for himself as a permanent investment in the best possible manner. The location is unsurpassed, being but half a block west of Grand-blvd., and on the direct line from the Stock-Yards and one block north of 43d-st. cars. Each flat has south bays, store cellars, shades, screens, refrigerators, cherry mantels and mirrors, enameled bath-tubs, patent grates, gas ranges, cement sidewalks, janitor service, etc. Flats are of four, five, and six rooms; $25, $27.50, and $30.
BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—IN THE BEAUTIFUL "KNICKERbocker," the most artistic apartment building on the South Side; n. w. corner Ellis-av. and 42d-st.; to be ready Oct. 1; 6 and 7-room flats; gas-fixtures, shades, steam heat, hot water, refrigerators; gas ranges and grates; china closets, etc.; marble and tile floors; everything first-class; janitor will show premises; open for inspection. Apply to
L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
Cottage Grove-av. and Drexel-blvd.,
Or to S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,
59 Dearborn-st., Room 407.

TO RENT—IN THE "HOMER," S. W. COR. COTtage Grove-av. and 29th-st.; new modern 4 to 7 room flats; janitor service; Rubell ranges, etc.; from $25 to $40. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4477-4449 BERKELEY-AV., KENWOOD—New and elegant 8-room flats; steam heat, electric lighting, janitor service, etc., etc. Inquire of C. H. NICHOLS, on the premises or office, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT AT 146 EAST 18TH-ST., newly papered; in fine condition; all modern conveniences, janitor service, etc.; $27.50 per month.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—IN THE KNICKERBOCKER, N. W. corner 42d-st. and Ellis-av., 7-room flats; steam and every convenience. See janitor.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN "THE ALLEN" ON Oakwood-blvd., near Drexel; references required.

TO RENT—THE NEW 8-ROOM FLATS AT 4206 Ellis-av., between 42d and 43d-sts. Call at building.

TO RENT—$20—FOUR LOVELY FRONT ROOMS and bath; range, ice box, janitor service; janitor, 3558 Cottage Grove-av., will show. BURBANK.

TO RENT—2359 INDIANA-AV., COR. 24TH—LIGHT flat, $15; newly papered and papered.

TO RENT—AT 4045 ELLIS-AV., ELEGANT 8-room apartment, with every convenience. Owner in Flat B.

West Side.

TO RENT—
8 Morgan-st., 5-room flat, $18.50.
276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.
282 W. Randolph-st., 6 room flat, $25.
Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator, and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 5 ROOMS AT MADISON Square, 984 West Madison-st.
A suite of 6 rooms, Green-st., corner of Washington-blvd.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, at 57 North Ashland-av. Call at Room A, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—192 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., 2D FLOOR flat, 7 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; $35.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT IN ANITA BUILDing, 426 Superior-st.; 8 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors, every modern convenience; overlooks Lake Michigan; building just completed. Inquire of janitor or of
T. J. SHAY & CO.,
284 Madison-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS FURNISHED AND 6-room unfurnished; heat, elevator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—THE FLAT 275 ERIE-ST.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—
MODERN FLAT.
S. W. cor. Belden-av. and Orchard-st., seven rooms, all conveniences, janitor, etc. Rent until May 1st $25 per month.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO.,
308 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4123 LAKE-AV., CHOICE FIRST FLAT in new residence; open. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT FLATS, DEtached; oak finish; all modern convenience; French plate mantel; 5 and 6 rooms. 4315 Langley-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, $30; CORNER $35; furnace, gas range, oak finish. Monroe-av., corner 54th-st.

TO RENT—CHOICEST KENWOOD LOCATION; 7-room flat, hardwood, furnace, and modern; very low until May. Inquire 4507 Lake-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE STANWIX HOUSE, 1339 AND 1341 S. State-st., for men only.
Is entirely new in every particular. Superior sanitary plumbing. Hot and cold baths free to all guests. Splendid new beds, new linen, new bedding, large reading and smoking rooms.
Chess, checkers, and dominoes for guests.
Rooms 25 cents per night, $1.50 per week; beds 15 cents per night, $1 per week.
Come and see for yourself.
1339 and 1341 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM; new house; new furniture; private family; gas, bath. Flat C, 4308 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2529 INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ALcove and other rooms; also large barn.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS; all modern conveniences. 271 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODern, central, clean, cool, reasonable. Wood's Hotel, elevator, 30 Van Buren (Auditorium Block).

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ELEGANT; steam heat. MRS. WHERRITT, 1506 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1219 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, large and small; reasonable rates.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. 37 33d-st.; upper bell.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, REAsonable; gas and bath. 52 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE AUDItorium, nicely-furnished rooms. Gents only.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRENADA AND SALVADOR, RUSH and Ohio-sts., elegantly furnished rooms; steam heated, and each room connected with baths; prices moderate. Cafe on the American and European plan. B. M. MOORE, Mng.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK and Indiana-sts.; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant, popular prices; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c; gents' open all night.

TO RENT—180 DEARBORN-AV., THIRD FLAT, newly furnished and finished room for gentlemen without board.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH running water, suitable for three or four gentlemen; also other rooms. 283 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; strictly private family. 388 Superior.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for ladies. 178 La Salle.

TO RENT—425 EAST SUPERIOR-ST.—LARGE front room, nicely furnished, two closets; suitable for two gentlemen; price $8. References.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; also rooms en suite. 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
Brick store room, 2948 State-st.; $40.
Store room, 5629 Wentworth-av.; $20.50.
Brick store room, 4565 Wentworth-av.; $20.
All have flats in rear and to rent to May 1.
Flat, 5 rooms, corner Taylor and Clark-sts.; $35.
Flat, 5 rooms, 3819 Michigan-av.; $22.
60 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING, and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—QUINCY-ST. STORE, 50X15; ALSO loft, 150 Monroe-st., with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE—164 ADAMS-ST., 15X50. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—STORE, 18X60, THIRTY-FIRST-st., near Michigan-av.
C. D. SPRINGER, 115 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 140 DESplaines-st. Inquire of owner, J. S. BARKER, 342 East Forty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE—11 ROOMS, MODern; 16 Union Park-pl.; or sell at a bargain.
SMITH & LOW, 1317 Madison.

FOR RENT—THE TWO STORES, 734 AND 738 South Halsted-st.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—STORES—43D-ST., NEAR COTtage Grove-av.; good for any business; steam heat. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FINE BASEMENT OFFICE ON Washington-st., adjacent to corner of Dearborn. Address G 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 16-STORY MANHATTAN Block. Call 315 Dearborn-st., Room 424.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—FINE OFFICES AT both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AT 187 WASHINGTON-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICES. 243 Wabash-av., Room 63.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, 155 La Salle-st., main floor; see our manager for terms and space. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x164, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50, 1 do 50x60; 1 floor, 45x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BUILDING, 40X138, State-st., near Peck-court, suitable for hotel or light manufacturing purposes; will alter to suit tenant. Address J 176, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building 100x120; steam power and heat will divide to suit.
WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4,166.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SPACE, 148-154 Monroe-st.; vaults, heat, elevators, and power; fine show-room on ground floor; room for one large concern. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE IN WHOLESALE district, 3d floor, 40x100; steam freight elevator; with desk-room or office on 1st floor, and use of telephone; good location for wholesale paper. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS NOTICE—A NEW TWO-story brick building, 4159 S. Halsted-st., opposite Transit House; only $25 per month if taken at once. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, N. E. CORNER North Clark and Indiana-sts.; cement floor; good light.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list.
TURNER & BOND,
115 Dearborn-st., Tel. 424.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house or apartment from Oct. 1 to May 1; east of State and north of Ohio-sts.; no children. Address H 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with or without breakfast, by a single gentleman, on West or North Side; state terms. Address H 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH USE of desk, neat and cheap, by Monday. Address H 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 5 OR 6 ROOM flat, east of State and north of 43d-sts.; give location and price. Address H 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN, NEAR HURON and Cass-sts., until May 1. Address J 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR OUR DAILY APplicants at our South Side office, 155 La Salle-st.—Houses and flats on the North, South, and West Sides.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 12 ROOM HOUSE with barn, or flat with barn; south of Division and east of La Salle-av. Address F 120, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—
Holders of Takamine Ferment company certificates are hereby notified that on and after Oct. 4, 1891, those certificates will be exchanged at the office of the company, 907 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., for new stock certificates engraved by the New York Bank Note Co., passed and approved by the New York Stock Exchange, and guaranteed by the Illinois Savings and Trust Co. Bank, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD MOORE,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WALKS FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26th, 1891.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until one o'clock p. m. on the 20th day of October, 1891, for all labor and material required for laying 450,000 square feet of walks, more or less, divided into contracts of 10,000 feet or more.
The walks will average about 40 feet in width; there will, however, be certain areas of much greater width and some less. The roadway or bed of the walk will be excavated or filled in by the World's Columbian Exposition to the width of the walk and to the depth of six inches (6 in.) below finished grade. The walks must be finished to true lines and to grades established by the plans and must be of an even surface, so that water will not remain upon them.
They must be of sufficient durability to admit the travel of broad-tired wagons over them without injury to the walks.
Brick, stone, tile, wood, cement, concrete, asphalt, or other compositions or materials will be considered. Bids may also be made for renting the materials during the Exposition and the removal of same by the contractor at its close.
Each contractor who figures on this work must file a specification with his bid clearly explaining the nature, quality, and price of manufacturing and laying the material on which he has figured.
Each bidder will be required to lay a block of his walk 6 feet square at Jackson Park before the 20th day of October, 1891, where directed by the Chief of Construction, as a sample of the work upon which his bid is based, said block to be retained as a part and parcel of his contract.
This, however, will in no way relieve the contractor from guaranteeing his material to the entire satisfaction of the Chief of Construction.
The contractor will be required to furnish a bond satisfactory to the Chief of Construction to keep the walks in perfect repair until the close of the World's Columbian Exposition.
A certified check for $100 for every 10,000 square feet of walk will be required for the faithful execution of the contract.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION of Sewers and Surface Drains and Roof Water for the World's Columbian Exposition.
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26, 1891.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1:30 o'clock p. m. on the 2d day of October, 1891, for all labor and materials that will be required to construct sewers for surface drains and roof water for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with drawings and specifications which are now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM.
Chief of Construction World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS AND CONstruction of Machinery Hall and Annex for the World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 1891.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 7th day of October, 1891, for all the labor and material required to complete the Machinery Hall and Annex for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with drawings and specifications which are now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
A deposit of a certified check for $50 is required to guarantee the return of all drawings and specifications to this office.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Kirk Mining and Milling Co. for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, Room 39 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m.
W. M. WHITE, Secretary.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES SLAUGHTERED—NEW AND SECond hand—We can give better value for your money than any. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG CO., 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

SOLID-TIRED BICYCLES AT COST; LAdies', gentlemen's, or combination wheels, also a few gents' pneumatics.
THOS. KANE & CO., 137 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF CURTAIN desks at cost; call and see samples between 9 and 12. W. H. MORROW, Room 305, 88 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LETTER NO. 1.
NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL,
Valparaiso, Ind.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs:
We are pleased to state that the fourteen new Kimball pianos placed in our music hall are very satisfactory in every particular. We take great pleasure in recommending your pianos to the public as being beautiful in design, perfect in touch, and admirable in tone. Very respectfully,
H. B. BROWN, Principal.
O. P. KINSEY, Associate.

The above is one of the many complimentary letters we are daily receiving, speaking in terms of praise of the
NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANO.

The most popular instrument now before the public. It is strictly
A HIGH GRADE PIANO.
Sold for cash or on time payments.
The Kimball Company are sole agents for
HALLET & DAVIS
EMERSON CO. } PIANOS.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
All goods sold on strictly
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Good second-hand pianos from $25 upwards.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

A GOOD START IS HALF THE RACE.
We are showing the largest and most magnificent stock of slightly used and second-hand upright pianos ever exhibited in this city, and at prices that will astonish you. Terms to suit everybody.
RELIABLE PIANOS AT LOWEST PRICES.
If you are looking for high-grade pianos we invite you to examine the world-renowned
WEBER
WEBER
WEBER
and also the beautiful
WHEELOCK
WHEELOCK
WHEELOCK
in every variety of wood. We never swerve from our guiding star, "popular prices," and this is the reason why you can always save money by purchasing of us.
Pianos tuned, regulated, and repaired. Good pianos rented for $3, $4, and $5 a month.
Be sure to call on us before buying elsewhere.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY'S FALL CLEARING SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
To make room for our superb new stock a large accumulation of slightly used and second-hand pianos in uprights, squares, and grands offered at CLEARING SALE prices. The following makes of pianos are represented:
Decker Bros., Kroeger, Washburn, Chickering, New England, Lyon & Healy, Emerson, Steinway, Bauer, Haines, Miller, Frey, Hallet & Davis, Kimball, Keogh, Pelton & Pomeroy, New York Piano Co., and many others. Each instrument has been overhauled in our factory. Terms to suit any reasonable purchaser. Out-of-town buyers may safely take advantage of this sale. We promise careful selection.
Our stock of new pianos is the largest and finest ever shown in the West. Seven distinct salesrooms filled with
THE PEERLESS KNABE,
THE POPULAR FISCHER,
THE RELIABLE NEW ENGLAND,
THE FAVORITE PEASE.
New pianos for rent. Tuning and moving by competent men. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

OUR GREAT SACRIFICE SALE CONTINUES.
We have still a number of special values to offer in new pianos which we are not now running in our regular stock. Many of these are the instruments of well-known makers and will be sold at prices regardless of cost.
If you are contemplating the purchase of a piano within the next six months, you should investigate this opportunity at once. We have also a number of second-hand upright and square pianos which we are offering at prices and terms to insure quick sales. Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented or it may be returned at our expense.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
The only authorized representatives for the Steinway, A. B. Chase, Kurtzman, Geo. W. Lyon, and Webster pianos; Vocations, A. B. Chase, Wilcox & White reed and self-playing organs.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 STATE-ST.,
49, 51, AND 53 JACKSON-ST.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

1 Marshall & Co.	$ 50
1 Newton & Co.	90
1 Arion	125
1 Story & Camp (grand)	140
1 Safford & Sons (upright)	150
1 Arion (upright, nearly new)	190
1 Mathushek (upright)	200
1 Estey & Camp (upright, nearly new)	200
1 Decker Bros. (upright)	225
1 Estey (upright)	225
1 Haines & Bro. (upright grand)	250
3 Esteys (upright grands) each	250

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP. 49, 51 & 53 Jackson st.

A—LARGE—ASSORTMENT—OF
Hardman—pianos
Shaw—pianos
in fancy foreign and domestic woods just received made expressly to put on exhibition; since the number is larger than our booth will accommodate we offer them for sale at once. To make room for new goods we will this week sacrifice used pianos of ALL KINDS. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO.,
146 State-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS.
145-147 Wabash-av.
Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

FOR SALE—ASSORTMENT OF GUITARS, BANjos, violins, accordions, etc., at a bargain. Call at Room 27, 88 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—
All machinery, belting, shafting, etc., in the late Coleman & Larson Manufacturing Company Mill, foot of North Sangamon-st., Chicago. A large three-story mill complete in every respect for the manufacture of all kinds of interior finish, sash, doors, etc. Also complete machinery for dressing about 100,000 feet of lumber per day. Yards located close to mill to supply the mill with all the dressing at good rates. Four horses, fourteen wages, etc. Reasonable rent for buildings.
Will sell the entire plant or one-third or one-half interest in same. Have a practical man who will take an interest with responsible parties.
Apply to S. K. MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY, Lincoln-st. and Blue Island-av., Chicago, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE SPACE IN ONE of the best located stores on State-st., between Madison and Jackson, for boots and shoes, ladies' furnishings, shawls, rubber goods, umbrellas, etc.; no other departments need apply. Address H 109, Tribune office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT ATTORney commencing practice here desires connection with some established office. B V 36, Tribune.

A CAPITALIST WITH $15,000 WANTED TO INvestigate temporary investment in which there is $25,000 to $100,000. Address J 149, Tribune office.

A SNAP—CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CONFECtionery, gents' furnishing goods, stationery, and notions; owner leaving city. Address J 117, Tribune office.

AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR PHYSICIAN IN a country town; practice worth $2,500 to $3,000. Apply between 10 and 2 p. m. to O. S. McALLISTER, druggist, at Lord, Owen & Co.'s.

CONTRACTORS WANTED—TO ERECT BRICK building, $10,000; exchange for good salable lots. Address H 174, Tribune office.

EXTRA CHOICE LOCATION FOR CIGARS, news, and drug store, cafe, bakery, groceries; 4 stores to rent. Address J 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY IN ONE OF CHICAGO'S choice suburbs; fine stock and fixtures, good horse and wagon; cheap rent; lease as long as desired; no competition; close to depot; $1,000; this is a bargain; other business. A. GRAY, 77 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE IMPROVED REAL estate for stock and fixtures of retail hat store 174 Madison-st. Store for rent on long lease with or without buying stock.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND GENTS' BOARDING-house; cheap rent; 3 year lease; centrally located on South Side; will sell cheap for cash. Address H 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CLEAN CLOTHING STOCK IN ONE of the best business towns of Iowa; yearly sales $20,000, present stock $4,500; sickness cause. Lock Box 20, Cedar Falls, Ia.

FOR SALE—CROCKERY, TINWARE, WOODENware and notion store; cheap. 400 S. Western-av.

FOURTEEN-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHigan-av.; good paying house; lease and cheap rent; furniture at a bargain this week; part time: Owner, 84 La Salle-st., Room 507.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SAMPLE-ROOM ON PROMInent street; West Side. Fred Miller's brewing office, 43 N. Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE. ADDRESS J 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—SOME BARGAINS IN rooming and boarding-houses. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., main floor, The Rookery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, centrally located, completely fitted up, with laundry, bakery, and steam dish-washer; a splendid investment for right parties. Address H 172, Tribune.

FOR RENT—HOTEL—32-ROOMS FURNISHED; doing paying business; at Chicago Lawn City on the Grand Trunk railroad. Call Sunday afternoon at the hotel, or address S. F. Hall, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING; established 1873; with good stock and trade, and located on South Side. Address J 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE ON GOOD CORNER, clean new stock and nicely fitted; terms reasonable for spot cash. Address J 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND COAL YARD, CHEAP. Call PALTZ BROS., 421 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE FURNISHED CORner house, 20 rooms. 39 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MY STOCK OF GENTS' furnishing goods, store and gas fixtures; will move to Akron, Col. JNO. W. CHARLESTON, 213 W. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SAloons in Southern Indiana, good town, splendid trade; a gold mine; if you want a saloon it will pay you to investigate this. Box 382, Worthington, Ind.

FOR SALE—$800 CASH TAKES RESTAURANT and suite of elegant furnished rooms; $35 per day; a chance. 303 31st-st.

IF YOU HAVE ANY NOVELTY IN TOYS, GAMES, or puzzles to sell call Room 215, 85 Dearborn-st.

MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, OR ½ interest in same, where inexperienced party can go right into a paying store and learn the trade with party now running store; first-class in every respect. Address H 154, Tribune office.

MANAGING PARTNER COMPELLED TO WITHdraw from firm controlling good business and valuable patents will sell half interest for $20,000. Address H 145, Tribune office.

MARKET—ONE OF BEST IN CITY; FIRST-class trade; weekly sales $1,000; other business and cannot attend to both. Address G 179, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

$5,000 DOWN, FINE HOTEL AND GROUND; big money. Address 113 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN AN UNEXCEPtionable real estate enterprise in Illinois which sickness compels me to divide with an A1 business-man who can invest $100,000 and take chief charge of the business. Address B V 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HEAR OF A GOOD LOCATION for groceries or general merchandise; Illinois preferred; or would buy out a stock of $1,000. Address H 48, Tribune office.

$10 WILL BUY A BUILDING LOT, 25X100 FT., with full warranty deed, in the beautiful, picturesque Chicago Spring Bluff Addition; here is the chance of a lifetime; don't let this chance escape you as your fathers did before you; leave an inheritance to your wife and children; secure one of these beautiful $10 lots; it is better and safer than any other investment you can make; don't delay, as delays are dangerous, as present prices will be raised soon; remember only $10 for lot with full warranty deed. J. A. WEBB, 151 Clark-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 78, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579.
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE AND GENERAL WAREHOUSE FOR merchandise; dock and railroad facilities unsurpassed.
WM. GREEN & CO.,
544 to 554 North Water-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED lady agents in Chicago and surrounding cities to sell a ladies' specialty, something entirely new and which every lady needs; this is no book or anything trivial, but a special ladies' device invented by an experienced physician; it sells at sight and will better and earn you more money daily than anything you ever offered. Please address letter, stating experience and reference, asking for appointment, Dr. Trott Obturator Co., Room 12, 175 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 CASH; MUST HAVE business ability and be willing to take active part; business first-class and will bear close investigation; large and sure profits. Address J 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN THE CITIES OF NORTHERN ILlinois and Indiana, representatives of an old Eastern corporation. Address B V 35, Tribune.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MARINE VILLA, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Within 30 yards of the surf; 17th season; 50 rooms added, facing the sea; elevator, baths, etc.
MRS. F. HALLENBECK.

EDUCATIONAL.

ESTABLISHED 1883—CHICAGO COLLEGE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ART.
Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 7. Catalogue mailed free. ALBERT E. RUFF, Director.

JENNINGS SEMINARY—
AURORA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Thorough, Practical, Progressive, and Economical. Experienced teachers in all departments. Graduates admitted into first-class colleges without examination. Steam heat. Circulars free. Address
REV. C. C. LOVEJOY, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR twenty-five girls; terms, $500. Address IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

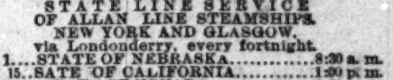
ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDson. Both sexes. An endowment takes ladies at $200. Catalogues. W. H. BANNISTER, President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK—FOR PARticulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Civil Engineering, Classics, Business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army Officer. Address WM. VERBECK, Supt.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY FOR young ladies; 25th year; is provided for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic, and Preparatory Departments; also in music and art. MRS. HENRIETTA KUTZ, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Navigation.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC
TO DERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, $50 to $80. According to Steamer and location of Stateroom.
Intermediate and Steerage at low rates.
NO CATTLE CARRIED.
STATE LINE SERVICE
OF ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
via Londonderry, every fortnight.
Oct. 1....STATE OF NEBRASKA..........8:30 a. m.
Oct. 15...STATE OF CALIFORNIA..........1:00 p. m.
Oct. 29....STATE OF NEVADA..........1:00 p. m.
CABIN $35 and upwards. Return, $65 and upwards. Steerage $19.
Address ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York to Genoa in Eleven Days.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.
DIRECT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF FRANCE, RIVIERA, AND ITALY.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 10 A. M.
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 2 P. M.
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, '92, 8 A. M.
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 11 A. M.
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 8 A. M.
And every five weeks thereafter.
Passage, $125, or $150 a berth. First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

DAILY LAKE EXCURSION TO ST. JOSEPH AND Benton Harbor. Steamers "City of Chicago" and "Puritan" leave 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 a. m. Close connections Chicago and West Michigan, Grand Rapids, all points Northern Michigan, Vandalia and Wabash Railways Southern points. Dock foot Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, Pres.

GOODRICH LINE—
Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at..........*9 a. m. and *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at..........*9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at..........*8 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Mon., Wed., and Fri. at..........8 p. m.
Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids daily...*7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tues. and Saturday..........7 p. m.
*Sun. excepted. Office and dock, foot Michigan-av.

MICHIGAN FRUIT LINE—
Daily, except Sunday, for Saugatuck and Douglas, Mich., at 8 p. m., by stmrs Chas. McVea and Pilgrim. Ticket, including berth, $1.50; round trip, $2.50. Connects at Saugatuck with boat for Ottawa Beach and Holland.
Cheapest route to Grand Rapids, Mich.
O'Connor's Dock on North Side.
Foot Michigan-st.,
Near Rush street bridge.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	§ 9:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:10 am
Orland Accommodation	† 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Orland Accommodation	† 9:45 am	†12:15 pm
Orland Accommodation	† 2:45 pm	† 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:48 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 7:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:20 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 3:10 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:05 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 2:15 pm
	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
	§10:30 pm	§ 2:00 pm
	§10:40 pm	§ 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
	§11:15 pm	§ 9:25 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 8:20 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am	X1:00 pm
	*11:30 am	*11:30 am
	* 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	* 7:30 pm	* 9:45 am
	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
	* 7:00 am	* 1:35 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:30 am	§10:00 am
	* 3:00 pm	
	§ 5:00 pm	
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	* 1:35 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon and Green Lake	*11:30 am	* 1:35 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm	§11:30 am
	§10:00 pm	* 4:22 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am	* 2:40 pm
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	*11:30 pm	*11:15 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	* 8:50 am	* 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	* 8:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	* 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	* 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:05 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 3:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	† 1:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	§ 8:40 pm	§ 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	* 9:00 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:30 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:35 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	*10:20 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos. Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 5:30 pm	b 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am

Milwaukee, lve., a 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 4:30 pm, a 5:30 pm, a 7:30 pm, b 11:00 pm; arrive, a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, b 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm, s 8:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:15 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts Trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express......†	1:45 pm	1:30 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express.*	11:20 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.....*	9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex...*	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.*	11:20 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation*	5:00 pm	†9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:50 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 5:40 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:15 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:55 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:30 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
New York Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 3:00 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:05 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 7:35 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:35 p m
Do Night Express	8:15 p m	7:20 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., §9:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:55 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive †6:50, *7:05, *8:05, †11:15 a. m., †3:25, *4:05, †6:30, †8:50 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
	*10:45 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
	†10:45 p. m.	† 9:15 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND CAnal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F. 7:15 a. m., P *9:25 a. m., F *10:15 a. m., F *3:00 p. m., F *9:20 p. m., P *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *8:00 a. m., *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive in Chicago F *7:20 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:15 p. m., F *6:30 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WORSE THAN A GATLING.

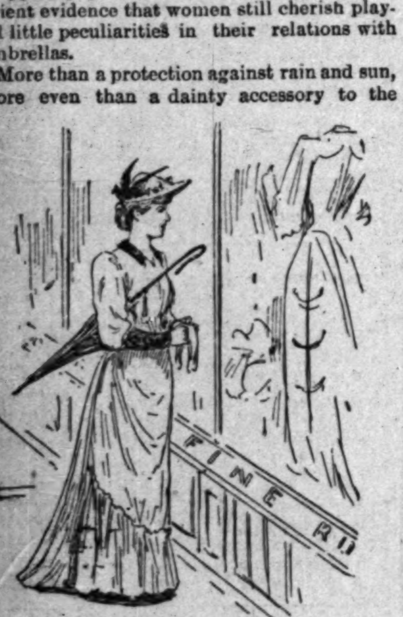
WHAT AN UMBRELLA CAN DO IN A CARELESS WOMAN'S HANDS.

In Spite of Countless Lectures, Fair Pedestrians Continue to Inflict Serious Wounds on the Persons and Fatal Injuries on the Morals of Those They Meet—Samples Found During an Afternoon's Stroll on Chicago Streets—Where Profanity Was Wholly Excusable.

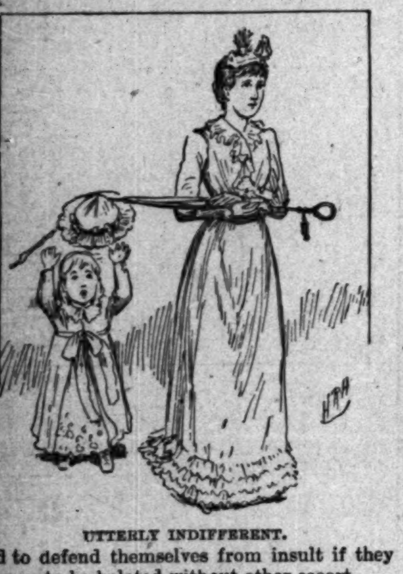
IT is a singular fact that notwithstanding the prodigious amount of instruction they have received women—that is, average women—have not yet learned to carry umbrellas and parasols in a manner satisfactory to the unarmed pedestrian with a selfish interest in the preservation of life and limb.

Much has been said and more written on the subject—partly in hortatory, partly in a sarcastic vein—enough certainly to have long since brought about reform. But a morning walk upon any of Chicago's business streets or a visit to one of Chicago's dry-goods houses, where the shopping population congregates, affords sufficient evidence that women still cherish playful little peculiarities in their relations with umbrellas.

More than a protection against rain and sun, more even than a dainty accessory to the toilet, is the modern umbrella. It is avenger, friend, and—if its handle be chic and its covering irreproachable—a constant companion as well. Women rely upon it to get them through crowds, to make uncomfortable the possessors of smarter bonnets than their own, to shield themselves from too inquisitive eyes, and to defend themselves from insult if they happen to be belated without other escort.



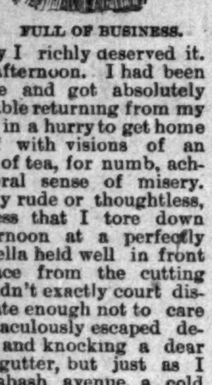
DOESN'T MEAN TO OFFEND.



UTTERLY INDIFFERENT.

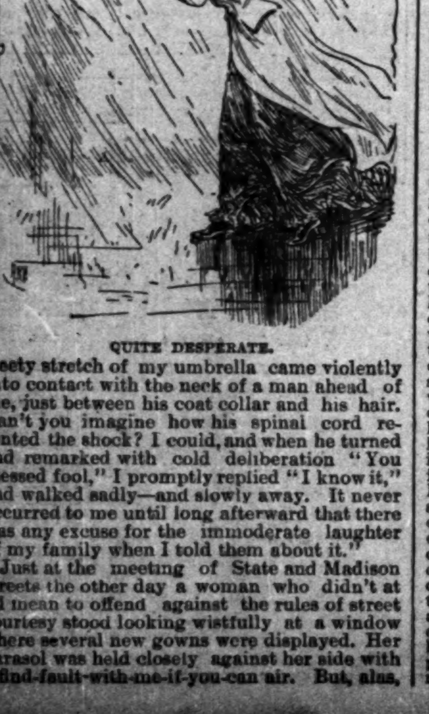
It would be unreasonable indeed to quarrel with these manifestly proper uses to which umbrellas are daily put. Their abuses are the chief causes of grievance and the occasion of more than one remark to the effect (expletives omitted) that "women should no more be trusted with umbrellas than babies with nitro-glycerine."

All prejudices aside, isn't it a little trying not to be able to pursue the even, peaceful tenor of one's way on a city thoroughfare without being punched violently in the ribs by the woman who throws her parasol nonchalantly over her arm, or cracking one's knees over the umbrella of that other person who thinks she is taking proper care of it if it merely makes an angle of 45° with the train of her bell skirt?



FULL OF BUSINESS.

Some women are even conscious of their shortcomings. "The only time I was ever sworn at—yes, actually sworn at," said a bright Chicago girl, "was in the midst of a miserable sleet-storm early last spring, and I must say I richly deserved it. It was a bitterly cold afternoon. I had been over to the North Side and got absolutely chilled through on the cable returning from my call. Of course I was in a hurry to get home and comforted myself with visions of an open fire and a hot cup of tea, for numb, aching fingers and a general sense of misery. Now I am not ordinarily rude or thoughtless, I think, but I will confess that I tore down Monroe street that afternoon at a perfectly reckless gait, my umbrella held well in front of me to shield my face from the cutting wind and the hail. I didn't exactly court disaster, but I was desperate enough not to care what happened. I miraculously escaped decapitating two children and knocking a dear old gentleman into the gutter, but just as I turned the corner at Wabash avenue, a cold sleety stretch of my umbrella came violently into contact with the neck of a man ahead of me, just between his coat collar and his hair. Can't you imagine how his spinal cord resented the shock? I could, and when he turned and remarked with cold deliberation "You blessed fool," I promptly replied "I know it," and walked sadly—and slowly away. It never occurred to me until long afterward that there was any excuse for the immoderate laughter of my family when I told them about it."

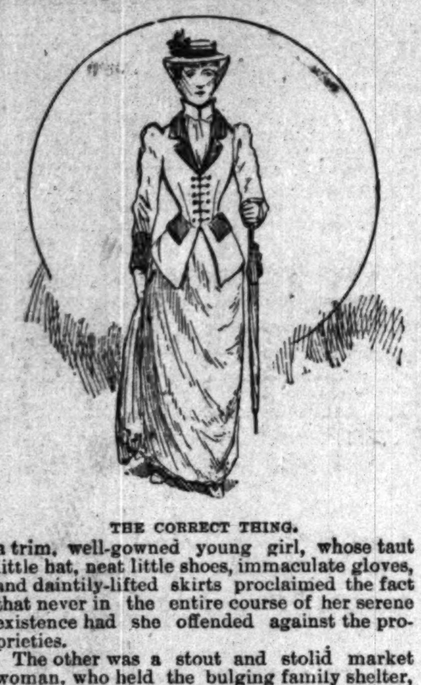


QUITE DESPERATE.

Just at the meeting of State and Madison streets the other day a woman who didn't at all mean to offend against the rules of street courtesy stood looking wistfully at a window where several new gowns were displayed. Her parasol was held closely against her side with a find-fault-with-me-if-you-can air. But, alas, the tip protruded just a trifle—enough, however, to scratch cruelly the arm of a little girl who was brushed against it by the crowd, and who in consequence went sobbing down the street, refusing to be comforted.

Another woman on the same corner bore away triumphantly over her shoulder a child's hat caught up by the aggressive ferule of her sunshade. A third business-like young person inspired apprehension and dismay in the hearts of all who saw her by grasping an umbrella firmly in the middle and carrying it at right angles with her body.

Two women only of all who thronged through either street had sufficient regard for the feelings of their fellow-men to carry their umbrellas parallel to their bodies. One was a trim, well-gowned young girl, whose taut little hat, neat little shoes, immaculate gloves, and daintily-lifted skirts proclaimed the fact that never in the entire course of her serene existence had she offended against the proprieties.

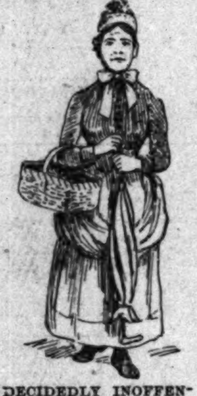


THE CORRECT THING.

The other was a stout and stolid market woman, who held the bulging family shelter, handle downwards, and moved along with a clear conscience and a rolling gait.

In the shops there is even a more depressing state of things. Fair shoppers lean umbrellas against counters for the unwary to stumble over, jab each other viciously with bristling ends, and make saleswomen's lives a burden by laying them dripping on fine goods.

On the whole, the loudly-expressed opinion of a masculine sufferer is not without foundation. He says: "Not even the cable-cars cause a greater number of accidents and inconveniences than do umbrellas in the irresponsible hands of the gentler sex"—a statement strong enough to warrant the lynching of all women who are not blameless in this respect. The same grumbler asserts that the time is not far distant, unless there is a radical change, when parasols, like poisons, will not be sold without an order or a recommendation from a responsible agent, who can vouch for the common sense and the consideration of the would-be purchaser; that he for one is willing to make the matter a political issue, a plank in his party's platform.



DECIDEDLY INOFFENSIVE.

THE LATEST THINGS IN JEWELS.

Myriads of Novelties Seen by a Sharp-Sighted Woman.

A heart-shaped locket of sardonyx was seen with a cupid cut in intaglio.

Tiny cachou boxes covered with repoussé work are designed for men's vest pockets.

A circular brooch made of twisted bands of small diamonds and olivines is a pretty trifle.

The trident is a new form for a lady's gold hat pin. The prongs are luxuriously set with diamonds.

A beautiful object in a scarf pin is a woman's bust with arms thrown up behind her head cut out of moonstone.

Another instance of a tasteful display in a jeweler's window is a wreath made of enameled flowers with diamond centers.

Scarf pins in sard, green tourmaline, garnet, and labradorite cut intaglio are among the most elegant as well as artistic scarf pins.

New bonbon boxes are hexagonal, the corners being merely cut off, and have a picture in enamel, usually a cupid, set in the cover.

A long-felt want is supplied in small round boxes of repoussé silver that resemble bonbon boxes, but inside conceal a dainty little powder puff.

One of the prettiest rings has a bowknot of small diamonds for a set. The daintiness of the design lies in the idea that these ribbons are attached to the ends of the uncompleted circlet and complete it.

A species of dolphin, long enough to wrap himself around and curl his tail so as to fit in an imaginary circle, makes one of the newest gold brooches. The finish is rough and unpolished, and tiny diamonds serve as eyes.

A diamond star recently seen has one long blazing ray and lesser rays of different length mingled with slender beams of light indicating fine lines of gold. It is an entirely new departure in the time-honored diamond star, and a step towards things as they are.

Advantage of the layers and tints in a piece of opaline was taken to carve the heads of youth and old age, one looking right and above, the other left and beneath. On another piece of opaline was a butterfly, and on another a paroquet exquisitely carved.

Tall, slender glass vases with flaring tops come in red and yellow shaded glass. The larger ones have a transparent snake with his tail wrapped around the vase and his head resting on the glass vase.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

LADY DIXIE ON DRESS REFORM.

What She Thinks Should Be the Ideal Costume.

Perhaps, just now, when so much is being said about dress reform it may be interesting to recall Lady Florence Dixie's idea of an ideal walking costume for women. A few years ago she began a vigorous crusade against the long skirt. "The bugbear skirt,' she calls it, "hampering to the limbs, the spouse of mud and dirt."

She does not want women to adopt the garb of men, because it is so ugly. She says: "I unhesitatingly declare that the day is fast approaching when the hideous and senseless long skirt will die a natural death. I am not an advocate of trousers for women, for I think trousers are hideous at any time." But what she does advocate very strongly and earnestly is the general adoption for street wear of a costume similar to that which she herself puts on when in Scotland. It consists of a flannel shirt, knickerbockers, a short kilt skirt and loose jacket, a style of dress not at all strange or novel except in its adaptation to general wear. And it is the lack of startling originality in the idea that is one of its chief recommendations. For it is the oddness and unusualness of most of the proposed reform garments that cause their condemnation without trial and almost at sight. Very few women, however much they may rebel in secret against the tyranny of their present style of dress, care to make guys or spectacles of themselves by donning outlandish costumes that have only a promised, and rather dubious, possibility of superior comfort to recommend them.

The Story of Dresden China.

The first hard porcelain made in Europe—for majolica, Palissyware, and others of the sort are pottery and not porcelain—was the lovely Dresden-ware, and in that line nothing has ever been made to exceed its beauty. Its flowers, its ribbons and ornaments are perfection in design and color. There is a rumor that real lace is put into the clay before firing for the parts representing lace, but how that may be we do not know. It owes its existence to an accident. The chemist, who had been imprisoned by the Elector in order to find the secret of making gold and of the elixir of life, having come across some substance resembling porcelain in the bottom of a crucible, was unable to get it of a pure tint till a rider one day found a peculiar white clay on his horse's hoofs, which he had dried and sifted and sold for hair-powder, and the unfortunate chemist, using it and observing its weight, experimented with it, and straightway the great Dresden-ware—or Meissen as it is more correctly called—became a success, the first sculptors and colorists of the day lending their art to its perfection. Cruelty, or rather tyranny, has often attended on Dresden china; for Frederick the Great, having sent great quantities of this white earth to Berlin, took captive the best workers in the Meissen and sent them after it, never allowing them to see home again; and presently he obliged the Jews in his dominion to buy the china he thus manufactured by refusing them marriage licenses till they had procured a service, thus gaining an immense annual revenue.—*Harper's Bazar.*

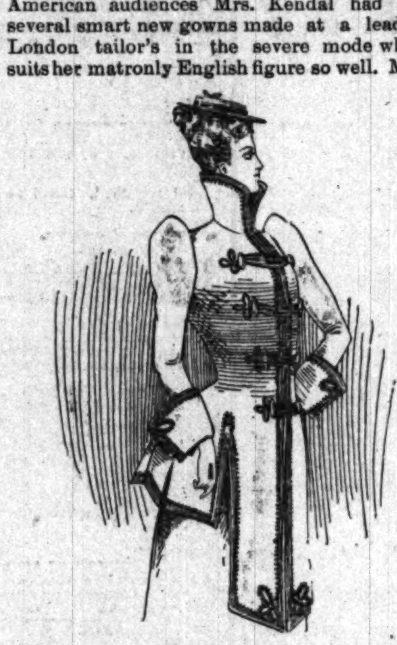
FRESH FROM HER TAILOR.

THREE NEW GOWNS JUST FINISHED FOR A FAMOUS ACTRESS.

Specimens of the Street Dresses Designed for Mrs. Kendal by a London House—Worthy of the Good Taste of a Sensible and Modest Actress—Severity Rather Than Sensation the Prevailing Feature—A Suggestion of Old Ideas—How They Are Made.

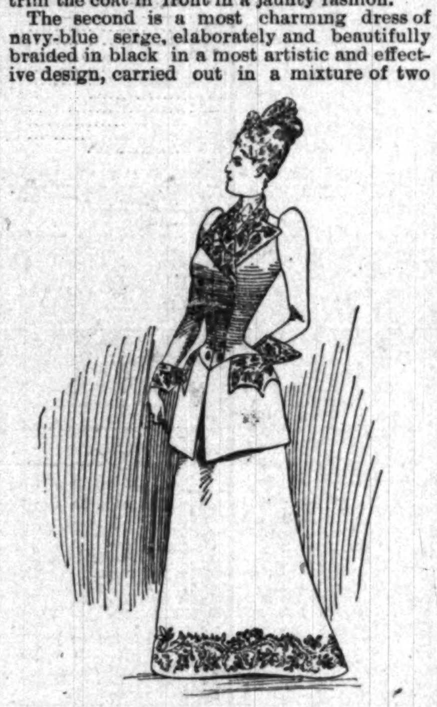
There is no more gracious or approachable actress on the modern stage than Mrs. Kendal. Conscientious in the performance of her domestic duties, preserving with her independence the deepest regard for social prejudices, always artistic and finished in her art, it is no wonder that society opens its doors to her and that old false traditions and prejudices regarding actresses are laid aside at her approach. In Boston, in New York, and even in Chicago, she has been received in the best houses and fêted by the most conservative people. Her American tour this winter will doubtless be attended by success as brilliant, by social distinction as great as that of the last two years, in spite of the unkind and even unjust things she has chosen to say about American women in one of her little books.

Looking forward to her appearance before American audiences Mrs. Kendal had had several smart new gowns made at a leading London tailor's in the severe mode which suits her matronly English figure so well. Mrs. Kendal is proverbially well formed both on and off the stage, and it is needless to add that these gowns are as graceful and novel in design as they are original and tasteful in color. In cut, fit, and finish they leave nothing to be desired. The charm of these pretty dresses is indicated by the cuts.

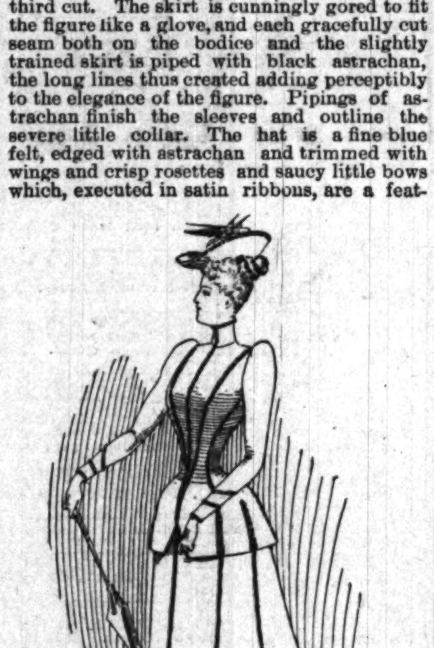


The first is a graceful coat of black Venetian cloth, cut in a most becoming shape, suggesting the fashions of the time of Louis Quinze, but resembling them only in a general way. The collar is high, the cuffs flaring, and the front is made with two very long ends—"tabs" or "battlements," as we have fallen in the way of calling them—and the garment is slashed all around. The braiding is carried out in a mixture of black and gold most effectively arranged. Austrian knots of braiding, with olivettes to correspond, serve to trim the coat in front in a jaunty fashion.

The second is a most charming dress of navy-blue serge, elaborately and beautifully braided in black in a most artistic and effective design, carried out in a mixture of two braids that is both novel and striking. The cut of the skirt is exceptionally graceful, resembling the "bell" and the "umbrella" models, although doubtless the haughty London tailor who created them would scorn to designate them by titles so conventional. The bodice is made in double-breasted shape and the elaborate braiding appears not only on the skirt but also on the rolling collar, the large pockets, and the gauntlet cuffs. The hat which completes this pretty costume is a dainty blue velvet toque, trimmed with rosettes and bows of black satin ribbon.



An exceedingly handsome gown of very fine gendarme blue cloth is illustrated in the third cut. The skirt is cunningly gored to fit the figure like a glove, and each gracefully cut seam both on the bodice and the slightly trained skirt is piped with black astrachan, the long lines thus created adding perceptibly to the elegance of the figure. Pipings of astrachan finish the sleeves and outline the severe little collar. The hat is a fine blue felt, edged with astrachan and trimmed with wings and crisp rosettes and saucy little bows which, executed in satin ribbons, are a feature of all the fall millinery. The gloves worn with this gown are, of course, heavy dogskin.



One can imagine how, fortified by these irreproachable garments, Mrs. Kendal will thrill the great American public as the heroine of the domestic drama in which she delights and to which it is not averse. The long skirts with their effective folds will accentuate her graceful, gliding walk. The smart hats will sit the sunny waves of her abundant hair right jauntily, and her pleasant English voice will ring sweeter and merrier for the becomingness of her attire.

Looking After the Little Things.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* urges women at the housecleaning time to make it a rule to inspect everything in the way of the fitting and furniture of the house. If there are slats out of the blinds or the blinds are out of order in any way have them repaired. Look at the locks and bolts and see that everything is in order, that the keys are in place and move easily in the lock. Sometimes when a lock is stiff a few drops of kerosene oil will make it all right. If there are cracked window panes do not wait till they come out themselves, but have them repaired now. Look at the cane-bottomed chairs and have new seats put in if they need it. It is a saving of money and endless annoyance to have articles out of repair promptly mended so they can be of service.

NOVELTIES IN HOUSE DECORATION.

Results of the Recent Demand for Accurate Designs in Interior Finishing.

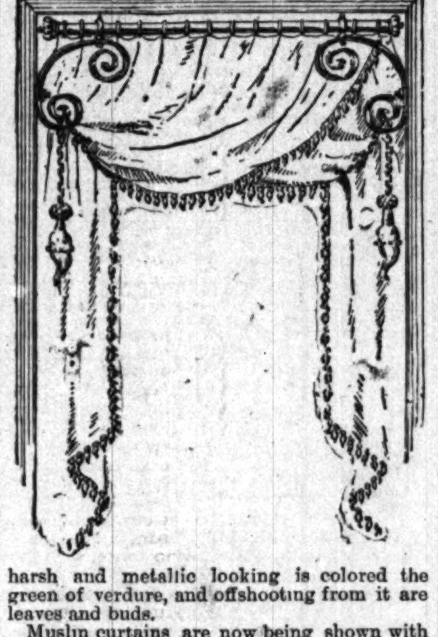
The new things which are being shown this fall are full of surprises, although most of them are reproductions of quaint old things that have been used for ages past. The demand for accurate styles has encouraged manufacturers to employ discriminate designers, who have evolved all that is unique of past epochs, but while these pieces are delightfully fashioned it is pitiable to note how improperly and inappropriately they are utilized. Baccarat tables can be bought in commonplace shops by commonplace people who do not understand anything more dense than casino. English tea-tables are poked into corners of rooms where tea is never drank, and jewel cases are displayed in parlors—more's the pity.

A girl with hysterical art tendencies got married last week. It was one of those long engagements that usually leave a girl withered and peevish and the man worse a bachelor than ever, but which fortunately in this case wound up in a splice. When they went to housekeeping the young bride had her bedroom papered with envelopes that Jim had addressed to her, and there were enough of them to cover all the walls. For a frieze she used a deep blue blotting paper spattered in all colors of ink. The man doesn't live who has the hardihood to upbraid a woman who keeps ever before him such reminders of all he ever said and promised her.

In most old-fashioned houses there are plenty of unsightly corners and nooks, the result of additions and changes, and these to the decorator are frequently the source of delightful whims. An alcove recently noticed was reduced in height by fretwork side and top and provided with a corner divan; the walls were treated with a paper, different entirely from the adjoining room, which was cream with touches of brown, for the alcove showed its walls aglow with deep pink, as though from the reflection of a heavy red-shaded standard lamp. The effect upon entering the room and getting a glimpse of this alcove was very pleasing and at first sight was attributed to the lamp.

Folks have become surfeited of late years with cornices and curtain-poles, and it is a relief to this conventional form of window treatment to discover anything like the sketches here reproduced. One very clever arrangement is effected by the curtain-rod between two brackets which are utilized for displaying bric-à-brac. Another form is by simply applying to the abrupt corners a simple scroll design in brass or wood as shown.

The old-fashioned way of hanging a picture is by cords or wire, but the new way of doing it is by introducing trailing vine effects made in wire and metal, much in the same realistic way that some years ago the women folk made wax ivy vines. The wire instead of being harsh and metallic looking is colored the green of verdure, and offshooting from it are leaves and buds.



Muslin curtains are now being shown with black lace insertions in the open border. A novel thing also is an écru net embroidered over in silk. Chenille curtains, instead of being of solid fabric from top to bottom, are now relieved by a broken net-work pattern in the form of a dado or frieze.

Some one has said that "nature abhors a straight line, except in morals," and things decorative would seem to justify that observation, for the prim little brass or iron bedstead is not put now with its head to the wall and its feet in the center of the room, but on the contrary, it is pushed into the corner and over it is fashioned a tent like canopy of chintz, or muslin, or cretonne.

It seems a pity to paint over the hard oak woodwork of a room, but that this is becoming a common custom is shown by the fact that manufacturers of curtain poles are now furnishing them in tints from the palest and softest of the rose hues and cream to the deep olive greens. The time will come before long when architects will realize that they should no more finish the woodwork of a house than they should finish the walls, for folks are becoming impressed with the propriety of having things harmonize, and yellow woodwork certainly does not combine to the best advantage with any or all colors which may be found in a new occupant's furniture coverings or draperies.

We noted a very pleasing wall treatment recently that was an absolute novelty. It was nothing more nor less than silk-cord fringe suspended from a molding, which ran around the wall at the base of the frieze.

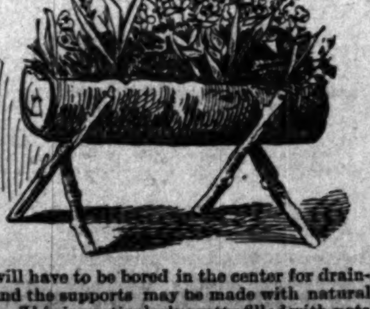
A startling effect in wall treatment was shown recently in a room 30x30 and 14 feet high. Where the ceiling and walls met they merged in a cove, unadorned—simply a curved meeting of walls and ceiling. The coloring of the entire room, sides and top, was in ivory, the ceiling was of a lighter shade, and the only decoration was the decoration of this cove, which had a detached design of scroll work running about two and a half feet up and two feet wide and applied at equal distances around the room, separated by about a yard of space between each.

"Do you know," said a dealer the other day, "that if it were not for women's whims the trade at large would be at a standstill? There is no reason in the world why a woman should feel a shock at the sight of last winter's garments, but nine out of ten of them do, for they all know what's old style, especially if they live in cities and mingle with the shopping throng. We sell over the counter thousands and thousands of yards of stuff every season, not because what we sold last year is worn out, but because it is 'old style'; in other words, 'the woman is tired of it.' And every year, if you've noticed, you'll recollect they develop some new industrial whims. You can remember—you are not so old—when every woman in the United States was at work on wax flowers; they took a pride in being industrious, for what woman is contented with being simply supported, and wax-flower decorations were for the time being their whim. You can remember, too, when they jumped into the 'God Bless Our Home' sort of work on perforated cardboard. Then they all took a turn in gathering ferns and tying them with ribbons, or making card-cases out of lamp-lighters or braided papers. Then all hands made macrame tidies. Enamel painting was one of the latest fads, and now they are all buying plain wood cabinets to daub over and 'decorate.'

"I got an order last month," he continued, "to make a frame for a chair. The woman who wanted it had seen a picture of it some place or other and wanted one just like it. I charged her $22 for the frame and she paid it without a murmur. She then started in and covered part of it herself and got part of it covered by an upholsterer, and now, no doubt, the piece is exhibited as 'the chair mamma made,' but which cost mamma about four times as much as she could have bought the same thing for in regular stock.—*Upholsterer.*

A Pretty Jardiniere.

A very pretty jardiniere may be made by hollowing out a log covered with the natural bark. A hole will have to be bored in the center for drainage, and the supports may be made with natural sticks. This is particularly pretty filled with pots of hyacinths and the whole covered with green moss.—*New York Tribune.*



THEY'VE COME TO STAY.

SO SAYS MRS. OLIVE THORNE MILLER ABOUT WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Even the Scoffers Have Ceased to Prate and Organizations of Women Multiply Daily—Club Life Slowly but Surely Polishing Off the Rough Edges—An Enemy of Gossip—Cultivating Love and Sympathy—How to Organize and Conduct a Good Woman's Club.

The Woman's club, in spite of the blind opposition it has excited and bravely lived down, may now be regarded as a permanent rapidly over the length and breadth of the institution. The club idea which has so spread country since the formation of the two pioneer clubs, the Sorosis in New York and the New England Woman's club in Boston, has begun to receive the approval and support of quondam scoffers, and there are few women in America who do not belong to some organization which confessedly or unconfessedly embodies club principles.

For the few who have not come under the spell of union and coöperation, as for the many who have, Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's little book, "The Woman's Club," will be found helpful and suggestive.

Herself a member of Sorosis, Mrs. Miller has made a thorough study not only of the causes which found their effect in the organized association of women but of the history and methods of individual clubs as well.

Pointing out how naturally and easily the club woman has developed from the housekeeper, preserving inviolate the homemaking instincts that are her heritage, Mrs. Miller reviews briefly the uses of the Woman's club.

She says that club life is broadening. Its first blow is at the petty prejudices which the old manner of living apart from her sisters has fostered in woman. A club takes off the sharp edges. Women, in their comparatively solitary lives—solitary as regards each other, I mean—where each one has been mistress of her own little kingdom, evolving and administering her own laws, have naturally grown in individual ways, all angles and sharp corners. The club is the power that quietly but surely polishes off the rough edges and tones down the corners.

The club again is a cure for "brooding" and magnifying the annoyances that every child of Adam, son as well as daughter, must suffer, for it placed one's private and particular trial in its proper relation to the woes of the world, and shames one into admitting its insignificance.

Nor is that its only or its most important cure. By giving her something better to think and to talk of it takes away her enjoyment of gossip, and by exposure of its cruelties and meanness it destroys her relish for scandal. The club is enlightening in many ways. It is comforting.

There is the pleasure—how great no one knows till she has tried it—of intimate association with other women; the happiness of warm friendships; the joy of sympathy in sorrow or trouble; the help of good counsel from those who also have suffered. It is a refreshment, a change of the mental atmosphere quite as beneficial as a change of air in the natural world. It trains a woman in self-reliance and courage; teaches her that she is something more than a man's shadow in life and his relict at death; makes her a true helpmeet and companion, not a mere echo or helpless burden.

One of the best excuses for being that the Woman's club has is to be found in its cultivation of love and sympathy with other women all over the world. Mrs. Miller ventures to say that every true club-woman in America felt a thrill of deeper interest and an unwonted nearness to her sisters of India when she learned of the formation in Bombay of the first Woman's club of the East.

From the many methods of the various clubs Mrs. Miller has chosen the best and broadest as fingerposts for the women who desire to keep their clubs abreast of the times or to form clubs that shall do effective work. Sorosis, the New England Woman's club, the Chicago Fortnightly, the Chicago Woman's club, the Saturday club of Columbus, O., the Indianapolis Woman's club, the "Friends in Council" of Quincy, Ill., the Working Girl's clubs, the Brooklyn Woman's club, are only a few of the organizations she discusses in a bright and breezy fashion. Some of these are "seed-sowing" clubs, some "culture clubs," some "reforming clubs," some clubs for study pure and simple, but all are full of interest in that they show what women are accomplishing for themselves and for each other under the inspiration of the "club idea."

Perhaps the most practically helpful characters in Mrs. Miller's book are those that give directions for starting clubs and suggestions for their management.

On the subject of formation Mrs. Miller says:

"Nothing is easier than to start a club nowadays, when women are eager for intellectual stimulus and association. To found it wisely, however, requires thought, for it soon gets beyond the control of its founder, and it is much better to think the plan out thoroughly before opening the subject to others, who have it not so deeply at heart.

"The course I recommend is this: First, decide what is wanted; whether a broad general club, one for special study, to help others, or for intellectual culture. Then consult one, possibly two (but no more), thoughtful women; together fix upon a plan of work and a constitution, even a name if possible. Study the subject carefully, and decide exactly how it shall be conducted in every particular, and commit the whole plan to writing.

"Then—and not till then—invite a few friends, perhaps a dozen, to your parlor. State your plans fully, without reading the constitution, and ask them, if they approve, to help organize the new club. Those who agree to do so will then nominate a Chairman, and proceed to begin work. If any decline, they can do no less than leave.

"At this meeting a constitution may be adopted and officers elected. Club work being usually unfamiliar to ladies, they will readily adopt the constitution prepared and naturally elect the founder President. Understand me: I do not advise what is called 'one woman power,' but it is right that the one who plans and starts a club, having studied and worked it out, should decide what she prefers, and begin on those lines. Before the members have worked long enough to have definite ideas of club management they will have tried her plan, and in general they will be satisfied. But if they are not they will at least know what they do want, and then will be time to alter or amend.

"A club of this sort should have a President, Vice-President (to take her place in absence), a Secretary (one is enough in a small club), and a Treasurer. Sometimes one person can do the work of both Secretary and Treasurer. It is very desirable to begin a careful record of meetings and of business done from the very first."

In the matter of management Mrs. Miller wisely insists upon conducting meetings in strict accordance with the formal method or by parliamentary rules. She advocates strict obedience to rules, a businesslike way of doing business, the middle course in the matter of rotation in office, the frequent presence of guests at club meetings, and "simple refreshments served in a simple way."

She thinks that reporters should not be excluded from club meetings; that occasional entertainments to which the outside world may be invited are desirable; that clubs exceeding fifty members should have, if possible, club-houses of their own; that great care should be exercised in the admission of new members; that a roll-call is necessary; that it is a pleasant custom to print a year book containing the work of the year, a brief account of entertainments, and a program of each year.

On the governing body of the club, the matter of conducting elections, esprit de corps, individual responsibility, and sensitiveness Mrs. Miller writes well and wisely, with clearness and point, to which many club members among women may well give heed.

Chapter XII. is devoted to the formulation of a practical constitution, which many a desperate "Committee on Constitution" will doubtless rejoice in and for. An able paper on "The Origin, Work, and Worth of the General Federation of Women's Clubs," by Charlotte Emerson Brown, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, brings this timely little book to an appropriate end.

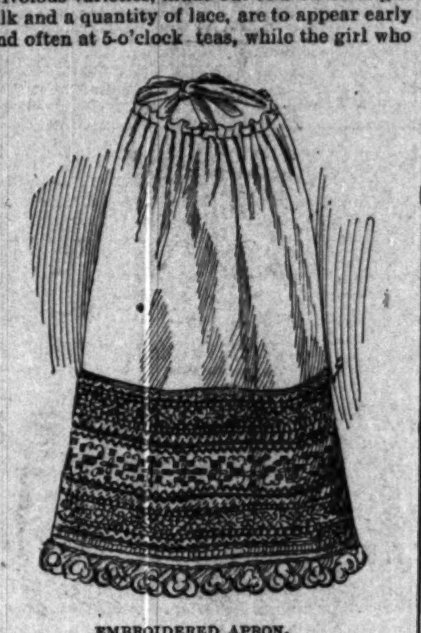
Practical Philanthropy.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant has opened a "holiday house" at Ashford, near Staines, for all classes of people who need a rest in the country after months of arduous work and are unable to pay for a trip. Mrs. Chant entertained twelve little theatrical girls lately who had been employed in the ballets and pantomimes, and the children enjoyed the wholesome life and pleasant amusements very much during the fortnight that their visit lasted. Mrs. Chant's sister acts as housekeeper, and a succession of visitors will continue to fill the house till November.

A PRETTY EMBROIDERED APRON.

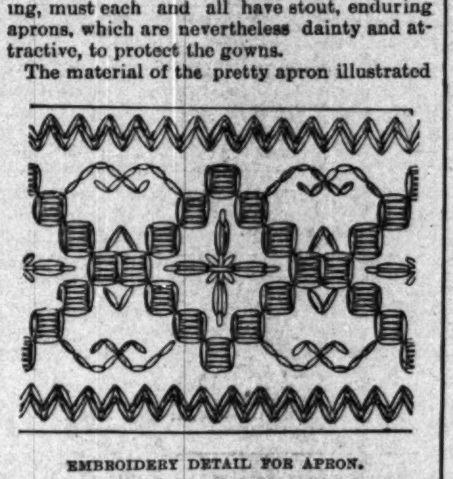
Details of the Work for Making a Useful and Artistic Garment.

One might as well not know how to dance as to be without an apron this season. The more frivolous varieties, made out of a bit of bright silk and a quantity of lace, are to appear early and often at 5-o'clock teas, while the girl who paints, the girl who models in clay, and that other practical girl who aspires to become a carpenter some day, or who plays at becoming, must each and all have stout, enduring aprons, which are nevertheless dainty and attractive, to protect the gowns.

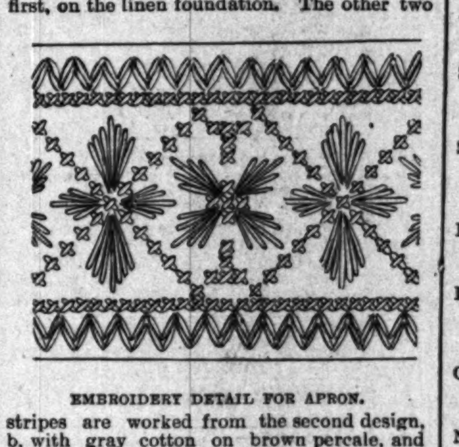


EMBROIDERED APRON.

The material of the pretty apron illustrated is gray linen, and it is made up in the usual way. Of the three stripes around the bottom which give the apron its pretty finish the center one is embroidered from design a, the first, on the linen foundation. The other two stripes are worked from the second design, b, with gray cotton on brown percale, and afterwards sewn on. The lower edge is bordered with a crochet border, as shown, working size, in cut c.



EMBROIDERY DETAIL FOR APRON.



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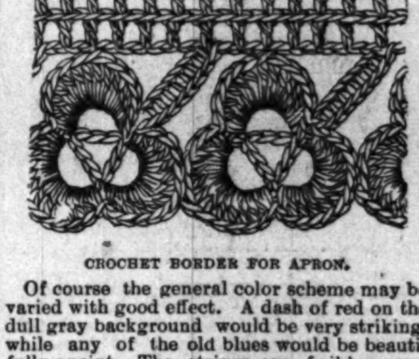


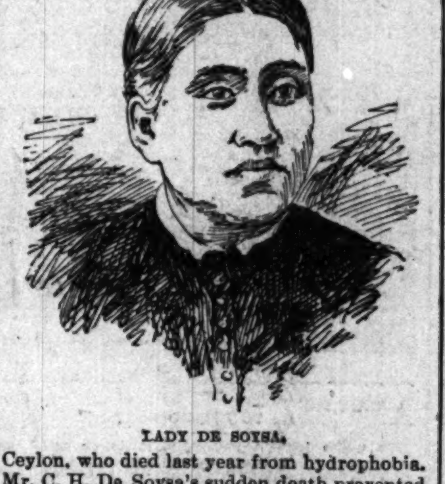
CROCHET BORDER FOR APRON.

Of course the general color scheme may be varied with good effect. A dash of red on the dull gray background would be very striking, while any of the old blues would be beautifully quaint. The strings are of ribbon, any color that harmonizes with the decoration.

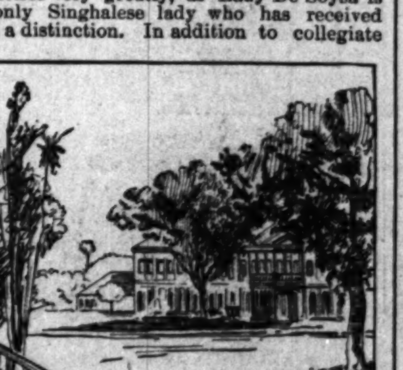
CONFERRING HONORS AFTER DEATH.

Lady De Soysa Made a Knight's Widow by Queen Victoria.

The distinction and precedence of a Knight's widow have been conferred by Queen Victoria upon Lady De Soysa, the widow of the late philanthropist, C. H. De Soysa of Colombo, Ceylon, who died last year from hydrophobia. Mr. C. H. De Soysa's sudden death prevented the honor of knighthood being conferred on him, but the Queen, recognizing the great good he had done to his fellow Singhalese and the great generosity and munificence which characterized him, bestowed the title of a Knight's widow upon Lady De Soysa. The people of Ceylon appreciate the honor very greatly, as Lady De Soysa is the only Singhalese lady who has received such a distinction. In addition to collegiate and charitable institutions Mr. C. H. De Soysa gave during his lifetime a donation of £10,000 toward the establishment of a model farm in Colombo for the encouragement and instruction in agriculture of the native farmers and cultivators. He also built Holy Emanuel and St. John's Churches, Colombo, contributed very largely to the Imperial Institute, and left a considerable sum of money to be distributed among the hospitals and charities of London.



LADY DE SOYSA.



TOWN RESIDENCE.

Alfred House, Colombo, the town residence of Lady De Soysa, which was named after his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg, is shown in the cut.

What He Got for It.

"Yes," said the editor, "we may be poor, but we have been supporting this town for fifteen years."

"And what do you get for it?" asked the stranger.

"Thirty days when the moonlight stills are going, a weekly cussing, and an annual pass."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Phebe's Knitting.

Sweet Phebe in the mellow sunshine sits
And knits.
The little sister, watching at her knees,
With curious eyes the coarse blue cotton sees,
And does not dream that Phebe's flying hands
Are weaving in a hundred different strands;
For all into the lengthening sock that goes
Who knows?

The freshness of the summer day, begun
With sun,
The breath of flowers, the stir of budding trees,
The thrushes' music and the hum of bees,
The song that trembles on her happy lips,
The kiss for Betty's hindering finger tips,
The faith and duty that her gentle soul
Control.

Sweet thoughts, and dreams that bloom in tranquil hours
Like flowers,
Grave plans and girlish hopes and little fears,
Blushes and smiles, the sudden dew of tears,
Vague visions of a joy beyond belief,
The passing shadow of a gentle grief,
And holy, half unconscious, here and there,
A prayer—

All these into the circle blue she weaves,
And leaves
Her homely task with unseen jewels rich,
A golden moment snared in every stitch.
But Betty, watching wide-eyed at her knee,
Smiles at her sister's work, and does not see
One whole sweet hour of happy life is knit
With it.
—*Harper's Young People.*

A Sequel.

She was a merry maiden, he was a jolly tar,
And they met upon the beach when the waves were singing low,
And he named for her each distant and brilliant shining star,
And told the things about the sea she long had sought to know.

That was many months ago, so he thinks, and vainly sighs,
As he longs for wastes of water, and the roll of stately ships,
For the cross that burns resplendent in far off southern skies,
And the wind that bears sweet fragrance to the sailor's waiting lips.

For his cruising grounds is changed to a chamber's narrow floor,
And the noise he hears, as slowly he paces to and fro,
Is not the distant echo of the tempest's savage roar,
Or the wash of waves that softly along the bulwarks flow.

Ah, no! it is the murmurs that from parted lips arise,
Red lips and sweet he thought them that night upon the shore,
And he coos unto the baby to still its sleepy cries,
And wishes he was back again on his good ship's deck once more.

For that dainty vision yonder, in its robe of filmy lace,
Is queen indeed of all he does, as he said that she should be;
So he tends the baby while she sleeps a dream of peace and grace,
And longs to see the topsails swell across a stormy sea.
—*Boston Transcript.*

A Shame.

She has been to Saratoga and to Fort Ticonderoga,
Where they charge for breathing just about two dollars every breath.
She has visited the mountains and has drunk from healing fountains
Whose sulphuric odors make you think of something after death.

In white flannels and merino she was seen at the Casino,
Where her beauty was admired and the costume that she wore
In the surf at Narragansett served to very much enhance it,
Till the button-pressing kodak fiends were all along the shore.

On the Richfield lawns she flirted with the young men flannel-shirted,
And her dancing was delightful at the german or the hop.
Now she's back home in the city, and it really is a pity
That, in spite of all, she didn't get a single man to pop.
—*Utica Observer.*

The Typewriter's Return.

O clang the timbrel lustily,
With sound of wild bazoo;
She's back! she's back! she has returned!
My agony is through!

How sluggish crept the leaden hours,
How dreary dragged the day!
No happy moment did I know
The while she was away.

She was away but two short weeks;
And yet it seemed to me
As if her absence had comprised
At least a century.

She's not so very beautiful,
In fact she's rather plain;
But O it fills my heart with joy
To have her back again.

No other one can take her place;
I know, for I have tried.
Alas! I am a wretched man
When she's not by my side.

For I'm a very busy man;
With such a lot to do;
And when my typewriter's away
I'm in a perfect stew.
—*Boston Courier.*

In the Swim.

Hope's bark is wrecked upon love's troubled tide,
And I, its lonely voyager, upset
Amid the waves to flounder and to fret.
No help appears upon these waters wide
That roll their dreary waste on either side.
My heart is lead and I should sink, but yet
My head is light and tangled in a net,
So e'en the joy of drowning is denied.

Love's fires, they say, are very bright and warm;
Love's waves, say I, are bitter cold and dull.
Within his cot love shelters doves from harm,
Ignoring me—a miserable gull.

But wherefore sigh? Though joy's sun be dim,
'Tis bound to shine for one that's in the swim.
—*A. C. Gahan in New York Sun.*

An Epitaph.

Breathe not nil nisi bonum o'er my dust;
A manly soul would ever take to task
The charity that stifles truth and ask
That what thou sayest be severely just.

If all my virtue be a hollow crust,
My heart a devil's shrine, my face a mask
Of Christian love that living I may bask
In men's approval, then dispel their trust.

Nor do I crave for studied praise of wit
And wisdom that I never have possessed;
I should go hence content if on the bit
Of stone that tells my dates of birth and rest,
In truth and soberness, there might be writ:
"He was loved best by those who knew him best."
—*Wilbur Larremore in Overland Monthly.*

Blind.

All things seem to him as they used to seem
When he was young and happy, and could see;
The same birds sing upon the same green tree,
The same still path winds by the meadow stream,
The same rich lilies smile in peace supreme
Beside the gate, and rock the same brown bee;
The same blithe children clamber on his knee—
No cloud can mar the sunshine of his dream.

Her furrowed brow to him is sair and bright,
Her trembling hands are white as virgin snows,
Warm gold her hair that into gray has grown.
Who says he's blind; who, as his days take flight
Notes not Time's changes, but serenely knows
Youth's peerless beauty after youth has flown!
—*R. K. Munkittrick.*

Memory's Lesson.

"By, by! Baby, by,"
Sings the mother to her daughter,
When, like anchored craft on water
Stirred by breezes fitfully,
Rocks in pretty cradle nigh
Motherhood's most precious guerdon,
Blinking at the tuneful burden—
"By, by! Baby, by!"

"By, by! Baby, by!"
Memory with the words is laden,
When the infant, grown a maiden,
Doth unto the tradesman's hie
And, perhaps unconsciously,
Musing of the song's creation,
Gives it this interpretation—
"Buy, buy! Baby, buy."
—*Boston Courier.*

Winter on the Farm.

I have just about decided
It 'ud keep a town boy hoppin'
Fer to work all winter choppin'
Fer a old fireplace, like I did!
Lawz! them old times was contrairy—
Blame backbone o' winter, 'peared like,
Wouldn't break!—and I was skeered like
Clean on in to Febuary!
Nothin' ever made me madder
Than for pap to stomp in, layin'
On a extray forestick, sayin'
"Groun'hogs out, and seed his shadder!"
—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

They All Do It.

She painted him a mouchoir case
Said he: "How very nice!"
And stored it in the attic, where
It makes a home for mice.
—*Cloak Review.*